REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

CERTAIN MEMORIALS FROM OFFICERS IN THE ARMY,

IN REFERENCE TO

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE,

TOGETHER WITH

110179
ac

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
COMMISSION	3
REPORT	5
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES	20
DIGEST OF EVIDENCE	22
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE	31
APPENDIX	131
INDEX	188

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,—

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir William Milbourne James, Knight, Lord Justice of Appeal.

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, James Plaisted, Baron Penzance.

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, George Ward Hunt, Esquire.

Greeting.

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 20th day of July 1871, We were pleased to cancel and determine all regulations made by Us or any of Our Royal Predecessors, or any Officers acting under Our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any Commissions in Our Forces might be purchased, sold, or exchanged:

And Whereas after the cancelling of such regulations Officers of Our Army were precluded, from the 1st day of November 1871, by the Acts of the 5th and 6th years of King Edward VI., chapter 16, and of the 49th year of King George III., chapter 126, from selling or bargaining for the sale of their Commissions:

And Whereas by the Act of the 34th and 35th years of Our Reign, chapter 86, provision was made for compensating the Officers who had thus been deprived of the right of selling or bargaining for the sale of their Commissions:

And Whereas under the same Act We did appoint Commissioners to determine the amount of compensation to be awarded to each Officer concerned:

And Whereas from time to time the cases of certain Officers have appeared to Us to fall within the principle of the compensation provided by the Act last quoted, although not formally included in its words; and We have referred such cases to Our said Royal Commissioners, and have caused an estimate of the cost of compensating such Officers to be submitted from time to time for the favourable consideration of Parliament:

And Whereas certain Officers of Our Army have memorialized Us, alleging certain grievances which they state that they suffer in consequence of the Abolition of Purchase:

And Whereas an humble Address hath been presented to Us by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, praying Us to issue Our Royal Commission for inquiry into the allegations of the said Officers:

Now Know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you, the said Sir William Milbourne James, James Plaisted, Baron Penzance, and George Ward Hunt, or any two of you, to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of examining the allegations contained in the Memorials before referred to from Officers of Our Army.

And We do give and grant to you, or to any two of you, full power and authority to call before you such persons as you may deem necessary, and to obtain information from them upon the subject of your inquiry, and of every matter connected therewith, and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such official books, documents, papers and records as may appear to you, or to any two of you, likely to be of use in affording you the fullest information.

And We do hereby require and command you, or any two of you, to report to Us under your hands and seals, with all convenient speed, whether any of the grievances alleged by the Officers in their Memorials are such as should be compensated in the manner herein-before mentioned as falling within the principle of the Act of the 34th and 35th years of Our Reign, chapter 86, though not expressly included by the words thereof.

And We Will and Command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any two of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at our Court at Balmoral this 11th day of October 1873, in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

IN obedience to the instructions contained in Your Majesty's Commission we have considered the numerous Memorials of the Officers referred to us.

Our labours have been much facilitated by an arrangement under which Major-General Sir Percy Herbert has appeared before us, and brought to our notice generally and in detail the grievances which are alleged to affect the great body of the Officers.

We thought it right to authorise the publication of his observations and the evidence laid before us from time to time in the public papers, so that all those interested might have the means of knowing what was passing before the Commission.

Sir Percy Herbert's opening statement and subsequent observations will be found in the Appendix, together with the Minutes of the Evidence which we have taken. None of the Government Departments thought it right to depute any one to cross-examine the witnesses or to appear before us in antagonism to the complaining Officers. But upon our invitation an elaborate and detailed paper was drawn up under the direction of Mr. Secretary Cardwell. It forms in substance a counter-statement, showing the official view of the past and probable future working of the New Army system and the Act, and their effect upon the position and prospects of the Officers. This statement also will be found in the Appendix, together with several tables elucidating it, and with the evidence of Sir Edward Lugard and Mr. O'Dowd, two of the Army Purchase Commissioners, whom we requested to attend us.

Appendix A. and B.

In the various memorials referred to us, and a very great number of letters which we have received, cases are to be found of individual hardship and grievance, which in many instances were not traceable to any operation of the abolition of purchase, but arose out of the accidents, inequalities, and personal ill-luck, which at all times were, and at all times must be inseparable from a profession and service like that of the Army. Many of them were, however, cases in which the abolition of purchase had concurred with individual ill-luck in disastrously affecting the pecuniary position and prospects of the complaining Officer.

We did not conceive it to be within our province or our competence to deal with individual cases, except so far as they came within and were illustrations of a general grievance affecting the whole body, or some category or class of Officers, and were capable of being dealt with on some general principle.

Any special individual case it appeared to us must be submitted to the kindly consideration of the Military authorities, who by employment or promotion or otherwise may, we trust, be able to afford redress.

Before entering on the more important matters complained of, we may dispose of some which require less discussion.

It has been repeatedly and forcibly urged upon us that the prohibition of paying and receiving money for exchanges, between Officers on full pay, is a serious hardship to some and a serious loss to others.

It does appear to us that the complaint is a legitimate one. The new rule has obviously proceeded from an apprehension that to allow any pecuniary bargaining between Officers in respect of their commissions might be as a letting-out of the waters, bringing back bonuses, over-regulation prices, and the other incidents of the abolished system. We are not satisfied that there is any real danger of this, and we are satisfied on the evidence before us, that a return to the old practice as to exchanges would be very acceptable to the Army. There are many good Officers of slender means who would be willing to serve in India or elsewhere for a consideration, and there are many good Officers more blessed with the world's goods, who for family or other reasons, or under medical advice, would be willing to give such a consideration. The exchange is an unmixed benefit to both, and would probably be a benefit, and certainly would not be detrimental to the service. It ought only to be effected with the sanction and under the control of the authorities, and on such conditions as to

REPORT.

ensure that nobody else is superseded or affected. These are the substantial grounds of this complaint which appear to us to be well founded, and we do not hesitate to recommend that the above-named prohibition should be removed.

It has also been pointed out to us that there were before the Act many cases in which an Officer retiring on full pay gave promotion without purchase, and in which by the established practice of his regiment there was a customary bonus paid, more than the customary over-regulation price of his commission. Since the passing of the Act these cases fall within the provisions of the third section of it, under which an Officer so retiring would be entitled to receive the over-regulation price only. It has been represented to us, and we concur in the representation, that there is no sound distinction in principle between the customary over-regulation price, and the customary bonus, and that the latter ought to be recognised by the Army Purchase Commission, and we therefore recommend, that in the case of an Officer so retiring, the amount, if any, of the bonus customary in his regiment in respect of the commission held by him on the appointed day should be paid to him.

There were also cases presented to our notice in which the bonus or over-regulation price of his commission was in practice paid to an Officer when a step was created in his regiment by his accepting an appointment out of the regiment. In such cases if the Officer afterwards went on half-pay he would not "on such retirement" on half-pay, (which are the very words of the Act) have been entitled to receive any bonus or over-regulation price, having already received it. His case would not therefore fall within the precise words of the above-mentioned section of the Act, and he would not under these words be entitled to any bonus or over-regulation price at all.

We think it clear that this result, which was probably not intended, is unjust, and that an Officer so placed ought to receive the customary bonus or over-regulation.

It has been urged upon us that this payment should be made to him at the time when the Officer accepts the appointment which removes him from his regiment. But we are not prepared to concur in this opinion.

We think that according to the principles adopted in the Act, it ought to be paid when he subsequently goes on half-pay.

We pass on to the more prominent grievances complained of by the Officers, and foremost among them are these two:—

1st. That, although in future they will obtain their commissions without purchase, they are debarred from selling these commissions as they did before the Act, and thereby, in many cases, from realizing large sums of money.

2nd. That in future the commission of major or lieutenant-colonel will only be conferred upon them for the limited period of five years, whereas before the Act there was no such limitation.

To make the complaints of the Officers on this subject and the view we take of these complaints intelligible, it is necessary to revert shortly to what the purchase system was and how it worked.

Under the purchase system there were two opposite methods of filling the vacancies that from time to time occurred in the different ranks of the Army. The one method was by purchase, that is, by the payment of a sum of money, the amount of which was fixed, and its payment enforced by the State, and subject to this payment being made, the vacancies were filled by seniority. The other was without purchase or payment of any sum whatever, as far as the State was concerned, and this also went by seniority.

Whether a vacancy should be filled by purchase or not, depended for the most part on the cause of the vacancy; speaking generally, if it occurred by retirement from the Army, the vacancy was filled by purchase, if it occurred by death, it was filled gratuitously and without purchase.

Other causes of vacancy gave rise in like manner, according to their nature, to purchase or non-purchase promotion, and in many instances an option was exercised by the Secretary of State, and the step given with or without purchase accordingly.

The large majority, however, of vacancies at all times, being due to retirement, were filled by purchase.

Viewed in this aspect the system was for the most part favourable to those who were willing and able to make the necessary payments, and thus go forward in their promotion as their turn in seniority arrived.

But there was another aspect to the system under which it should rather have been called the "sale" than the "purchase" system, and in this aspect those who had less means at command were very often the gainers.

For the very basis of the system was that when an Officer retired from the Army he was allowed to sell the commission he then held, the money being paid by those who gained the steps caused by his retirement.

If a retiring Officer had purchased all his steps he obtained no benefit upon thus selling out, except a return of his own money.

But if he had obtained any or even all of his steps (as was sometimes the case) without purchase, he was generally a gainer by the value of those steps.

In practice there were very few Officers selling out in the higher ranks who had not obtained some of their commissions without purchase; it was a rare occurrence for an Officer to purchase all his steps.

If the roll of any regiment of the line is looked to, it is found that some have purchased one step out of, perhaps, three, some two out of four, and so on in every variety.

The result, therefore, of this system of retirement by "sale" was, that most Officers selling out in the higher ranks obtained a gratuitous sum of money, while some were enabled to secure for themselves, gratuitously, a sum so large as to offer the means of future subsistence.

And this good fortune very often fell to the lot of those who needed it most. The system worked in this way: When a non-purchase vacancy occurred, a gratuitous step in each successive rank below it was given to the senior Officer in that rank, and those who had not the means to purchase would very often be found occupying that position. For the constant flow of promotion created by retirement would carry forward their seniors (and sometimes their juniors, over their heads), by purchase, and they, having once attained the head of their rank, would remain there till a gratuitous step occurred.

It is to the great change effected in this aspect of the purchase system that the complaints of the Officers are directed, and it is the loss in future of this right to sell commissions which they had never bought, that constitutes in the eyes of the Officers generally, and especially of those who had not the means to purchase, a signal grievance.

The Act, while providing for the price (on retirement) of all commissions held on the 1st of November 1871, has, as to all future commissions, *though the sale of them is in future prohibited*, provided no compensation at all.

Whatever chances of promotion an Officer may have under the new system he can never (speaking generally), however long he may serve, obtain more on leaving the Army for his commission than what he would have been entitled to if he had retired in November 1871.

This applies to all future commissions, but the effect is most marked in the higher ranks, for two reasons; first, because in contrast with the ranks below them the value of these commissions was out of all proportion higher; and next, because the proportional number obtained without purchase was much larger.

It is here therefore that the chief complaint is made.

From those of the Officers who have appeared before us, as well as the memorials which have been referred to our consideration, the testimony has been uniform, that it is to the sale of the commissions of Field Officers and not of the subordinate commissions, that those who entered the Army with the view of making it a profession have always looked as the substantial return for their services.

A fair instance will be found in Captain Grove's evidence. He says in substance:—

"I was a captain when purchase was abolished as I still am; I purchased all my steps; the pay I receive is not more than the interest of my money, and if the chance of losing it altogether by death is taken into account it is less."

"I bought my commission as a stepping-stone. I should have considered it an act of folly to invest this sum of money except for the purpose of obtaining a majority and lieutenant-colonelcy, which I could have sold for a large sum of money. As it is, if, after attaining those ranks, I should retire from the Army, I should find myself in middle age, after many years' service, entitled to receive back the exact sum I had paid, and nothing more."

Another Officer, Brevet-Major O'Connor, says:—

"I rose from the ranks. I obtained all my steps during active service without purchase. What I have always looked to is a regimental majority and lieutenant-colonelcy, when I could have retired with the regulation and over-regulation prices of

REPORT.

my commission. Since the passing of the Act I may attain those ranks, but on retiring I should really get nothing for those commissions."

Another Officer, Brevet-Major Campbell, says:—

"I obtained all my steps without purchase. The abolition of purchase affects me in this way:—My means are small; I knew from the first that I should be unable to purchase any of my steps. When I entered the service, I ran, as it were, for a prize, the value of which was 7,000*l.*, that being the regulation and over-regulation price of a lieutenant-colonelcy.

"Since the abolition of purchase it has been decreed that my chance of obtaining that 7,000*l.* shall be swept away; but on the other hand, concurrently therewith, Parliament passes a vote granting money in compensation, and the amount of that money offered to me is 2,400*l.*; but I cannot receive that 2,400*l.* until I retire from the service, and with that condition attached I can never receive it at all, because I could not live on the interest of 2,400*l.* Therefore I have lost my 7,000*l.* which I entered the Army to obtain, or upon the chance of obtaining, and if I had not known that that was the goal which I was running for, I should never have entered at all. I have lost my (chance of) 7,000*l.*, and I cannot accept the 2,400*l.* for the reasons I have given, consequently I get nothing at all. I have to fall back upon my daily pay for life. I may certainly get full pay retirement, but full pay retirement means daily pay continued, minus work."

A further result of the abolition of purchase is, that while the benefits of the system are thus withdrawn in future, the burthens of it are in part maintained.

For the compensation provided by the Act is only payable on retirement either from the Army or from Active Service, so that unless an Officer desires so to retire and give up his profession altogether, he must continue to lose in future the interest of the money he has invested in purchase, and continue liable to lose the principal also if death should overtake him before retirement.

Such is the nature of the complaints made before us under this head, and although there are some considerations in an opposite direction to which we shall advert in dealing with the question of compensation, we think the justice of these complaints is substantially established.

It seems not to have been sufficiently considered that it was not the abolition of the opportunity to "purchase," but the abolition of the right of "sale" which pressed upon the Officers, and seriously damaged their prospects.

The next complaint made relates to the warrant of the 30th day of October 1871, by which it is provided that in future all appointments to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel shall be for five years only, and that after the expiration of the five years the holders thereof shall be placed on the half-pay list.

The prejudicial effect of this warrant on the interests of any of the Officers depends, of course, upon the extent to which it is acted upon. It may not be acted upon, as power is retained to re-appoint the same Officers after the five years have expired, or they may be promoted and employed in a superior rank. But it appears to have been issued as part of or in pursuance of the scheme under which purchase was abolished, and with the intention of being generally enforced.

It is obvious that, whatever might be the effect at first, the abolition of the right to sell out and receive the value of the commission then held must, at no very distant time, seriously have limited the inducement to retire from the Army, and thus have stopped the flow of promotion in a very significant degree.

The object of the warrant under consideration was apparently to counteract to some extent the impediment to promotion which might thus arise.

We do not feel called upon to offer any opinion upon the expediency of the warrant as a measure to this end.

But we think it is clear that the stimulus thus given to promotion is given at the expense of the Officers whose tenure of these commissions as majors and lieutenant-colonels on full pay may be abridged by it.

Before the abolition of purchase there was no such limitation.

The loss sustained by being thus put on half-pay would in the first instance be the diminished pay the Officer would receive.

As an instance of this it has in fact been pointed out to us that an Officer who held the rank of captain at the appointed day in the Act, if subsequently promoted to be major, and then at the end of five years put compulsorily on half-pay, would, while on half-pay, receive a less income than he had as captain.

Another disadvantage caused by the new rule is, that so long as the major or lieutenant-colonel is on half-pay, his service does not count towards the 30 years' service which would qualify him to retire on full pay. REPORT.

We consider that the complaints thus made of the effects of this warrant are well founded, and that recompense should in some form be made to those whose prospects shall be or have been affected by it.

There are other grievances of which the Officers complain, but before discussing them we think it will be convenient to enter upon the question of a suitable and equitable redress for those which have been already under consideration.

NATURE AND OBJECT OF COMPENSATION.

In the year 1856 a Commission was issued by Your Majesty to inquire into the Purchase System, over which His Grace the Duke of Somerset presided.

Some idea of the number and value of the non-purchase or gratuitous commissions, which from time to time fell to the lot of the Army, may be obtained from a return which will be found in the Appendix to the Report of that Commission. This return states the number of steps which had been bought by each Officer in the entire Army at that time, together with the price paid for them, and contrasts the aggregate amount with the money value of the steps which had been gained gratuitously and without purchase.

The figures stand thus—

	£
The value of the purchased commissions was	4,742,280
Of the non-purchase or gratuitous commissions	2,383,750
Total value	7,126,030

This very considerable sum of 2,383,750*l.* was the regulation value only of the non-purchase commissions *then held.*

It therefore represented gratuitous promotion which had accrued over a considerable period, that, namely, of the professional career of the then existing Officers.

But on the other hand it represented only a portion of the gratuitous promotion which had accrued during that period, for it did not include the gratuitous promotion obtained by those who had died or retired within that time.

Still these figures reveal the fact that in 1856, out of the whole value of the commissions then held, something like one third had been obtained gratuitously against two thirds which had been paid for.

With the view of obtaining a still more precise view of the value of the gratuitous steps likely to have been conferred on the Officers if purchase had not been abolished, we have caused an estimate to be made, based on the experience of the last 20 years before 1871.

This estimate will be found in the Appendix; and it amounts to no less than 542,178*l.* a year, and to 10,843,564*l.* for the whole 20 years. Appendix C.

This period of 20 years was pressed on our acceptance by Sir Percy Herbert as fairly representing the average occurrence of gratuitous promotion, while, on the other hand, the average of the last 10 years only was put forward in Mr. Vivian's letter on the part of the War Office.

But it is to be observed, that the period of 20 years includes the casualties and augmentations of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, both causes that must have considerably raised the number of gratuitous commissions. No inconsiderable number of these, however, have been given by Officers dying to their surviving juniors.

And, on the other hand, the period of the last 10 years covers a period of peace only, and would hardly represent with adequacy the various opportunities of promotion open to the Officers.

We have thought it fairer, therefore, to take a period of 30 years, including times both of peace and war, and for that purpose we have added to the estimate of the 20 years a further assumed period of 10 years calculated at the same rate as that shown in Mr. Vivian's table for the last 10 years.

Estimated on this basis of 30 years, the annual value of the non-purchase commissions would be 453,219*l.*

This sum after making proper deductions, including the interest of the money which would under the old system have been invested in purchase, and of such bonuses as

REPORT.

would have been paid, gives in substance the measure of the yearly loss sustained by the Officers in the abolition of the right of sale.

But here it is right to point out one great advantage which accrues to the Officers under the new system.

They obtain all their commissions in future for nothing, and although they cannot as before sell any commission they may obtain, they are placed in the position (if they choose to remain in the Army) of being able to secure by gratuitous promotion a pension after a given length of service commensurate with the rank in which they may retire.

Thus after 25 years they may retire on half-pay, and after 30 years on full pay, if the state of the full-pay retirement list allows of it.

The advantage of these pensions they had equally under the old system; the benefit is that they can now advance by promotion to reap that advantage gratuitously.

It is fit therefore to take this great advantage into account in estimating the disadvantages brought about by the change, but in doing so it is necessary to observe that the full effect of this advantage *depends on the flow of promotion being maintained.*

Still after all allowances there appears to us to be a considerable loss sustained.

But the distribution of it, or any money compensation for it, among the individual Officers, is beset with the greatest difficulty.

It is simply impossible now that purchase is abolished to ascertain who would have been the individual gainers, or to predicate of any particular individual that a non-purchase commission would have fallen to his lot.

Whether it would have done so or not (even if he were at any given time the senior of his rank) depends upon whether a purchase vacancy would have occurred before a non-purchase vacancy, and if it had done so, whether the individual would have purchased or not.

For if the purchase vacancy had occurred first, and the individual had availed himself of it, he would of course have lost the non-purchase step.

And if this is true of those who stood at the head of each rank or grade, it is still more so of all who stood below them, whose position depended on what those who stood above them chose to do.

There are some cases in which a non-purchase vacancy occurred very shortly after the Act, and in which therefore the probable losers by the operation of the Act might be pointed out; but such cases are exceptional and the consideration of them leaves the general difficulty untouched.

In the impossibility therefore of ascertaining and compensating the individual sufferers, we have endeavoured to ascertain the most practicable and appropriate measure of compensation capable of being dealt out to the classes affected.

Several considerations have presented themselves as fit to be borne in mind in framing such a measure.

In the first place it appears to us that the question of compensation *ought not to be dissociated from that of promotion.*

The general question of the means proper to maintain the flow of promotion in the Army for the future is not before us.

The purchase system has to a great extent maintained it in the past, and the abolition of purchase must at a time more or less distant involve the necessity of some efficient substitute. But in the meanwhile it appears desirable that whatever funds the State is asked to supply by way of compensation, should be applied as far as practicable in such a manner as to assist general promotion in the Army.

This points to a form of recompense which should be conferred on retirement.

On the other hand two considerations have been pressed upon us in which the feelings of the Officers, we have reason to believe, are largely involved, and which point to a more immediate recompense.

The first of these requires but little explanation.

It lies in the contrast which exists between the position of an Officer who has paid money for his commissions under the old system, with that of those who have been appointed since the Act, and have paid nothing.

This contrast presents itself to the minds of the Officers as a great hardship.

For the one, it is said, is daily losing the interest on his private means, and lives under the daily danger of losing the principal too; while the other, who is serving by his side, enjoying the same rank and pay, subjected to no greater hardships, and exposed to no greater perils, has no money at risk, and can enjoy the income of his private means in addition to his pay.

This contrast, it is proper to observe, existed before the Act between those who had purchased and those who had not.

But as purchase was optional, the contrast did not in that case force itself upon the Officers' minds as an injustice as it now does, when the difference flows from a compulsory Act of the State.

On this we will only remark that the feeling, though a not unnatural one, cannot logically affect the question which arises between the purchase Officers and the State.

That question depends upon the degree to which the abolition of purchase has altered their pecuniary position, and abridged or extinguished their future prospects, and the true contrast is not between their position and that of others, but between their own position before and after the Act.

Moreover, any measure of redress for those disadvantages under which they have been placed by the Act must of necessity weaken, if it does not dissipate, the force of any such contrast, and it cannot be denied that this would be a desirable result.

The other matter of feeling is this,—

Under the old system, if an Officer died, there was a benefit conferred on his brother Officers in the regiment.

He, or rather his family, lost the value of his commission, but his brother Officers got their steps for nothing.

In this way any individual might be a gainer by the system.

In fact, it operated in principle like a tontine, in which each member stakes his life against that of the others.

But the abolition of purchase has changed all this, and whatever is lost now by death is gained by the State, and this has been represented to us as a great hardship.

This grievance, in a pecuniary point of view, is really the same thing in another form as the loss of the right to sell non-purchase commissions, but no doubt it presents itself under this aspect in a form which is very invidious. For it certainly is not well that the State should have a pecuniary interest in the death of its military Officers, and it is still less to be desired that Officers proceeding to an unhealthy climate and the perils of foreign service should carry this thought in their minds.

It is obvious, however, on reflection, that it would be easy to attribute too much weight to this objection. For in all systems that can be devised of pension or retirement, after a given length of service, the State is a gainer if death intervenes and the term of service is not reached.

A further consideration to be held in view in settling a scheme of recompense is this, that the method of compensation should, if possible, be such that the larger share of it should fall to the lot of those who continue in the service and attain the rank of Field Officers.

This is the class upon whom, before the Act, the chief benefit of the purchase system devolved, and very often contained those of the Officers who had least private means at their disposal.

Bearing these considerations in mind, we at first endeavoured, with the assistance of the actuaries employed in the War Office, to ascertain and contrast the exact pecuniary position of the Officers before and after purchase was abolished, with the view of assessing a precise pecuniary recompense.

But we found that a similar difficulty attends the calculations on both sides of the account.

For in neither case can a step be taken without substituting averages for actual facts and values.

The position of the Officers of one regiment is not identical with that of the Officers of another, and the position of individual Officers in any regiment, so far from being identical, presents the widest discrepancy.

If these individual discrepancies are disregarded and the matter is treated by way of average, there is cause to fear that great injustice would be done and felt.

It would hardly be satisfactory to those whose share of compensation fell far below their probable loss, to know that the share of others rose far above it.

This evil is to some extent inevitable in any scheme, when it is once conceded that the individual sufferers cannot be positively ascertained, but it is most apparent and tells with most weight in any system which has its foundation and development in averages.

We have therefore turned our attention to the adoption of some form of compensation which might in a degree follow in the steps of the system abolished, in the hope

REPORT.

that while the benefits to be conferred by it might form something like an equivalent for the possible loss sustained, they might also fall to the lot of the rank and class of Officers chiefly affected.

To effect this it will be necessary to deal with the different arms of the service, and even with the different ranks in each arm separately.

THE INFANTRY.

We begin with the Infantry of the line and Colonial corps.

It is first proposed to deal with those Officers, who, since the Act, shall attain or shall have attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

We recommend in this case that at the end of five years' service as lieutenant-colonel, the Officer shall, if he choose to retire at that time, be entitled to receive the regulation value of a lieutenant-colonel's commission, viz., 4,500*l.* in addition to the over-regulation price of the commission he held on the 1st November 1871, if not previously received by him, but in lieu of any other sum he may be entitled to under the Act as it now stands.

We further propose that in case any such Officer is compulsorily placed on half-pay after the expiration of his five years' service as lieutenant-colonel, he shall be entitled to count such service on half-pay as full-pay service towards making up the 30 years' service which will qualify him to retire on full-pay if and when the state of the full-pay retirement list admits of it. But if he avails himself of this permission he should not claim or receive the over-regulation price of his commission or any bonus under the provisions of the Act until he actually retires on full pay.

Our recommendations with respect to those who may attain or may have attained the rank of major since the Act are precisely similar to those just made respecting lieutenant-colonels, with the single difference that the sum to be paid them on retirement should be the regulation value of a major's commission, 3,200*l.*, in place of 4,500*l.*, in addition as before to the over-regulation price of the commission held on the 1st of November 1871, if not previously received by them, and in lieu as before of any other sum he would be entitled to under the Act.

We have little to add to what has been previously stated in support of these recommendations.

It is in these Field Officers' commissions that the great loss is felt.

It is to be observed that under the old system some of them were obtained by purchase at their full value, some upon payment of a large sum of money by way of bonus, leaving somewhat less than the regulation value as a matter of profit; and some (a large number) were obtained gratuitously, in which case both the regulation and over-regulation prices were gained without abatement.

In proposing, therefore, that the regulation value shall be adopted with regard to all Field Officers' commissions after a period of five years' service, we hope, while doing justice to the fair claims of the Officers who may benefit by the proposal, to give that necessary stimulus to promotion which in some form the State will in future be bound to provide, not only for those who were Officers at the date of the Act but for the Army at large.

Indeed, upon this subject of promotion, we ought to add that the calculations we have made and the recommendations we have put forward are distinctly founded upon the basis and supposition that the flow of promotion shall be maintained in future substantially at the same rate as before the Act. Assurances to this effect were given in Parliament by the Secretary of State, and are referred to and reiterated in Mr. Vivian's letter.

It is very difficult to forecast the future in this respect.

Up to the present time, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the rate of promotion has been well sustained since the Act, and we venture to hope that the recommendations we have made, if carried into effect, will continue to maintain it; but if they prove insufficient to that end, we think further measures should be resorted to or justice will hardly be done.

With regard to those who were captains at the time of the passing of the Act we do not propose any compensation to them *in that rank*.

If under the old system they had sold out in that rank they would have obtained precisely what the Act gives them and no more.

Whatever benefit they would have got would have attended their promotion to the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel.

It is in these ranks, therefore, that we have proposed compensation to such of the Officers as remain in the Army to attain them.

In dealing with those who at the time of the Act occupied the ranks below that of captain, we propose a different system of compensation. If the flow of promotion under the old system is watched, it will be observed at once that the large majority of retirement takes place in or below the rank of captain.

This is apparent in the Table H. H. in the Appendix handed to us by Sir Percy Herbert.

From that table it appears that out of 1,000 Officers entering the Army at the age of 18, no more than 183 go forward, on the average, to occupy the rank of Field Officers.

A similar result is apparent and in a more marked degree in the tables appended to Mr. Vivian's letter.

The reason of this is obvious enough. The number of majors in a battalion was only two, while the number of captains was about ten, and that of the lieutenants twelve, so that when an Officer had attained the rank of captain he had the prospect of many years' service before he had the chance of becoming a major.

Out of those therefore that attain the rank of captain a very small number can look forward to the prospect of promotion within any reasonable period, and if they do not receive any compensation on retiring in this rank they will in the end be forced to retire without any compensation at all.

And yet under the old system those who had obtained gratuitous steps in or below this rank and retired would have done so with a considerable gratuitous sum of money.

We consider, therefore, that some compensation is due to them, and that compensation should, we think, bear a close relation to their length of service.

It was only by continuing to serve that, under the old system, any Officer could expect to obtain the boon of a non-purchase vacancy; and it was by the like continuance in the ranks of the Army, that an Officer entitled himself to retirement on half-pay, or a capital sum representing it.

This capital sum in the case of one who entered the Army at the ordinary age, and had attained the rank of captain and served 25 years (with the probability of having by that time received a brevet majority), amounted to about the sum of 1,800*l.*

Taking this sum as the maximum, the table which here follows represents the equivalent amount for each year of service below 25 years, allowing for the earlier period at which the money is paid, and for the chance of death before the period of 25 years should have been reached, after deducting in each case 700*l.*, the value of a lieutenant's commission.

	£
After 25 years' service	1,100
24 ,,	1,005
23 ,,	916
22 ,,	833
21 ,,	756
20 ,,	685
19 ,,	618
18 ,,	555
17 ,,	495
16 ,,	437
15 ,,	380
14 ,,	326
13 ,,	274
12 ,,	224
11 ,,	176
10 ,,	131
9 ,,	88
8 ,,	30

REPORT.

We find that the benefits which this table gives, correspond as nearly as may be with the losses which the Officers in these ranks have sustained, so far as we have been able to reduce them to a money value, and we therefore recommend—

That any Officer being an ensign or lieutenant at the time of the Act, in addition to all sums he may be entitled to under the Act, shall receive, if he retires from the Army before becoming a major, the sum set opposite to the number of his years' service in the table.

This recommendation is however subject to two conditions,—First, that no Officer who retires in the rank of lieutenant, shall receive more than 700*l*, the regulation value of a lieutenant's commission, and the over-regulation value of the commission he held when purchase was abolished,—And, second, that no Officer receiving anything in accordance with the above recommendation, shall be entitled also to receive any benefit under the provision for long service contained in the third section of the Army Regulation Act, and set forth below,* and vice versâ.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

The case of the Foot Guards has next to be considered.

The tables laid before us by Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby on the part of the Foot Guards, which will be found in his evidence, afford a valuable insight into the pecuniary position of these Officers before and since the abolition of purchase.

It appears from the Table (C.) that the sums habitually paid by the Officers for their commissions were very large, and, allowing a reasonable premium to represent and give a money value to the hazard of altogether losing by death the money so paid, the table shows that the Officers in each rank below that of Field Officer are habitually serving either at a very trifling profit beyond the interest of their money or at a positive loss. The ensigns serve at a profit of 31*l*., the lieutenants at a loss of 40*l*., and the captains at a loss of 58*l*. a year.

The Table (C.) further shows, that if the Officers were relieved from these heavy payments, and were at liberty to invest their money elsewhere, obtaining interest for it, their position would be vastly improved. Thus the ensign would receive 117*l*. a year, the lieutenant 293*l*., and the captain 854*l*.

But this improved position is precisely what the abolition of purchase by doing away with all payment for future commissions has secured for them.

Those who at the time of the Act had already bought their captains' and lieutenant-colonels' commissions, will, of course, obtain no benefit, neither will they in respect of these commissions incur any loss by the abolition of purchase. But those who were below the rank of captain at the time of the Act appear to us to be benefited in the degree which the above figures represent.

The distinction between the Guards and the Line which is thus apparent, arises from the fact that in the Guards all the commissions were habitually purchased.

It would be incorrect to say that there were no non-purchase steps obtained in the Guards; but on reference to the Table (C.) appended to Mr. Vivian's letter, it appears that the non-purchase steps during the whole of the last ten years did not exceed in any rank eight per cent. of the whole number of steps in that rank.

Appendix C.

In time of war the number would, no doubt, be much greater, but if the average is adopted of the 20 years above-mentioned, which included the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, it appears that the number of non-purchase commissions was only one fifth of the whole number of commissions granted in that period, while if the period we have taken of 30 years be adopted it was one sixth. When, therefore, this distant chance of obtaining a step gratuitously under the old system is set against the certainty of obtaining all steps gratuitously under the new system, and escaping the

* Act 34 & 34 Vict. cap. 86.—"Where an Officer retires from the Army in a higher rank than that held by him on the said appointed day, and proves to the Commissioners that he has served previously to the said appointed day a number of years, the value of which service, calculated as herein-after mentioned, amounts to a sum exceeding the regulation price of the commission held by him on the said appointed day, then, if otherwise entitled, he shall receive, instead of the regulation price of such last-mentioned commission, the value of such service, calculated as aforesaid, to an amount not exceeding the regulation price of a commission of the rank next above the rank held by him on the said appointed day.

"The rate at which the value of such service as aforesaid shall be calculated shall, in the case of service as an Officer, be 50*l*. for every year of home service, and 100*l*. for every year of foreign service, and in the case of service in the ranks shall be 25*l*. for every year of home service, and 50*l*. for every year of foreign service."

very heavy payments which were habitual, we think the Officer's pecuniary advantage lies in the latter system; although a gratuitous step, if attained under the old system, might have been sold, and those obtained under the new system never can be. REPORT.

Those who were captains and lieutenant-colonels at the time of the Act, however, put forward the further complaint that they are injuriously affected by the warrant restricting their commissions as Field Officers to a period of five years.

And they say that it is only in these higher ranks that their pay begins to exceed the interest of the money they have invested in purchase; and that it is therefore a hardship upon them that they should be liable after five years to be placed on half-pay in these ranks.

This complaint appeared a reasonable one in theory, but upon investigating the facts, we find that the ordinary time during which, on an average, these Field Officers' commissions have for the last 20 years been held, has been *less than five years*, in fact, little more than half that time.

The details will be found in the Table in the Appendix. We are, therefore, unable to recommend any compensation under this head. Appendix D.

The Household Cavalry.

In the Household Cavalry we find the same thing.

The number of non-purchase commissions under the old system was comparatively insignificant, and the loss sustained by not being allowed to sell them, is more than compensated by the benefit of obtaining all commissions in future for nothing.

In like manner, when the operation of the warrant as to the five years' commissions is examined, it appears to us that no pecuniary injury to these regiments is inflicted by it. For the over-regulation prices paid in these regiments were so excessively high that at each successive step the Officer became a loser instead of a gainer—the interest of his money and insurance exceeding his pay—so that the retention of the commission in the higher ranks was not a source of profit but of yearly loss.

This will be apparent from Tables D. and E. put forward by Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby in his evidence.

The possession of these higher commissions was and is no doubt an object of ambition, and the restriction placed on the holding of them beyond five years is no doubt a disappointment to some, but it does not involve an injury to pecuniary interests capable of being met by any pecuniary recompense.

Cavalry of the Line.

In estimating the number of non-purchase commissions likely to accrue in these regiments we find a very marked difference in the experience of the last 10 years as contrasted with that of the previous 10 years which included the time of war. Appendix C.

During the last 10 years the gratuitous commissions obtained did not exceed one twentieth of the whole number of commissions granted; whereas during the previous 10 years (the war period) they amounted to something like a third.

Adopting, however, the period of 30 years as before, we find that they must be estimated at 15 per cent., or less than a sixth.

This makes a very marked distinction between the cavalry and the infantry of the Line; for in the infantry and Colonial corps, out of all the commissions granted in the 30 years, more than one third were obtained without purchase.

Still there is the fact, that as many as one sixth of the commissions in the cavalry were gratuitous, and under the old system might have been sold, and we have considered with much care whether the loss of the benefits involved in these commissions is a fair subject of compensation.

Under the new system the Officers will be relieved from the very heavy payments which in the large majority of cases accompanied each step, and the consequent loss of interest therein, with the possible loss by death of the principal money also, and taking these circumstances into the account, we think the conclusion is inevitable that the losses are in truth more than counterbalanced by the gains of these officers under the new system.

There is a class of Officers however in the Cavalry of the Line whose position before the abolition of purchase was peculiar, and whose interests, as affected by that step, require a separate consideration.

REPORT.

We allude to the Officers who had risen from the ranks to be combatant commissioned Officers. In regiments like those of the cavalry, in which a step was seldom attainable without purchase, it was an almost inevitable result that these Officers, who had very rarely private means, would for the most part obtain no promotion, and that the few who did obtain it obtained it by remaining at the head of their rank, and being fortunate enough to receive a non-purchase step.

This condition of things appears to have been recognised by the authorities, and a remedy provided for it, as far as opportunity allowed, by giving these Officers unattached half-pay promotion, which, when they chose to retire, placed a large sum of money at their disposal.

There will be found in the Appendix a statement of the careers, during the last 10 years, of all the Officers thus situated.

Appendix F.

The whole number of such Officers appears to have been 45.

Those who did not obtain the step of captain upon a non-purchase vacancy occurring appear, for the most part, to have received half-pay promotion, or to have been otherwise provided for.

From this it is apparent that their pecuniary position as Officers before the abolition of purchase was, in truth, much better than that of the other Officers, for their promotion was worked out for them, either by the good luck of a non-purchase vacancy, or, if that failed, by the helping hand of the authorities, without in either case making *any payment*.

When the effect of the new system upon Officers thus placed comes to be considered, two things are apparent. First, that they lose more than the other Officers by the abolition of the right of selling non-purchase steps, because they were the more frequent recipients of those steps; but, secondly, (which is even more important) the main benefit of the new system, namely, the right to go forward in promotion without heavy payments for each step, is a much less benefit to them, for they very rarely did, or could, make these payments.

We say "less" benefit, for there is some benefit conferred on these Officers by the new system. They are now able to obtain their promotion regularly and continuously to all the higher ranks without impediment. They will obtain the rank of captain sooner than they would under the old system, and, when they do obtain it, it will in all cases be as Officers on full pay.

Still we are of opinion that they are on the whole substantial losers by the change that has been made. We find that with regard to the Household Cavalry the case of this class of Officers was met by the 975th clause of Your Majesty's warrant for pay and promotion in the Army, dated 27th December 1870, which enabled the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, to grant to them special half-pay retirement; and we are of opinion that in like manner some special provision should be made for this class of Officers in the Cavalry of the Line.

THE OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.

The claims of Officers who were on the half-pay list at the date of the Act demand a separate consideration.

If an Officer went on half-pay under the old system, his position was affected in this way: He stood aside out of the stream of promotion in his regiment, and his service ceased to count towards the 20 years' service which would entitle him to receive on retirement the full value of any non-purchase commission which he held, or towards the 30 years' service which would entitle him to retire on full-pay.

But he still held his commission, and on retiring from the Army he would ordinarily have realized its full value, both regulation and over-regulation. The over-regulation he would as a rule have received on going to half-pay, and the regulation value he would obtain by selling to the reserve fund, or by exchanging back to full-pay and afterwards selling out.

This, however, only applied to the full extent to those who went on half-pay voluntarily.

If an Officer was placed on the half-pay list compulsorily by reason of reductions or the disbanding of his corps, he would not have received the over-regulation price of his commission on being placed on half-pay, and it was a matter of some difficulty to obtain it when he retired.

It could only be done by first getting back on to full-pay, and this he did either by exchange or by the favour of the Crown.

If he accomplished it by exchange he had usually to purchase that exchange, and at a price that was not widely different from the over-regulation value of his commission, but if he was restored gratuitously by the Crown to full-pay to serve, he secured the over-regulation price without reduction.

In the immediate pecuniary position of those who had voluntarily gone on half-pay before the Act, the Act appears to us to have made no substantial difference.

They would, according to the practice, have received as a rule the over-regulation price of their commission, or a bonus equivalent to it at the time when they went on half-pay, and the Act secures to them a sum equal to the regulation price when they quit the Army.

No doubt the chance of exchanging back to full pay is withdrawn from them, but this chance, and the amount of money they would have been obliged to pay to avail themselves of it, is hardly susceptible of calculation. It is equally difficult, if not impossible, to assign a value to any benefits by way of promotion or employment they would have obtained if they had succeeded in returning to full-pay.

The difference, if any, therefore, that the Act has made in their future prospects, and possible chances of advancement, appears to us to be of too vague and indeterminate a character to be the subject of recompense.

We further think that having voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the course of promotion in their regiments, they can hardly be considered as having morally a vested right, as it were, in the continuance of the existing regulations.

There were indeed some cases in which an Officer on half-pay who had received the over-regulation price on retiring to half-pay, was afterwards able to secure for himself a small bonus of variable amount by making an arrangement with an Officer on full-pay to exchange and immediately sell out.

But we think that the possibility of such a transaction as this is not one that we can take into account as the ground for pecuniary compensation.

But with regard to those Officers who had before the Act been placed on the half-pay list by compulsion, the case appears to us to be different, for in such a case the Officer not having received any bonus or over-regulation payment when he went on half-pay would, under the Act, as contrasted with the old system, be a loser to the extent of the over-regulation price of his commission, that is, always supposing that he could have got back to serve on full-pay so as subsequently to be able to sell his commission.

In the evidence given by several of the Officers thus affected, we notice that each of them is inclined to believe that he would have been the individual selected by the Commander-in-Chief to be brought back to full-pay on an early occasion.

This is an exaggeration of probabilities (perhaps not an unnatural one), but at the same time we are of opinion that there is a substantial injury done by the Act to the reasonable prospects of the Officers thus affected.

Their case was at all times a hard one in being removed from full-pay without any fault or volition of their own, and it is made much harder under the Act by the loss of all chance of realizing the over-regulation price of their commission.

We have no reason to think that the Officers thus compulsorily placed on the half-pay list have less prospect of being brought back to full-pay now than they had before the Act, and the only recommendation we feel called upon to make in their case, therefore, is,—

> That if and when they are so brought back to full-pay to serve in a regiment, they should be entitled to the advantages, which, in that case, they would have had under the old system, and receive on retirement whatever they would have received by way of bonus or over-regulation money, if that retirement had taken place before the Act.

This recommendation ought not, we think, to apply to those who, when compulsorily placed on half-pay, were given gratuitously unattached half-pay promotion.

There is, however, another class of Officers to whom we think the recommendation ought to extend, namely, those who had received half-pay promotion for distinguished services.

REPORT.

Having thus described the steps which we think should be taken to meet the grievances complained of, we proceed to notice the proposals made to us for a compensation of a very different character.

It was proposed on behalf of the majority of the Officers, that the regulation value of their commissions should be paid down at once and the over-regulation on retirement; but many Officers (as it appears to us with great reason), objected to any distinction being made between regulation and over-regulation prices, which by the recognition of the Government and the Legislature had been put on an equal footing.

Such a mode of dealing with the case appears to us to be inapplicable to the circumstances. One man for instance, a lieutenant-colonel, would have the greatest compensation without the slightest injury, and it would in numberless other cases be wholly unequal in its operation.

It is not, indeed, easy to conceive any principle on which a man holding a saleable office for which he has paid with a prospect of rising to another saleable office for nothing, is to have the price returned to him of the first, because he is prohibited from selling the second.

But the chief objection to this mode of settlement lies on the surface. Those who have purchased their steps have either secured a preference over others, or at least secured their steps in their seniority by the payment of a sum of money upon the express condition that the money should be lost to them in the case of death, and should only be returned on the occasion of their quitting the army. To return it at once, would be to give them the benefits of these steps and the rank attained by them, while relieving them of the cost at which they purchased them.

Moreover, we conceive that any such mode of settlement was distinctly repudiated by Parliament, and would be in direct opposition to the principle and spirit of the Act. The Act proceeded, as we understand it, on the theory simply of substituting the State for the junior Officers, and thereby keeping up the same inducement to some to retire and the same consequent flow of promotion to the others which had been effected by means of the old purchase system.

PAYMASTERS.

A claim to consideration has been laid before us on behalf of some of the Paymasters.

Their principal complaint is that they were appointed at a time when by the regulations of the service they were precluded from selling their previous commissions upon accepting the position of Paymaster, whereas they say these regulations have since been modified, and others have been allowed to sell them.

As this change of regulations and the benefits conferred by it, took place before the abolition of purchase, and has no connexion with that event, the grievance complained of, if it has any real foundation, does not fall within our cognizance.

But they complain further that they are aggrieved by being no longer allowed to exchange back into their regimental ranks and then sell their commissions.

On this subject we have already, when dealing with the position of the Officers on half-pay, expressed our opinion that the loss of this possibility is not the subject of a pecuniary recompense.

FORMER EAST INDIA REGIMENTS.

Some memorials have been laid before us relating to the East Indian regiments, which are the special subject of the fourth section of the Act.

The complaints contained in them are very much the same as those put forward by the purchase regiments of infantry of the line.

But we do not consider ourselves able to deal with them.

The system under which the Officers in these regiments received bonuses on retirement was a purely voluntary one among themselves, of a very uncertain character, and not attended by that State sanction and even enforcement which was the characteristic of the purchase system.

The subject of their complaints, therefore, appears to us to be more nearly analogous to the questions raised in the native Indian regiments, than to the effect of abolishing purchase in the purchase regiments of the line.

In bringing this report to a close we have to remark that the extreme complexity of the subject, and the varying pressure on the interests of individuals, of the changes effected by the abolition of purchase, have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for us to mark out a general system of recompense which should adjust itself with accuracy to all cases.

But we have the satisfaction of believing, from the statements made to us by many of the Officers themselves, that after their grievances shall have been heard with a desire to do them justice, "they will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to "decide for them."

We have approached and entertained the subject with no other desire, and we venture to hope that the discontent which is apparent on the evidence laid before us, and which, as we have shown, was not in our opinion wholly without cause, may be now in a fair way to be dissipated.

(L.S.) W. M. JAMES.
(L.S.) PENZANCE.
(L.S.) GEORGE WARD HUNT.

RALPH HENRY KNOX, Secretary,
1 June 1874.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of WITNESSES examined before the Royal Commission.

Name of Witness.	Date of Examination.	General Subjects.	Pages of Evidence.	Page in Digest.
AIREY, General Sir RICHARD, G.C.B. (Adjutant-General to the Forces).	3 November 1873 -	Reserve Fund; purchase system; exchanges	46	24
BACKHOUSE, Captain THOMAS D., 70th Foot.	7 November 1873 -	Losses by abolition of purchase - -	62	26
BAILLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel DUNCAN, Royal Horse Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Comparatively bad position of a purchase officer.	90	29
BATESON, Colonel RICHARD, 1st Life Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Loss from the five-years' rule - -	93	29
BERWICK, Lieutenant WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 42nd Foot.	7 November 1873 -	Officers appointed under new system receive more pay than those under the old.	63	26
BRAY, Brevet Lieutenat-Colonel EDWARD WILLIAM, 4th Foot.	3 November 1873 -	Loss by stoppage of saleable promotion and of exchanges; also by limitation of appointment as field officer.	53	25
BROWNE, Captain EDWARD F., 35th Regiment.	12 December 1873 -	Loss by having exchanged from Indian army for the sake of the purchase system.	96	29
BROWNE, Major HENRY GEORGE, V.C., half-pay, late 100th Foot.	14 November 1873 -	Is debarred from returning to his profession	78	28
BROWNE, Major A. S. M., Scots Greys	21 November 1873 -	Agrees with Colonel Burnaby - -	—	28
BURNABY, Colonel EDWYN S., Grenadier Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Inseparability of regulation and over-regulation prices; gain to public by purchase system; inequality between purchase and non-purchase officers.	80	28
BURNSIDE, Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY E., half-pay.	14 November 1873 -	Lost by only receiving over-regulation of a captain when he went to half-pay.	69	27
CAMBRIDGE, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G., &c. &c., Officer Commanding-in-Chief.	3 November 1873 -	Nature of purchase system; reserve fund; non-purchase vacancies; exchanges.	40	23
CAMPBELL, Captain JOHN PINNOCK, 30th Foot.	3 November 1873 -	Loss by restricting his right to sell and exchange, and by liability to be placed on half-pay.	48	24
CHAPMAN, Captain, 1st Dragoon Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Redress of grievances should be left to Parliament.	88	28
CLAYTON, Captain WILLIAM CLAYTON, 9th Lancers.	21 November 1873 -	Agrees with Colonel Burnaby - -	88	28
COBHAM, Captain JOHN T. L., 47th Regiment.	21 November 1873 -	Loss from having been on compulsory half-pay on the 1st November 1871.	90	29
COOK, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY, 100th Foot.	7 November 1873 -	Loses by not being able to sell his future lieutenant-colonelcy, and by the chance of not completing 30 years' service for full-pay retirement.	60	26
COOPER, Colonel ARTHUR S., late 33rd Foot.	21 November 1873 -	Was refused permission to retire on half-pay. Had to sell for less than the sum he considered fair.	89	28
CROOKSHANK, Captain ARTHUR C.W., Bengal Staff Corps.	21 November 1873 -	Exchanges from Staff Corps to Line are prevented.	91	29
CURZON, Captain, 2nd Life Guards -	21 November 1873 -	Redress of grievances should be left to Parliament.	88	28
DOWSON, Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES S., half-pay, late 3rd Buffs.	14 November 1873 -	Loss by being unable to return from half-pay to a saleable full-pay commission.	75	27
DRAGE, Major F., late Depôt Battalion	21 November 1873 -	His loss from being on compulsory half-pay when the Act passed.	94	29
DUNCOMBE, Captain C. W., 1st Life Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Redress of grievances should be left to Parliament.	88	28
FEILDING, Colonel the Hon. W., Coldstream Guards.	21 November 1873 -	The mode of redressing officers' grievances should be left to the Commission and Parliament.	88	28
FRASER, Colonel CHARLES C., V.C., C.B., (late 11th Hussars).	21 November 1873 -	Case of cavalry adjutants - - -	93	29
FREMANTLE, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel FITZ-ROY, Coldstream Guards.	14 November 1873 -	Loses, in comparison with a line contemporary, by the five years' rule; and by the cessation of payments for exchanges.	68	27
FRYER, Major JOHN, Carabineers -	21 November 1873 -	Gain to the State by allowing or prohibiting exchanges.	90	29
GALBRAITH, Captain WILLIAM, 85th Foot.	14 November 1873 -	Is deprived of prospective advantages for which solely he borrowed money and bought his commission. Chances of obtaining commissions without purchase.	70	27
GIPPS, Colonel REGINALD, Scots Fusilier Guards.	21 November 1873 -	Unfair inequality of pay from introducing a large number of non-purchase officers; promotion is seriously stopped by abolition of purchase.	86	28
GOLDSWORTHY, Major W. T., half-pay, late 10th Hussars.	14 November 1873 20 February 1874.	Loses all chances of advancement by being unable to get back to full pay; benefit of exchanges to poor officers.	77 115	28
GONNE, Captain THOMAS, 17th Lancers	7 November 1873 -	Suffers by inability to exchange and to sell unpurchased commissions; objects to five years' rule.	57	26
GROVE, Captain COLERIDGE, 15th Foot.	3 November 1873 -	Retardation of promotion; and loss by being unable to obtain saleable steps.	55	25

Name of Witness.	Date of Examination.	General Subjects.	Pages of Evidence.	Page in Digest.
HAMILTON, Captain H. B., Carabineers	21 November 1873	Terms of redress which would satisfy his regiment.	90	28
HAMMERSLEY, CHARLES, Esq. (Messrs. Cox and Company, Army Agents).	3 November 1873	Reserve fund; process of buying a commission.	43	24
HAVELOCK, Brevet-Colonel Sir HENRY M., Bart., C.B., V.C.	14 November 1873 21 November 1873 20 February 1874	Loses by being unable to obtain a saleable lieutenant-colonelcy; being now a half-pay major.	75 91 112	27
HERBERT, Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir PERCY E., K.C.B., M.P.	24 October 1873 14 November 1873 27 February 1874	The case of the full-pay officers generally. Case of the half-pay officers. Reply on the cases generally.	31 71 117	22
HINCHINBROKE, Lieutenant-Colonel VISCOUNT, Grenadier Guards.	21 November 1873	Inseparability of regulation and over-regulation prices.	90	29
JOHNSTONE, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel JULIUS, Grenadier Guards.	14 November 1873 21 November 1873.	Loses by the five years' rule; and by the cessation of payment for exchanges to the line.	67 79	27
LEGGETT, Major GEORGE EDWARD, 77th Foot.	7 November 1873	Losses by abolition of purchase	64	26
LEGH, Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY M. C., Grenadier Guards.	21 November 1873	Cannot now recover, by re-exchanging, money paid for an exchange into the guards.	87	28
LITTLETON, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. E. G. P., Grenadier Guards.	21 November 1873	Majority in his battalion agree with Colonel Burnaby.	90	29
LUGARD, General the Right Honourable Sir Edward, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner for the Abolition of Purchase.	13 February 1874	States the operations of the Commissioners; they ignore "bonus."	100	29
LYONS, Brevet-Colonel WILLIAM, Assistant Adjutant General, Home District.	14 November 1873 20 February 1874.	Loss from being on half-pay by reduction when purchase was abolished.	74 113	27
MCADAM, Major, 7th Dragoon Guards	21 November 1873	Redress of grievances should be left to Parliament.	88	28
MCCOURT, Colonel JOHN, late Military Train.	12 December 1873	Complains of being reduced to half-pay by reduction of his late corps.	94	29
MOFFATT, Captain WILLIAM HENRY, 19th Foot.	3 November 1873	Losses by abolition of purchase	55	25
MONTAGU, Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES VAN H., Unattached.	14 November 1873	The warrant of 1871 prevents his return to full-pay to serve or sell.	78	28
MONTAGUE, Captain F., 4th Hussars	21 November 1873	Inseparability of regulation and over-regulation prices.	90	29
NANGLE, Captain WILLIAM, 5th Foot	3 November 1873	His losses by the new system	51	25
NAPIER, Lieut.-Colonel E., 6th Dragoon Guards.	21 November 1873	Officers of his regiment agree with Colonel Burnaby.	88	29
O'CONNOR, Brevet-Major LUKE, V.C., 23rd Fusiliers.	7 November 1873	Suffers from not being able to obtain further saleable commissions.	56	25
O'DOWD, JAMES CORNELIUS, Esq., Commissioner for the Abolition of Purchase.	13 February 1874 20 February 1874.	As to "bonus" paid by officers; as to grievances of Sir H. Havelock, Col. Sayer, Major O'Connor, and Col. Graham; the five years' rule; future promotion; the loss or gain of officers by abolition of purchase; exchanges; staff officers of pensioners.	100 107	30
PALMER, Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY W., 90th Foot.	7 November 1873	Loses by inability to sell his lieutenant-colonelcy; case of Captain Rennie.	59	26
PLATT, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R., half-pay.	21 November 1873	Loses over-regulation by being unable to return to a regiment.	89	29
POLE, Major CHARLES VAN NOTTEN, late Cape Mounted Rifles.	14 November 1873	Loss from being on half-pay by reduction when purchase was abolished.	73	27
RICKARDS, Captain A., 1st Dragoon Guards.	21 November 1873	Loss by abolition of exchange for money	90	29
SAYER, Colonel JAMES R. S., C.B., Commanding 26th Brigade Depôt	14 November 1873	The case of an officer who was compulsorily on half-pay on 1 November 1871.	72	27
SCOTT, Major FRANCIS C., 42nd Highlanders.	7 November 1873	Has lost the chance of buying unattached promotion; loss by stoppage of exchanges; the five-years' rule.	61	26
SMITH, Major EDMUND D., half-pay, late 95th Foot.	12 December 1873	Has lost his chance of exchange and promotion.	95, 99	29
SPOTTISWOODE, Captain ROBERT, C. D., 21st Hussars.	21 November 1873	Case of non-purchase cavalry regiments formerly on the Indian bonus system.	88	28
STRAGHAN, Captain ABEL, 74th Foot	7 November 1873	Losses by the abolition of purchase	64	26
TWYNAM, Major PHILIP A. A., 15th Foot	3 November 1873	His losses by the new system	52	25
WARREN, Major AUGUSTUS E., 78th Highlanders.	14 November 1873	Promotion stops because the usual bonus is refused to a lieut.-colonel retiring on full-pay; inequality of pay; five-years' rule; exchanges; payment down of regulation-price.	69	27
WETHERED, Major EDWIN R., Paymaster.	12 December 1873	Grievance is not being able to realise a latent purchase commission held by him.	97	29
WHYTE, Major EDWARD, half-pay, late Canadian Rifles.	12 December 1873	Loss by being on compulsory half-pay when the Act passed.	97	29
YORKE, General Sir CHARLES, G.C.B. (formerly Military Secretary).	3 November 1873	Purchase system; reserve fund.	45	24

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

HERBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir PERCY E., K.C.B., M.P.

Appears on behalf of more than 2,000 officers; but cannot from the necessities of discipline have their authority to do so. The officers prepared petitions to Parliament; but that course being disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief, the petitions were sent to that officer. Officers are debarred also from meeting together to draw public attention to their grievances, 1; but witness disclaims any idea of excluding any different view as to their grievances which may be taken by officers themselves, 83.

Is aware that officers have no legal claim, the Crown having power to dispense with their services at any time without assigning cause; but maintains that, by an honourable interpretation of vested rights, Government is bound, while cancelling the contract with officers under which they obtained promotion by purchase, to cancel it from the beginning; and to make good to all the sums they had actually paid or to which they had become entitled by service, 1.

Will prove that the purchase system had a Government origin, was regulated by Royal Warrants, and prices were fixed by the Crown. Within 30 years 1,712,000*l.* had been received by the Secretary of State directly from officers; and had been applied in diminution of army estimates, 34, 1561. This applies to regulation prices. For over-regulation prices officers were themselves responsible; but Government was admittedly cognizant of their existence, 1.

Only a small portion of the payments to the reserve fund were for first commissions; there were, besides, payments for unattached promotion and the difference in the case of an officer selling, who had not 20 years' service, between the regulation price paid by the officer succeeding and the sum the officer retiring was allowed to receive, 36–40. The money was applied, inter alia, in buying up the commissions of gentlemen-at-arms, in reducing cavalry commissions to infantry rates, and in cancelling half-pay of artillery and engineer officers, and in various uneconomical ways in diminution of public burdens, 45, 141. The fund was partly derived from the sale of such first commissions as the Secretary of State ordered to be sold, 41, 45. The officer buying a first commission or promotion lodged the money with the regimental agent, who paid it to the retiring officer, 42–44.

Cites several Royal Warrants regulating the prices of commissions, 1, 46–51; but accepts the admission of the Commissioners that Government is responsible for the purchase system, 81, 82, 1561.

Takes the case of an ensign who had purchased his first commission prior to the warrant passing. He could buy his successive steps when it came to his turn; or he could wait at the top of each rank for a non-purchase vacancy, if he did not wish to buy, 1. When he wished to retire, he could sell his commissions, whether bought or not, for their full value if he had served 20 years; otherwise for a modified sum, 2, 3.

Puts in returns, furnished by the War Office in 1870, to prove that a major of infantry could rise to that rank in 19 years, without buying any promotion, 4, 5. Eighty-three lieut.-colonels had obtained that commission without purchase, against 70 who had purchased; 212 majors without purchase against 220 who had; and 672 captains without purchase against 1,332 captains by purchase. Therefore an officer had a good chance of obtaining, without purchase, promotion saleable after 20 years' service for its full price. Now that purchase is abolished, if circumstances render it necessary for him to leave the service after 20 years' service, he cannot claim half-pay (until 25 years' service), and will receive instead of the 1,800*l.*, 3,200*l.*, or 4,500*l.* he might have received before, only 450*l.*, the price of his ensigncy, 6–8. Parliament intended to be liberal, 9, 59, by giving over-regulation prices; but the question lies between a deferred and a present payment, 10, 53. The Purchase Commissioners allow nothing, either for interest on account of the payment being deferred, or for the chance an officer would have had of obtaining some of his commissions without purchase, 11–23. Makes no claim as regards over-regulation price, 17, 24, 47.

Adverts to actuarial returns laid before Captain Vivian's Committee in 1870 on promotion and retirement in the ordnance corps, 30–33. Quotes a return which shows that of 6,159 officers serving, all but 1,438 had their retirement provided by the operation of the purchase system, 33.

HERBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir PERCY E., K.C.B., M.P.—*cont.*

The purchase system accelerated the promotion of non-purchase officers, 25, who were equally interested in it. There were not two distinct classes of officers; for every officer hoped to be a non-purchase officer, 26. The over-regulation was furnished, as a rule, by the seniors of each grade benefited; but the payments depended on personal circumstances, 27, and sometimes officers preferred to wait for a non-purchase step instead of buying promotion, 28. Non-purchase steps were caused by death, retirement on full-pay, or promotion to rank of major-general, or by appointment to the staff, 29; but the Secretary of State might require such steps to be sold, 30. Does not claim compensation in regard to the prospect of future non-purchase steps, but rather that the original contract should be fully cancelled by the return of the money already paid, 61–63.

Will establish that pecuniary loss has practically resulted to officers from the change of system, 52. Claims that the purchase bargain should be cancelled from the beginning by the return of all money paid, 53, 61–70, or earned by service as value of commissions, 54, the prospective advantages for which the officers paid being denied to them, 55. The Government could then make any rules which were fair, politic, and general, 57, 65. Denies that there is any limitation to the Commissioners' inquiry, 60. Officers had already acquired a more rapid promotion, by reason of purchasing; but they did so on faith of Government regulations, without option on their part, and they had lost the interest of their money, 64. In the arrangement made in the Act, Parliament (which intended to be fair, 59) was under a misapprehension, 73; and the Commissioners can advise alteration of the provisions, 74.

Poor officers do not consider themselves benefited by abolition of purchase; for though formerly an adjutancy led to valuable saleable commissions, a quartermaster has now declined that appointment, on the ground that the quartermastership is the more valuable, 1523.

Has never suggested that a larger sum than the Act allows should be paid on retirement, 74. Thinks, individually, the regulation price should be paid down at once as from the date of the warrant, 75. Under the purchase system the payment would only have been made at the time of retirement; but it would have been of the value of the commission held at that time. Government would not now pay so much, because they would say to the officer "You would have had to buy many of your "commissions," 78. Possibly a medium between the two courses might practically put the officers in the same position, 79, 80. Does not ask for generosity, only for what is equitable, 83a.

Will call the contract broken by Government an "understanding," 863.

Puts in an actuarial calculation of the cost of paying regulation price down, and argues from it that under the bill the Government, by the deaths of officers, reckoned upon saving 2,696,190*l.* through making their payments deferred, 1098a.

The Purchase Commissioners consider themselves bound by the Act to give only the over-regulation price, but they ignore the higher customary *bonus* payment in certain cases, 760–763. The bonus is the same as over-regulation, only applied to the larger sums paid for steps without purchase, 1289. The Purchase Commissioners held that bonus was excluded by the Act, 1292. The term has only cropped up since the Act passed. It is borrowed from the Indian army, 1300. The bonus payment was the sole payment made to induce an officer in the higher rank to cause a non-purchase step; it amounted, by custom, to the regulation price, less the ensigncy, 1312, 1313. Bonus ought to be allowed, 1612.

Mentions the case of a lieutenant who was allowed to purchase his step on the 28th October 1871, in ignorance that on the following day all ensigns would be made lieutenants without purchase, 953.

Quotes case of Captain Browne, 35th regt., who lost his claim to Indian pension by exchanging from the Indian army into the purchase infantry, 1095–1098.

Cites the case of Major Thompson, 50th regt., who represents that he has lost the regulation and over-regulation of major by the abolition of purchase, 1519; as in

HERBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir PERCY E., K.C.B., M.P.—*cont.*

all probability he would have shortly obtained that step without purchase, 1522.

Cites case of Captain Westropp who exchanged from a purchase into a non-purchase regiment, and has lost heavily; but it is not a case affected by the Act, 1523.

A lieutenant purchasing a company had no increase of income; for the interest of the money spent equalled the increase of pay, 630.

In case of an officer dying on service (but not in action or of wounds within six months of being wounded), the value of his commission was lost to his family, 461, 462.

In Foot Guards, since the abolition of purchase in the regimental ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel [in 1857], the purchase of a captain and lieutenant-colonelcy has given the right to succeed to a regimental majority and lieutenant-colonelcy. The five-years' rule may limit the tenure as major or as lieut.-colonel to five years, 903.

The annual average steps to major-general were 18 a year; at present there are more, 1407.

The inducement to retire by sale will diminish or cease when officers come to the top who have only the value of ensigncy (450*l.*), or a lieutenancy (700*l.*), to receive, 833.

The creation of appointments at brigade depôts has no connexion with the abolition of purchase, and is not greatly more than the army lost in the reduction of depôt battalions, 1556. The "extensive brevet," referred to by Mr. Cardwell, was given to remedy in a small degree a supersession of cavalry and infantry officers by the grant of exceptional promotion in the ordnance corps, 1556.

Considers it a hardship that officers removed from regiments to brigade depôts do not receive their over-regulation at once, instead of running the chance of dying (and so losing it) during their appointments, 1559–1561.

Holds that the institution of brigade depôts was a matter of organisation, irrespective of the abolition of purchase, 1337, 1556; but it diminishes, as regards pay, the loss caused to officers by the five-years' rule, 1338; which is a great bar to promotion, 1339; and is clearly connected with the abolition of purchase, 1341.

The Secretary of State has said he could not have enforced, equitably, the five-years' rule until he had abolished purchase and given adequate compensation, as he thought, to the officers. Witness believes any rule might have been issued, 502–505.

The rule that an officer's appointment is only for five years, unless re-appointed, makes this difference, that whereas formerly he could go on on full-pay, now he may be only able to continue in the service on half-pay, 506–510, 512, 513. The object of the rule is to ensure promotion and prevent stagnation, 511; as a cheap expedient at the officers' expense, 1561.

A field officer of 30 years' service may get full-pay; a major-general on promotion has 25*s.* a day, with the chance of an honorary colonelcy, with 1,000*l.* a year, 676.

Exchanges could not take place with non-purchase corps except some former Indian regiments, 574, 575.

Exchanges were the subject of Royal orders, 377. Refers to the new rule in general order 89 of 1871; putting stringent restrictions on the payments, 391.

Officers of artillery or engineers, or non-purchase corps, could make their own arrangements for exchanges *inter se*, 1099, 1100.

Exchanges might have continued notwithstanding the abolition of purchase, and were a matter of mutual convenience between officers, while they helped promotion, 1550.

Divides the half-pay case into three clases:—

I. Officers placed compulsorily on half-pay by reduction, or by reason of regiments returning to India. Some, who were brought back to full-pay before the warrant, can realize their over-regulation on retirement. Others, subsequently brought back, will be refused their over-regulation and bonus. Such officers used always to be replaced on full-pay as soon as possible.

II. Officers who have accepted promotion on the half-pay list, with the understanding that they would be brought back to full-pay as opportunities offered. Those caught on half-pay at the date of the warrant will not receive over-regulation or bonus even if brought to full-pay.

III. Officers who from ill-health or wounds have been placed on temporary half-pay.

HERBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir PERCY E., K.C.B., M.P.—*cont.* DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

Submits that some of these cases demand compensation. Believes the limit to the sale of half-pay commissions for the regulation price has been withdrawn, 953a–960, 1056, 1556.

Where officers had been reduced to half-pay, the Commander-in-Chief would divide the non-purchase vacancies between the regiments and them, 1017, 1018: the restoration of an officer to full-pay by absorbing a non-purchase vacancy was entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of State, 1059–1071.

Does not accept all Mr. O'Dowd's deductions, 1526, especially as to the maximum rates of over-regulation, 1527.

With reference to the Secretary of State's letter, considers both tables and arguments likely to mislead; objects to the period (1861 to 1870) chosen as an illustration of the action of purchase, since it was exclusively a time of peace and of reductions, 1528; a period of 25 years ending in 1870 would be satisfactory, 1615–1625. Table A. does not include every source of non-purchase promotion, 1528; it shows 67 promotions to lieut.-colonel in all arms, 1529; whereas, if those on half-pay are included, there were 192 without purchase, 1534. Again, in considering promotion in a normal state, all absorptions should be added to the actual promotions, 1536–1539, 1543. Admits that the table is accurate, but it refers to an abnormal state of things, 1540; and is delusive as a guide to the future, 1543. Hands in Table A., amended according to witness's views, 1543–1548; also Table C., with the half-pay promotion included in it, 1549; also certain results deduced from Table I., 1550. Does not contend that all non-purchase steps were obtained without payment; protests against the theory that because certain acts of questionable justice had been carried out without compensation, the Government were justified in 1871 in making sweeping changes without regard to the pecuniary injury inflicted upon officers. Officers do not set up absolute rights; but they do claim honourable fulfilment of the understanding under which they entered the service, 1550. Table H. gives commutation values for half-pay and full-pay; but they are the maximum rates, and are liable to serious deductions for impaired health, 1553–1555.

The terms granted by Parliament were founded on mis-direction by the responsible ministers, 1561. It is unjust to make a man who has paid money, serve on the same terms as one who has not, 1562–1564; and who has entered under totally different rules. Quotes a passage from the report of the Promotion Commission of 1858, urging a care, in any changes, for the interests of the officers, 1566.

The poor officer is the hardest hit by the abolition of purchase, 1569; but it would be very difficult to say who would have obtained non-purchase steps, 1568–1572.

If the prohibition to exchange be removed, the lieutenant-colonels of 1871 are not affected, 1574; and majors less, perhaps, than in lower grades, 1575, 1576. If promotion were continued regimentally by a sort of dummy list, it would not be entirely satisfactory, but it would be an approach to justice, 1580–1583. Anticipates that promotion will remain regimental to a great extent, 1584–1586.

Considers the best remedy to be payment down of the regulation price, 1587; prefers it to actuarial compensation, though the latter might give more money, 1588. An alternative measure would be to allow officers to sell all commissions they get, 1590, at regulation price, 1591. It has been suggested that the loss of future advantages might be compensated by making an officer's right to his present commission absolute, 1594; but the advantage bears no necessary relation to the amount of the loss, 1595.

As regards officers compulsorily on half-pay, would compensate them according to their chances of returning to full-pay, 1596–1598.

Thinks a liberal retirement should be substituted for the five-years' rule, 1599, 1600; or if the latter must hold, would give the lieutenant-colonel retired full-pay until he become a major-general; and the major should have the power of rising to be a lieutenant-colonel, and should have full-pay, 1601–1609.

CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF, K.G., &c., &c. (Commanding-in-Chief).

THE purchase system has existed as long as there has been a standing army, 85–87, and has since been regulated by Royal Warrants, 88, 186, and legalized by Act of Par-

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF, K.G., &c., &c.—*cont.*

liament, 89–92; being, as regards regulation prices, within the undoubted prerogative of the crown, 185. The purchase system was intended to facilitate promotion, 93, by giving capital to the retiring officer, 95, and acted as a substitute for pensions, 94, 97–100, without cost to the public, 96. Officers were not responsible for the system as regarded regulation prices, 101.

Between 1841 and 1871, 1,712,000*l.* was paid into the Reserve Fund, 102–104, out of the officers' pockets, 109, partly for first-commissions, 110, and partly in the case of officers selling before completing 20 years' service, 111. That Fund was applied to army purposes by the Secretary of State, 113–115, as in buying up half-pay commissions, 118, and so reducing army expenditure, 119, 120, or in lowering prices of cavalry commissions, 121, 122, or in buying up rights of gentlemen-at-arms, 123,124. Some artillery and engineers' half-pay was bought up, 125–127, 129, 130, though those corps had paid nothing to the fund, 128, and in one case half-pay which could not be drawn was bought up, 131–140. Officers in a certain regiment had to pay 4,500*l.* to the Fund; because half-pay was granted to an officer who resigned to avoid a court-martial, 142–146; when, otherwise, the step would have gone without purchase, 147.

Originally, vacancies caused by death, promotion to general officer, retirement on full pay (or on half-pay, if within two years of becoming general officer), supernumeraries, and some appointments to Indian staff corps were non-purchase vacancies; but, latterly, many of these vacancies were sold, and very few first-commissions went without purchase, 148–154. The money went to the Reserve Fund, to diminish the half-pay list, 154, 156, and there have been instances of non-purchase promotion being refused for a meritorious officer recommended for it, 156.

Exchanges were freely permitted, 157–159, when individually desirable, 163, 164; and were most beneficial to the public, 160. Does not doubt that money passed, 161, 162; but it was no concern of his, 163. Exchanges created a flow of promotion; but witness would not allow one causing supersession of an old by a young officer, with consequent injury to the service, 166–168.

The officers of a regiment under orders for the coast of Africa have unanimously represented that if they die their money will (as formerly) be lost to their families, but their comrades will not (as formerly) thereby succeed to valuable commissions, 169, 173. The representation is before the Secretary of State, 171, 172.

The purchase of a first-commission was in no sense a transaction between two officers, 174–177. The money was paid in to Messrs. Cox and Co. If it went to an officer selling out, his claim to half-pay was cancelled by the sale, but the money could not be used for Government purposes, 178–184.

HAMMERSLEY, CHARLES, Esq. (of Messrs. Cox & Co.).

Purchase system has been regulated on Government responsibility since the time of Charles II., 188–191. Messrs. Cox and Co. were bankers to the Secretary of State for the Reserve Fund, 192, 193; which was maintained by sale of first-commissions, differences in case of officers of less than 20 years' service, and sometimes by sale of a small proportion of the death or retirement vacancies, at discretion of Secretary of State, 233–240; also by sale of unattached commissions, 241–243, 247, 248. To give an unattached commission to a lieutenant-colonel creates an annuity of 200*l.* a year, 244, 246, for which officers succeeding to the steps pay 4,500*l.* to the Reserve Fund, 245, 253–259. From 1860 to 1867, 1,020,000*l.* was paid into reserve fund, 262, by officers in purchase corps, and invested, 264. It was a Government Fund, created by the payments of officers for the commissions which they received, 265–268; the money being afterwards disposed of as the Secretary of State directed, 269–273. The Reserve Fund has been all expended, 299, 302.

The payment for a first-commission or for promotion went to a suspense account, 194–198, 202, 214, 275, 276, until it was either paid to the officer selling out (on his retirement being gazetted, 205, 206, 213,) or credited to the Reserve Fund under orders from the Military Secretary, 199, 203, 215, as mouthpiece of the Secretary of State, 204.

As regards regulation price, a sale was not a personal transaction between officers, 218–221, 274. No communication between officers would be necessary when the over-regulation was not claimed, 222–226, but that

HAMMERSLEY, CHARLES, Esq. (of Messrs. Cox & Co.).—*cont.*

would have been a very rare case, 227. A quarterly return was made to the regiment of those willing to purchase promotion, 230. Would pay to a selling officer, the whole price of his commission in the absence of directions to withhold a part, and transfer it to the Reserve Fund, 277–286. This would balance the "suspense account," 287–290. The selling officer's claim to regulation price was against the regimental colonel, not the Government, 295. The agent's power was based on a power of attorney from the colonel, 296–298.

YORKE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES, G.C.B. (formerly Military Secretary.)

The purchase system has existed as long as the standing army, on Government responsibility, and has provided retirement for officers, 304–308. First-commissions were obtained by purchase, subject to exceptions in favour of meritorious students at Sandhurst, 309–312. Mr. Sidney Herbert sold 100 first-commissions in 1854 and 1855, 312. Sometimes the Secretary of State refused a recommendation by the Commander-in-Chief that a commission should go without purchase, and it was sold for the benefit of the Reserve Fund, 313–315. That Fund arose from the payments of officers and was disposed of by the Secretary of State for public objects, 316–321. Exchanges were frequent; and were personally and publicly advantageous, giving a step to all officers of the same rank below those who exchanged, 324–327, 332. It was known that money passed, 323. They were mainly with reference to regiments going abroad, 329, but were not allowed, except in special cases, after a regiment was under orders for foreign service, 330, 331. Purchase was not a personal transaction between officers, 333–336.

AIREY, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, G.C.B. (Adjutant General to the Forces.)

Government is responsible for the purchase system, 338. The Reserve Fund is derived from payments by officers and is at the disposal of the Secretary of State, 339. In 1826 Lord Palmerston paid to the Exchequer a balance of 80,000*l.* which he found in the Fund, 340–342. In entering the army and to avoid being passed over in promotion there was no choice but to purchase, 343, 344. Was in 34th regiment for 27 years and purchased through all the ranks over the heads of other officers, 345–347. Purchase was not a personal transaction between the officers, 348–350; the authorities satisfied themselves the money had been deposited with the agent; and the promotions went on, 351, 352. Exchanges were of great advantage to the public and to the individuals, 353, 354. Exchanges may still take place, but without the money transaction, 355, 356. The alteration was a collateral incident of the abolition of purchase, 357–360. The payment is now limited to the fair expenses of the exchange, 362–369, 380, 381. and the rule cannot be eluded without gross breach of honour and risking the loss of commission, 371. There used to be no restriction as to the amount paid, 366, and the money often enabled a poor officer to pay for promotion, 373, 374. The Act of 1809 included exchanges, 377. It was very common for an officer to purchase some steps and not others, 382, 383, but very rare for one to purchase none, 385–387. Of the lieutenant-colonels, perhaps half have purchased all their steps, 384. Non-purchase officers held on till they got their majority without purchase; and then sold out, 388, 389.

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN JOHN PINNOCK, 30th Foot.

Obtained his commissions without purchase, 392–397. His father was in same regiment; served 47 years before becoming major, 400; was 25 years a lieutenant and bought his company after all, 405, 406. No non-purchase step (to the rank of captain) has gone in the regiment since 1858, 400; while in the Crimea, was twice purchased over by ensigns at home, 401–403.

Entered the service in the expectation of being able to realize a lieutenant-colonel's commission, 407. Would have waited for his commissions, 408–413. Is now a captain and could only get 1,350*l.* (plus 625*l.* for over-regulation) from the Purchase Commissioners, as he had not completed 20 years at the date of abolition, 415. Under the old system could have sold for 1,800*l.* (plus 625*l.* for over-regulation), 416. Understands that he would lose this difference by not being allowed to complete his 20 years service, 417. Under the old system could have sold, after 20 years service, any commission he might have held, 418–421; and could have held a lieutenant-colonelcy or a majority without limit of time, 422, 426, 428, till he

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN JOHN PINNOCK—*cont.*

became a major-general, 430. Now, could never sell more than his captain's commission, 423, 424; and is liable to be placed on half-pay, after five years service as major or lieut.-colonel, 425, 427, 453–455, perhaps for the rest of his life at 9*s.* 6*d.* a day, 429. Half-pay as lieut.-colonel would be 11*s.* a day, 431. His former right to exchange is practically barred by the prohibition of pecuniary profit, 432–435. He loses by this, the chance of getting money for an exchange to India, besides increased pay there, 436, 437; and cannot get to India, without the exchange, 438. His prospects are thus materially injured by the warrant, 439.

Entered the service to obtain 7,000*l.*; now, could only get 2,400*l.* and to do so must sell out. Therefore cannot get it at all, as he could not live on the interest. Is consequently doomed to his daily pay for life. May get full-pay retirement, but that is only daily pay minus work, 440. As a non-purchase officer of long service does not set any value on the fact that he cannot now be purchased over, 441. The present system may give him earlier promotion by a year or two, without being purchased over; but that is only 2*s.* 5*d.* a day as major, and 4*s.* more as lieut.-colonel, and for it he has to sacrifice all the 7,000*l.*, minus the 2,400*l.*, 442–450. What he wanted was capital, not early promotion, 451, 452. Promotion now goes on, by the State buying up commissions; but, when that is over, believes promotion will be slower, so long as Government does not bring out a retiring scheme, 456, 457. Under the operation of the Act, the selling out will constantly become rarer and the promotion slower, 458, 459. Notwithstanding that he cannot accept the 2,400*l.* to retire, the State owes it to him; although payment is deferred until retirement. Yet, if he die on service otherwise than in action or by wounds, the money would be lost to his family, 459–462.

NANGLE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 15th Foot.

Has 13 years service, 463–466. When Purchase was abolished was a lieutenant, certain of obtaining in a short time a company without purchase, 467–469. Bought ensigncy and lieutenantcy, but had been purchased over eight times, 463, 464, 468, 472. Borrowed to purchase his lieutenantcy, 473, the prospect of obtaining a captaincy saleable after 20 years service at 2,500*l.* being an incentive to him to borrow and to his friends to lend, 475. That security is lost altogether, 478, for exchanges as a source of profit are no longer permitted, 476, 477, and the privilege of exchange was of great value to him, 491–494. Will not be entitled to half-pay till after 25 years service, 479, 480. If he retired after 20 years would get no more than he would now, viz. 800*l.* for his commission plus 112*l.* 10*s.* for being superseded eight times, 481–483. His case is essentially the same as Captain Campbell's, 484–490.

Has to pass an examination for promotion, which the juniors who passed over him did not; officers of his rank will in future have higher pay by reason of not investing capital; abolition of exchanges entails loss; majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies are only tenable for five years; has no compensation for length of service; loses the selling value of future commissions; a non-purchase lieutenant gets the same compensation as one who has purchased, 495. Formerly, if he died on service the advantage went to his brother officers; now it goes in diminution of army estimates, 496–501.

TWYNAM, MAJOR PHILIP A.A., 15th Foot.

Bought all steps except the lieutenancy, 514, 537, but never purchased over anybody, 538. Had Purchase continued, was sure of soon obtaining his lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase; as both the lieut.-colonels were of long service, and their retirement was being arranged for. Would have had to pay a bonus; but much less than if purchasing promotion, 515–518. Now, must take his chance of being selected for promotion. May be superseded by a major from another regiment; or, under selection, by a junior in his own, 519. Even if promoted could only sell a majority, and so is decidedly worse off than before, 520, 521. Is unable to exchange and receive money for it, as formerly, and in a two-battalion regiment exchanges between the battalions were more valuable than between different regiments, 522–524. If he died on service his family would lose the commission's value, 526. Agrees with previous witnesses, 527, 528. If promoted, will be liable to go on half-pay in five years; and, having then only 27 years service, will lose almost all chance of ever obtaining retired full-pay, for which 30 years are necessary, 529–536. Now, if appointed to the staff, would not get a sixpence; formerly would have had from the regiment nearly the regulation price as a bonus for going on the staff, 538–540.

BRAY, BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD WILLIAM.

Is major in the 4th Foot, 541. Has served 34½ years, 543, and only bought his company; which the privilege of exchanging partly enabled him to purchase, while he borrowed the other part of the cost, 544–547. The exchanging brought him money and enabled him to draw the high pay of India, 549.

Purchased his company with the expectation of obtaining a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, which his long service entitled him to look for shortly; by the stoppage of which he completely loses 2,000*l.* Could have held his lieutenant-colonelcy till he became major-general, or could have realized his commission in various ways; could also have exchanged, or had unattached promotion, 548–553. The loss of the power of exchangingi s an immense loss to poor officers, 555. They had to watch the market, which varied, 556, but a lieut.-colonel could count on 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* for exchanging, 556, 557. An officer who exchanged once in each rank would make about 2,200*l.*, 558; and a very large per-centage of officers did exchange, 559. An actuarial calculation of the loss sustained would create dissatisfaction, 566, 567. There is a breach of contract with the officers; and the least that right and equity demand is that their regulation price be paid down to them, 564, 565, 568. The terms were very different from those of non-purchase officers, 569, though the latter could exchange with purchase officers, 570–574. All the disadvantages of the changed system fall upon the officer, 575–581. The Purchase Commissioners have offered him 1,300*l.* for retirement on full-pay, being the over-regulation price instead of the bonus to which he is equitably entitled. This is a great grievance, 581.

MOFFATT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY, 19th Foot.

Purchased lieutenancy and captaincy, 582–585, to avoid being superseded, 588–590. Was obliged to borrow some of the money, 591. Under existing system, whenever he sells out, can only sell a captain's commission, 592, 593. Had certainly the prospect of obtaining a majority and a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, 594, worth 2,000*l.* a-piece, 595. The right to exchange was also of great value, both as regards convenience and money, 596, 597. Suffers materially by the five years rule, which did not exist when he entered the service, 598, 599. In comparing half with full-pay, advantages of quarters, coals, candles, a soldier servant, &c., must be counted, 600–602. Agrees with former witnesses as to contingent losses of officers who go on service, 603. Would only limit Government's action for the good of service by preventing injury to the officers, 604, 605. Is poorer than an officer promoted without purchase, by the capital he has invested, 606–610. At least Government ought to pay down the regulation value of his existing commissions, 606, 609.

GROVE, CAPTAIN COLERIDGE, 15th Foot.

Took honours at Oxford, 616–618. Entered army in 1853, and bought all his commissions, 613–615. When he entered had the prospect, if he purchased, of being able to go on purchasing; or, if not, of obtaining commissions without purchase. Now, his promotion is thrown back, and he gets no compensation; he has lost his chance of non-purchase steps and of exchanges. If promoted, his majority and lieutenant-colonelcy will only be tenable for five years, 619, 620, 622. Does not wish to sell out, 621. If he go on service he risks his money and gets no prize, 623. The Purchase System secured a more rapid system of promotion and its abolition has stopped that, 624, 625. Has paid 2,700*l.* for his commissions, 626–628. Interest at 4 or 4½ per cent. on what he paid for his company would about equal the net increase of pay, 629. Should have considered it foolish to invest so much, except for the prospect of obtaining a majority and lieutenant-colonelcy, 632, for the money would have paid the same interest without risk, 633. Buying a company is not for its own advantages so much as for a stepping-stone to higher rank, 634, 635; the last two steps are those most regarded, 636, 637.

O'CONNOR, BREVET-MAJOR LUKE, V.C., 23rd Foot.

Entered the army in 1849 as a private soldier, 638–640. Promoted, in 1854, to an ensigncy for distinguished service in the field, 641–645. Had the Victoria Cross and the foreign war medals, 646. Obtained his lieutenantcy in 1855 and his company, in 1858 without purchase when serving in the field, 649–654. Is now senior captain in his regiment, 655, under orders for the Gold Coast, 656. Looked forward to a majority and lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, which after 20 years service he could have sold for full value, 657–661, 677,

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

O'CONNOR, BREVET-MAJOR LUKE—*cont.*

683–686. After 30 years' service could have retired on full-pay and received the over-regulation price, 662, 663. Death on service, except from wounds, would have involved loss of all, 664; under old system, the benefit would have gone to his comrades; under the new, to the public, 665–667. Under the old system could have held majority or lieutenant-colonelcy until he became a general officer; now must go on half-pay after holding it five years. The new rules act very hardly on persons like witness, 678. The officers of the 23rd have applied to make testamentary disposition of the price of their commissions, 679–681.

GONNE, CAPTAIN THOMAS, 17th Lancers.

Has served 18 years. Bought all his commissions, 689–694. Passed Staff College; and has held a staff appointment since, 695, 696. Entered as a poor man; after buying his lieutenancy, exchanged to India and got 760*l.* for doing so, 697, 698. Had not time to negotiate a loan to buy his majority, as it was just at the end of the Purchase period. Had Purchase not been abolished should have borrowed, bought, and exchanged to India. The step would have cost him 4,000*l.*, and he could have got 2,000*l.* or 2,500*l.* for the exchange, 697–711. Had expected to become a lieutenant-colonel, and to have high Indian pay. His expectations are frustrated by the Abolition of Purchase, 697, 698. Has never known any difficulty in effecting exchanges; though a great reduction of the force in India or the colonies would diminish the officers willing to pay for exchanging, 712–717. Officers lose by the stoppage of exchanges, by tenure of higher appointments being limited to five years, and by being unable to sell unbought commissions after 20 years' service, 718, 722. In case of death the gain which used to go to comrades now goes to the State; going on service is now a lottery without prizes, 719–721. Explains Captain Boulderson's position in 17th Lancers, 723–729.

PALMER, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY W., 90th Foot.

Entered the army in 1846; bought ensigncy and majority; obtained lieutenancy and company by death vacancies; and became lieut.-colonel without purchase under the new rules, 730–736; but from the nature of the vacancy should equally have had it without purchase under the old rules, 737–739. Had Purchase continued could have sold for 7,000*l.*; or, in three years, have retired on full-pay, receiving from 3,500*l.* to 4,000*l.* from the regiment for doing so. Now, the Purchase Commissioners will only compensate him as a major, whereby he loses a clear 2,500*l.*, 740, 741, 745, 746. Is now only appointed lieutenant-colonel for five years, 742, 743. By realizing now would only get 2,200*l.* for 27 years service and as compensation for the interest on the 2,400*l.* he had invested, 746, 747.

Captain Rennie, of the 90th, has suffered severely: promoted from the ranks; 35 years service; Victoria Cross; very distinguished officer; has bought no step; but has remained in service for the sake of full-pay retirement, 751, 752, 764; as a lieutenant-colonel, with the customary bonus, 765. Had he retired before the abolition, the regiment would have given him 1,000*l.* to 1,300*l.* Now, the Purchase Commissioners will only give him 500*l.*, 753, 754, by way of bonus, which is the same thing as over-regulation, 755–759. Represented this case to Mr. Cardwell; but he could not interfere with the Purchase Commissioners, 764.

The former facilities for exchange were highly beneficial, 768.

COOK, BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY, 100th Foot.

Entered army in 1855; obtained ensigncy, lieutenancy, and company without purchase; bought his majority, 769–780. When he becomes a lieutenant-colonel, will not be able to sell that commission; has lost the former power of exchanging [was offered as a major 2,000*l.*, and passage out, to exchange to West Indies]. Can scarcely serve 30 years for retired full pay as he is liable to be put on half-pay under the 5 years rule before completing that period, 781–787. His early promotion for service in the field will thus be made to injure him, 788–791.

SCOTT, MAJOR FRANCIS C., 42nd Highlanders.

Entered the army in 1852; bought ensigncy and lieutenancy, obtained company and majority without purchase served through Russian War and Indian Mutiny, 792–797. Intended to purchase his steps, but went to India with the full knowledge that he staked losing his purchase-money by death against the chance of increasing the value of his commission by succeeding to a non-purchase vacancy; this he can no longer do, 798. Had Purchase continued, believes he should have been able to purchase an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy and then obtain the command of a regiment; doubts now whether he would willingly accept promotion as it would entail his going to half-pay after five years, and would not increase the saleable value of his commission, 799, though he could not refuse the step if offered, 806, 807, 812; 801–814. Loses greatly by the power of exchanging being wiped out, as officers would not now exchange to foreign service for the sum which is allowed to pass, 800. Officers generally concur in these views, 815.

SCOTT, MAJOR FRANCIS C.—*cont.*

The payment of the regulation-price down, and the over-regulation under the Act, would be accepted as a fair solution, 816. There is so little inducement now to retire that this could scarcely make it smaller; promotion is now at a dead lock, 817–821. No scheme of retirement has yet been provided beyond the officers' own money and the harsh five-years rule, 822.

BACKHOUSE, CAPTAIN THOMAS D., 70th Foot.

Entered the army in 1853. Obtained ensigncy and lieutenancy without purchase, company by purchase, 823–826. Had Purchase continued, should have risen (with or without purchase) to be major and lieutenant-colonel with selling rights as such, or could have retired on full pay receiving regulation-price as bonus; had also right to exchange, 827. Has lost all these advantages, 828. Is not aware of any retirement scheme beyond the five-years rule, 829; which must be enforced to secure promotion, 830. Expresses the opinion of the officers he has consulted, 831, 832. The payment down of the regulation-price would be accepted as a fair compensation for the breach of the agreement under which officers entered, 833.

BERWICK, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 42nd Foot.

Paid for his ensigncy and had the prospect of obtaining further promotion by or without purchase, and of selling commissions so obtained, 834–847. Now, can never sell for more than 450*l.*; of which sum he loses the interest while serving, 848–854. The officers who have entered since Purchase was abolished will have virtually higher pay, 838–840. This is the general feeling of subalterns, 856–861. The payment down of the regulation price would be accepted as a fair release from the bargain broken by the Government, 862, 863.

STRAGHAN, CAPTAIN ABEL, 74th Foot.

Bought all his commissions; has nearly 20 years service, 864–867. Has been out of the interest of his money for 12½ years; and expected to get his further steps without purchase; to profit by exchanges; and ultimately to sell, as colonel, for 9,000*l.* Now can never receive more than he could have received in 1861 if he had then sold, 870. Bought his company for regulation price, as an old captain had to sell or retire at the age of sixty, 871–873, 876. Is liable to be passed over for promotion under "selection;" if promoted will be put on half-pay after five years; his prospects are worse by 5,000*l.* than they would have been, 874. Under Purchase, if retired on full pay as a lieutenant-colonel would have received between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* as bonus; now would only receive the over-regulation of a captain, 875–877. If he dies, loses all, without the counterbalancing chance of increasing the value of his commission by the death of a senior, 877. Has heard of no new retirement scheme beyond the five years rule, 878; a forced retirement can alone keep up promotion, 879. Officers would consider their grievance fairly met by payment of the regulation-price down with the over-regulation on retirement, 881.

LEGGETT, MAJOR GEORGE EDWARD, 77th Foot.

Entered, in 1854, in the faith that he could obtain, by or without purchase, saleable commissions up to lieutenant-colonel; and that he should not be placed on half-pay without his own consent; and that he might profit by exchanges. Now is liable to be placed on half-pay after five years service as lieutenant-colonel; thereby losing the opportunity of completing 30 years service for retired full-pay. Exchanges are most difficult, 889. Only knows of the five-years rule as a new scheme of

LEGGETT, MAJOR GEORGE EDWARD—*cont.*

retirement, 890; which must be largely enforced to secure a sufficient flow of promotion, 891. Is expressing the feeling of officers generally, 892. Thinks the regulation price of the commission (without any deduction) paid down, and the over-regulation as by the Act, would meet the officers' grievance, 893–896.

JOHNSTONE, CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, Grenadier Guards.

Is aggrieved by the five-years rule which will not allow of his holding regimental field rank in the Guards continuously until he become a general officer, 899–904; also by being prevented from exchanging to a line lieutenant-colonelcy; for which he would have received about 3,000*l.* besides accelerated promotion to the rank of colonel, 905–915. Was selected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar to represent the Guards' officers' grievances, 1094.

FREMANTLE, CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FITZ ROY, Coldstream Guards.

Paid 2,500*l.* for exchanging from captain in the Rifle Brigade to Lieutenant in the Guards, and 5,300*l.* for the Guards' captaincy. Had hoped to exchange this with a line lieutenant-colonelcy, thus obtaining young the command of a battalion, and some of his money back. His chance of exchange is stopped by the Royal Warrant, 917–921. Should have been a regimental major without purchase, had he stayed in Rifle Brigade and have saved 7,800*l.*, 922. Complains, that whereas an officer of the line who bought his lieutenant-colonelcy before the abolition is not subject to the five-years rule, witness who bought the same rank at the same time is subject to it as regards his regimental majority and lieutenant-colonelcy, 923–930.

BURNSIDE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY E. H., half-pay.

Was lieutenant-colonel of the 88th Foot. Went on half-pay last month, 931, and only received 600*l.*, the over-regulation price of a captain, 933. When Purchase was abolished, had been 21 years a captain, and should have become regimental major without purchase, and should have received the regulation price (as bonus) of that rank on going to retired full-pay after 30 years' service, 932–942.

WARREN, MAJOR AUGUSTUS E., 78th Highlanders.

Speaks for the officers of his regiment generally, 943. Purchased all his steps, except the majority; which went without purchase, by the lieutenant-colonel retiring on full pay, but for which he paid 1,400*l.* bonus. Every officer in the regiment, except one sub-lieutenant, paid for his first commission. Since abolition of purchase, promotion of majors and senior captains has ceased. The lieutenant-colonel cannot retire, because the Purchase Commissioners will only give him 2,600*l.*, while his predecessor received 4,000*l.* on retiring. Witness bought his company against his will, to avoid being commanded by a junior officer; promoted since purchase was abolished; serves at virtually higher pay than others. The five-years rule detracts from the value of officers' commissions. The practical prohibition of exchange is injurious to both rich and poor officers. One of the best subalterns has just left the regiment for a foreign service; because he could not live here, and was prevented from exchanging to India. The over-regulation and bonus paid by officers must have saved the country enormous sums. Regulation-money ought to be returned now, and over-regulation on retirement. Officers' commissions would then be fairly in the hands of Government. Subject to this proviso, is delighted at the abolition of purchase. The half-pay retirement only gives promotion at the expense of the officers, 944.

GALBRAITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 85th Foot.

Purchased his captaincy in 1865 directly from the State, for which he borrowed money and lessened his income. Incurred the liability solely for the prospective advantages which the regulations then held out. Expected to be pushed up rapidly to the head of the captains, when he must have obtained a non-purchase majority within five years, which would have enabled him to exchange for a considerable sum of money when his regiment returned from India, 946–948. Is too poor to live in England. Expected to remain in India as a major on 1,000*l.* a year until he became lieutenant-colonel, by or without purchase; when he could either sell his commission for its full value, or retire on full pay with a large bonus. These prospects are swept away; yet has still to risk the money paid to the State for them. The compensation to officers only begins when they leave the service, 949. The chance of obtaining a non-purchase commission was considerable, for such commissions to the value of 9,000,000*l.* (over 5,000,000*l.* at regulation prices) were gazetted in the 20 years preceding abolition, 950. Quotes farther statistics in support of this view, 952.

GALBRAITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM—*cont.*

SAYER, COLONEL JAMES, R.S., C.B., Commanding 26th Brigade Depôt.

Purchased in the 1st Dragoon Guards up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 961–966. The regiment being in India, the lieutenant-colonelcy he purchased was the second lieutenant-colonelcy, which being reduced on the regiment returning to England, witness was compulsorily placed on half-pay, 968–971, and had no opportunity of recovering the 5,900*l.* he had paid for over-regulation, 972, 973. Had Purchase continued would undoubtedly have been brought back to full-pay to give him this opportunity, 974–978. This could never be under the Act, 979. Is nearly 6,000*l.* worse off than before, 980. Now commands a brigade depôt, which is a regimental appointment, 981; so that regimental officers transferred to brigade depôts only receive their over-regulation when they quit the latter, 982, 983; subject to its lapsing in case of their death, 988. Witness cannot do this, having been appointed from half-pay, 984, 985, 991. Many of the brigade depôt officers had already realised over-regulation by going to half-pay, 987, 989, 990. His grievance is that of the class of officers who were compulsorily on half-pay on the 1st November 1871, 991–996.

POLE, MAJOR CHARLES VAN NOTTEN, late Cape Mounted Rifles.

His case resembles that of previous witness, 1005. Was senior captain of the Cape Mounted Rifles, when in 1870 the regiment was disbanded, 1007, 1008; and was placed on half-pay as major, with the opportunity of changing back to full pay, or of being replaced on full pay by the Commander-in-chief, 1009, 1010; which would have restored his full purchase rights 1011. Could probably have got back to full pay as major, 1013–1017; but the arrangements of 1871 debar him, 1018.

LYONS, BREVET-COLONEL WILLIAM, Assistant Adjutant General, Home District.

Ten years ago, being major of the 5th Fusiliers, could have retired on 16*s.* a day, and have received 3,200*l.* bonus. Was then selected for a lieutenant-colonelcy in 5th West India regiment by purchase, for which he paid regulation price. The regiment was shortly disbanded, and witness was put compulsorily on half-pay, and appointed to the staff. His grievance is that he is not allowed to count the staff service as continuous regimental service, so as to be permitted to receive the usual bonus (4,500*l.*) when he retires on full pay, 1019–1028, 1483–1500.

DOWSON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES S., half-pay, late 3rd Buffs.

Obtained all his commissions without purchase, 1029–1038; including an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, which he accepted in 1870 on the express understanding that he should be brought back to full pay when an opportunity offered. This would have enabled him to sell, or to retire on full pay receiving the bonus. This chance he has lost, beyond obtaining regulation price (4,500*l.*), 1039. Is quite certain he would have been restored to full pay, 1040. Had he known what would take place, would not have accepted promotion, as he could have sold his majority for 5,200*l.*, 1041; or retired as major with 16*s.* a day and 3,200*l.* bonus. Loses 4,500*l.* by the warrant, 1042, 1043.

HAVELOCK BREVET-COLONEL SIR HENRY M., BART., V.C., C.B, half-pay, late 18th Foot.

Is a major on half-pay (by purchase for 1,400*l.* paid to the State, 1196,) with brevet-rank of colonel, 1044–1049, having received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for service in the field, 1050. Has held every staff appointment heretofore held by an officer of his rank, 1052. When purchase was abolished, had been noted for a substantive

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

HAVELOCK, BREVET-COLONEL SIR HENRY M., BART.—*cont.*

lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, which there was every chance of obtaining in five months. Then by paying 2,000*l.* to return to full-pay his commission would have been worth 7,500*l.*, 1053; but coincidentally with the abolition of purchase the giving of these unattached commissions ceased, 1196. Three were formerly given or sold annually on the 1st April 1464–1473. As it is, his commission is worth 3,200*l.*; and can never acquire a larger value. Thus he loses 2,300*l.* or 4,300*l.* had he been brought to full pay without paying for it, of which he had every prospect, 1053. The abolition of the privilege of exchange prevents him from returning to full-pay to complete his 30 years' service for retired full-pay, 1054, 1196. Obtained his majority by buying a half-pay commission, is therefore, under the new regulations, on the same footing as if he had been placed compulsorily on half-pay for misconduct, 1055.

When he bought his majority, did not take the 600*l.* which the officer who succeeded him in his regiment was willing to pay, 1196.

Is prevented from commanding a brigade depôt by the limitation of those commands to officers who have already attained the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel 1197.

Speaks for the class of officers who reverted to half-pay on completing a term of staff service, 1202.

GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR W. T., half-pay, late 10th Hussars.

Being a captain and brevet major, was given an unattached majority in 1868 for service in Abyssinia. From his short service has very little chance of getting back to full-pay; as there are lots of reduced officers with longer service, and exchanges are not allowed. Major Swindley and himself were candidates for a majority in 15th Hussars. Major Swindley obtained it, and will be able to sell for 9,000*l.*; while witness can only sell for 1,600*l.*, the value of his commission when Purchase ceased, though this sum might be incremented to 2,400*l.* Has lost all chance of advancing in his profession. Poor men only got on by means of exchanges for money; and he does not see how they can now get on at all. Has had two commissions for service in the field, and is a very poor man, 1075–1079. Never felt so much the disadvantage of being poor until the abolition of purchase; which was to be in the interest of the poor man. Estimates his future prospects; will never be able to earn retired full-pay or to sell for more than 2,400*l.*, 1515, 1516. To count his half-pay service as full-pay service would not entirely remove his complaint, 1518.

MONTAGU, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES VAN H.

Obtained without purchase in 1866 an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy for long service. His only grievance is that he is prevented from coming back to full-pay to serve or sell, 1080–1082. There was no opportunity for his doing so from 1867 to 1871, unless he had paid for it, 1083–1088. The Purchase Commissioners reject his claim to over-regulation money, 1085.

BROWNE, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, V.C., half-pay, late 100th Foot.

Has purchased only his majority, which he obtained after 13 years' service. Being in bad health exchanged to half-pay, and received 1,500*l.* for doing so. Shortly afterwards the warrant passed. He is now in perfect health and sees no prospect of being able to resume his profession. Moreover the Purchase Commissioners would only allow him 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* for his non-purchase commissions, 1090–1092.

BURNABY, COLONEL EDWYN S., Grenadier Guards.

Objects to any separation in treating regulation and over-regulation prices, 1104, 1105, 1156; which ought to be treated on exactly the same footing, 1113. The incidence of over-regulation is very different in the Guards and Cavalry on the one hand and in the Infantry on the other, 1106–1108.

Three grievances insufficiently brought out are the non-existence of that freedom of exchange which formerly existed; the liability to be placed on half-pay after five years' service as a field officer, especially in the guards; the disparity of pay between purchase and non-purchase officers, 1109–1112; 1114.

In so far as under Purchase an officer's retiring allowance was provided by his successor, the system was a direct relief to the National Exchequer; and the country also gained incidentally in having a greater supply of young officers consequent on the flow of promotion produced by Purchase. Over-regulation was connived at

BURNABY, COLONEL EDWYN S.—*cont.*

by the Crown, and the customary-prices in the various regiments became practically the regulation-prices, until at length the Royal Commission of 1870 recognised them. The purchase system was really a contract between the officers and the public; which has been rescinded by the public without the consent of the officers, 1113. Although compensation was intended to be given, certain privileges incident to purchase have been withdrawn, to the loss of the officer. Exchanges to the line were of great value to officers of Guards and cavalry in times of need. Argues that the country stood pledged to allow an officer who had purchased any commissions to buy his remaining steps under current rules; and that it was no answer to a complaint by him, that such power had ceased, to say that he might remain in the service. Compares the annual receipts of a purchase officer and of a non-purchase officer. All officers should now be on a footing of equality as regards pay, 1115–1117, 1120, The country did not gain pecuniarily by exchanges, but it was a great matter of satisfaction to have a contented army, 1121, 1122. The complaint is not of what the country gains, but of what the officers lose, 1123.

Reckons that in 27 years service he has lost about 1,500*l.* through smallness of pay. The five-years rule may prevent his recouping himself as major, when he would gain 99*l.* a year, and as lieutenant-colonel, which would be worth 304*l.* a year, 1141–1144. Desires to leave the mode of redressing grievances to Parliament, 1156.

GIPPS, COLONEL REGINALD, Scots Fusilier Guards.

The inequalities of pay produced by the introduction of a large number of non-purchase officers is unfair, and a breach of faith with the purchase officers. Previously the number who got their commissions without purchase was very small. Purchase worked well, 1124–1126. Promotion is rendered slower by the abolition of purchase, for officers who obtain their steps without purchase are unwilling to quit the service, 1127–1132; having only the price of the lower commission to receive, 1133. A retirement scheme will become absolutely necessary. The five-years rule is particularly hard on the Guards, where the rank of major is the first that really carries any pay, 1134–1140.

LEGH, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY M. C., Grenadier Guards.

Paid 2,500*l.* to exchange to the Guards. Formerly could have recouped himself by changing back to the line. Now has lost that power, 1147–1155.

FEILDING, COLONEL, Coldstream Guards.

Prefers not to be asked what will satisfy the officers; who will be contented, as officers, with what the Commission and Parliament shall decide, 1157–1161.

CURZON, CAPTAIN, 2nd Life Guards.

DUNCOMBE, CAPTAIN, 1st Life Guards.

CHAPMAN, CAPTAIN, 1st Dragoon Guards.

MCADAM, MAJOR, 7th Dragoon Guards.

CLAYTON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLAYTON, 9th Lancers.

BROWNE, MAJOR, Scots Greys.

All agree in Colonel Burnaby's answer, that the mode of redressing grievances is for Parliament to decide, 1157, 1158–1161; also in his arguments generally, 1161.

HAMILTON, CAPTAIN, Carabineers.

The officers of his regiment would be quite content if the whole value of their commissions on 1st Nov. 1871 were paid, or guaranteed in case of death, with interest, or with the power of devising it, 1161.

SPOTTISWOODE, CAPTAIN ROBERT C. D., 21st Hussars.

Complains that having paid for every step under the Indian bonus system, he is now debarred from realizing the value of higher rank, supposing he should have succeeded to it without purchase. The non-purchase cavalry regiments have also lost by the abolition of the right to exchange with infantry for money, 1162–1168.

COOPER, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, late 33rd Foot.

Was refused permission to retire on half-pay, and being compelled to leave the regiment, was awarded by the Purchase Commissioners 3,000*l.* over-regulation; though he had paid 3,660*l.* though the average of the last two purchase steps in the regiment was 3,500*l.*; and though witness was offered 3,750*l.*, 1169–1171. Under the old system would have been allowed to retire on, or exchange to, half-pay, 1175–1179.

PLATT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R., half-pay.

The Act has shut him out from being brought back to a regiment (as he was about to be when it passed), and he thereby loses his over-regulation price. Was placed on half-pay on account of ill-health contracted by military service in India. Hopes the Commissioners will recommend that the clause giving over-regulation on being permitted to go on half-pay be made retrospective, 1180–1186.

FRYER, MAJOR JOHN, Carabineers.

Exchanges might be a gain to the State in retaining the service of an efficient officer by allowing him when in ill-health to exchange to England. Their prohibition might save the State his purchase-money by keeping him in an unhealthy climate till he died, 1187, 1188.

LITTLETON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. E. G. P., Grenadier Guards.

NAPIER, COLONEL, Grenadier Guards.

The officers of their regiment agree in the views expressed by Colonels Burnaby and Feilding, 1188.

MONTAGUE, CAPTAIN F., 4th Hussars.

Was purchased over by six lieutenants, because he could not pay the over-regulation (though he could have paid the regulation). Ultimately became a captain without purchase. Trusts that as he suffered by the inseparability of regulation and over-regulation prices, no separation of them will be made in any course to be now adopted, 1188.

RICKARDS, CAPTAIN A., 1st Dragoon Guards.

Paid 750*l.* to exchange into his present regiment, on full faith that he could recover it by exchanging with ——— in a regiment in India. This the Act prevents. Prays therefore that the sum be added to the price of his commission, 1188.

HINCHINBROKE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VISCOUNT, Grenadier Guards.

Hopes that regulation and over-regulation prices will not be separated in any award, 1188.

BAILLIE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNCAN, Commanding Royal Horse Guards.

Is in a worse position than a sub-lieutenant, 1188.

COBHAM, CAPTAIN JOHN T. L., 47th Foot, late Royal Canadian Rifles.

Was placed on half-pay in 1870, on the disbandment of the Canadian Rifles. Has since been restored to full pay; but having been on half-pay on the 1st Nov. 1871, the Commissioners can only give him 1,800*l.* for his commission, though he had actually paid 2,200*l.* and had served 15 years, 1189, 1190.

CROOKSHANK, CAPTAIN ARTHUR C. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

Before the Act, could have exchanged to the Line and sold a captaincy for its full value. Now, if he exchanged, would only be allowed, if he sold, the price of a lieutenancy, and is therefore debarred from exchanging. When he went from the 35th Foot to the Bengal Staff Corps was refused the value of his commissions because he had more than four years service, 1191–1194.

BATESON, COLONEL RICHARD, 1st Life Guards.

For the last 50 years the lieutenant-colonel of 1st Life Guards has served till he became a general officer. Consequently the step has gone without purchase. Now. witness will, in 3½ years, be placed, under the five-years rule, on half-pay; and, in consideration of 11*s.* a day, will have to leave 4,500*l.* in the hands of the Purchase Commissioners; and when he is 60 years of age will forfeit the right to sell his half-pay, 1205–1209.

FRASER, COLONEL CHARLES C., V. C., C. B. (late 11th Hussars).

Brings forward the case of adjutants of cavalry, who are lieutenants risen from the ranks. These officers have looked forward to obtaining commissions as captain, which were saleable for 4,575*l.* : whereas now, if they become captains, they can only sell for 1,675*l.* Captain Harran, 4th Dragoon Guards, obtained his company five weeks after Purchase was abolished, and a difference to him of 2,775*l.* was made by the Act, 1210–1212.

DRAGE, MAJOR F. (late Depôt Battalion).

After 17 years full-pay service was placed on half-pay compulsorily at the disbanding of the depôt battalions.

DRAGE, MAJOR F.—*cont.*

Loved the service and intended to make it his profession for life. Expected to pay 1,000*l.* for restoration to full pay, and to get a lieutenant-colonelcy with or without purchase; and then, in 10 years, could have retired on 365*l.* a year, with a large bonus for doing so. From the present hopelessness of his prospects, sold out for 912*l.* more than he paid, and is thrown out upon the world, 1213–1218.

MCCOURT, COLONEL JOHN, late Military Train.

Has sold out. Was senior Major of the Military Train, with near prospect of promotion, when the corps was reduced in 1870, and witness was compulsorily put on half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel. As his regiment was reduced could not obtain the usual over-regulation from junior officers, 1220–1226. Attributes to the abolition of purchase his not being brought back to full pay, 1227–1229.

SMITH, MAJOR EDMUND D., half-pay, late 95th Foot.

After much service in the Crimea and India, bought in 1866 an unattached majority, 1229, and paid 1,400*l.* for it. Offered 1,000*l.* to exchange back to full-pay; but a negotiation broke through. Could have got to full-pay before the Army bill passed, and could then have sold for a large amount beyond regulation price, from which he is now precluded, 1230. By being prevented from returning to full pay cannot complete 20 years service so as to sell for the full regulation value of his commission, 1234, and has lost his chance of becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment and thence a Major-General, 1235; all by the abolition of purchase, 1270*a*.

BROWNE, CAPTAIN EDWARD F., 35th Regiment.

Exchanged in 1863 from the Indian Army to the 35th regiment, for the sake of the privileges of purchase. Has had ill-luck and the advantages of purchase were still prospective, when purchase was abolished and the implied contract in the line broken. In effect, has exchanged a pension with Indian bonus for 2,250*l.* without any pension. Claims re-instatement, 1236–1238.

WHYTE, MAJOR EDWARD, half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifles.

Bought all his steps, 1239. In 1870 his regiment was disbanded and he was placed on compulsory half-pay. Otherwise should have become Lieut.-Colonel early in 1871, 1240. Having been caught on temporary half-pay when the Act passed, cannot now get back to full pay to complete his service for retired full pay or to obtain promotion. Therefore loses 1,915*l.* from having been disbanded, 1241. Bought his majority from the Government under the belief that he could at any time sell the commission for as much, 1242–1244. Only now gets 173*l.* a year for 5,200*l.* invested, 1245.

WETHERED, MAJOR EDWIN R.

Is an army paymaster, holding a latent purchase commission. When appointed, was precluded from selling his commission (paymasters since appointed have been permitted to sell). Is serving consequently at a disadvantage relatively to those appointed since, 1245, 1246. Had purchase not been abolished, could, perhaps, have got 1,000*l.* for his position and have reverted to a regiment where he could have realized over-regulation, 1247–1250. Could have claimed to revert as a right, 1251, like any other half-pay officer, 1252–1255; but cannot now do so, 1256. Would have been paid to revert thus, 1260–1263, and would have had over-regulation, of which the Act deprives him, 1264–1270.

LUGARD, GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner for the Abolition of Purchase.

The tables given by the War Office are accurate, 1272. From the abolition of purchase to the 31st Oct. 1873 2,013,205*l.*, had been paid to officers, 1273. Retirement was much the same under the old system as under the new, 1278, 1279. Hands in a statement of the average over-regulation prices is different arms of the service, 1283–1285.

The Commission do not award an officer the precise sum he paid for a step, but the customary price in the regiment of that step, 1304, 1309, 1328.

Cites the case of Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, who complained of his loss by the abolition of purchase, whereas he would still have been a major unless he had paid 2,400*l.* for the step, 1286. Also the case of Colonel Cooper, who has confounded over-regulation with bonus, 1287–1289.

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

LUGARD, GENERAL the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD, G.C.B. —*cont.*

Cites a complaint by an officer that no lieutenant had been offered so low a sum as 75*l.* for over-regulation, whereas, out of 18 steps purchased in that regiment, 10 had been at regulation price only, and four for sums under 75*l.*, 1304–1306.

The Commissioners' operations have been limited to over-regulation, 1291, 1296; holding that the Act excluded "bonus," 1297, 1303, 1314, 1331; but was aware that larger payments were made for non-purchase steps than the usual over-regulation, 1300; though the sum was doubtful, 1308.

O'DOWD, JAMES CORNELIUS, Esq., Commissioner for the Abolition of Purchase.

An officer seconded or appointed to the Staff obtained often a bonus from his juniors who got the step. The Act does not enable the Commissioners to give this, 1412–1423. The word "bonus" does not occur in the Act, 1290. The Commissioners felt tied down to over-regulation only, 1293, 1308, 1315. 450*l.* is the largest bonus on record paid for a lieutenancy, 1307. Quotes the average prices of non-purchase steps, 1319. The cumulative average for a lieut.-colonel would be 2,789*l.*, and the Commissioners have awarded an average of 2,300*l.*, 1321, 1322. The loss thus shown would be 489*l.* to the lieutenant-colonel retiring, 1323; and nearly 300*l.* to the major, 1325. The return as to bonuses is without reference to date, 1443. Explains the mode of arriving at that return, 1444–1463; but it is very incomplete, 1457, 1458.

Considers Sir H. Havelock's grievance to be hardly at all connected with the abolition of purchase, 1343–1351. It would have cost about 1,500*l.*, to exchange from half-pay to full-pay as a major, 1347–1349. Thinks the case of officers put on half-pay by reduction a hard one; though a cavalry lieutenant-colonel's chance (Lieut.-Col. Sayer for example) of coming back to full-pay was very small. Captains of infantry had a better chance, 1352, 1353, 1363, 1364. [Colonel Sayer's was the hardest case known to witness, 1369.]

Since purchase was abolished, they are brought back more quickly to full-pay; but the return to full-pay does not carry the right to receive over-regulation, 1354–1357. If it did carry those rights the equity of their case would be satisfied, 1358–1361.

Major O'Connor's case is that of the senior captain in a regiment who would have been entitled to the first non-purchase vacancy; which he could have sold. He is sure now to lose the over-regulation of that step, and he may lose the regulation price, 1389–1392. On the other hand he could not now be purchased-over, 1393. The case is very hard of those officers who must, according to universal practice, have obtained non-purchase promotion almost immediately after the "appointed day." Col. Graham, 22nd Foot, was a case in point, 1401–1405, 1410, 1411. The grievance was similar, though less in degree, for officers lower on the list for promotion, 1407–1409

O'DOWD, JAMES CORNELIUS, Esq.—*cont.*

Notwithstanding the prohibition in the Act, Staff Officers of Pensioners will be allowed the regulation price of the rank they may attain by service in that capacity, 1501–1507; their reversionary interest having been taken into account, 1508. Parliament has granted the means for this departure from the Act, 1514.

Captain Westropp, under the clause relating to the bonus in the Indian non-purchase regiments, would receive about 1,100*l.* from the Commissioners, 1523.

The five-years' rule should keep up the stream of promotion; but it would of course, if applied under Purchase, have affected the over-regulation. It was a rule applied also to other military institutions, 1334–1336. There is no compensation for the five-years' rule; but it is very difficult to estimate the loss under it, 1370–1373. It undoubtedly produces promotion, 1374, generally throughout the army, 1378; but in the same ratio it detracts from the benefits which the officers promoted would have got, 1375, 1376. Nevertheless some among the junior officers are fearful less the five-years'rule should not be carried out, 1379. Besides the five-years' rule, promotion will, for a little while, go on by means of selling out, 1379; but will diminish as juniors come to the top, 1380, 1381. An ensign at the time the Act passed who may become a lieutenant-colonel will only have the higher half-pay as an inducement to go out, 1382–1384. He could only recover the 450*l.* for his ensigncy by entirely quitting the army, 1385–1387; which could never be to his advantage, 1388. In the case of an officer who was a lieutenant in 1871 this sum would be 700*l.*, 1395, 1396.

Hands in a detailed analysis of the loss or gain of the several classes of officers, 1323; but in estimating the loss or gain, witness has omitted the establishment of brigade depôts from one side and the five-years' rule from the other, 1340.

Thinks the system of exchanges for money might have been abused; but that the authorities could have prevented it, 1425. Officers used, however, the power of exchange to put pressure on their brother officers to make up the sums they required, 1425–1429. Is of opinion that the power of exchange could be restored, with vigilance on the part of the authorities, 1430, 1431. The rule that an officer should not be permitted to retire within six months of exchanging was often departed from, 1432. The payment for an exchange did not add to the value of the commission, 1433–1441.

It is difficult to say what pay would not be given for a sum of ready money, 1401.

Had nothing to do with the estimate of the cost of abolishing purchase, 1400.

When a captain goes to half-pay to join the militia he receives his over-regulation money, provided he is succeeded in his regiment, 1474–1480. A reduction of establishment is for the time a bar to the payment of over-regulation to officers going to half-pay, 1481, 1482.

Staff-pay service is full-pay service, 1490. An officer on half-pay is not liable to trial by court-martial, 1491. The Commissioners have no excuse for giving over-regulation in West India regiments, 1492–1494.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MEMORIALS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

IN REFERENCE TO

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.

Friday, 24th October 1873.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

R. H. KNOX, ESQ., *Secretary.*

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR PERCY E. HERBERT, K.C.B., M.P., examined.

1. (*Witness.*) With the permission of the members of the Royal Commission, I will state briefly the circumstances under which I appear before them. The Commissioners are aware that more than two thousand officers have addressed memorials to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, complaining of injury to their interests arising from the way in which the abolition of purchase has been carried out. It is obvious that it would be an inconvenient course for all of them to put forward their complaints personally before the Royal Commission. It is with a view of avoiding this inconvenience that I have ventured, at the request of certain officers, to offer myself to make a statement to the Commissioners, as general as I can, of the case to be brought before their notice. I labour under considerable difficulty, inasmuch as I have no authority from the officers generally to appear for them; and military discipline alike debars them from conferring upon me, and me from accepting from them the character of their representative. I can only hope to attain that character in any degree, and thereby to shorten the labours of the Commission, by making my statement of such a nature, and producing evidence of such a description, as will, when published from day to day, meet the concurrence of the officers generally, and will satisfy them that the main points of their grievances have been fairly stated, explained, and supported. Further, I labour under the disadvantage that owing to the dangerous illness of Colonel Anson, I am without his assistance. He had been in personal communication with a considerable number of officers and had spared no pains to make himself acquainted with the subject. His absence, and the cause of it, are a source of great grief to his friends, and throw additional responsibility upon me. Under these circumstances I must crave considerable indulgence on the part of the Commissioners.

I beg now to state for the information of the Commissioners the circumstances under which the memorials submitted to their consideration originated. A large number of officers considering that Parliament had unintentionally failed to do them justice at the time of the abolition of purchase, prepared petitions for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, praying for consideration of, and inquiry into their claims. Some time after this was generally known, frequent notices of the fact having appeared in the newspapers, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief issued a general order, a copy of which I shall lay before you, expressing his disapproval of officers of the army addressing petitions to the Houses of Parliament. It will be observed that that order does not express any opinion as to the illegality of the proceeding, but only the Commander-in-Chief's disapproval. The officers without a moment's hesitation immediately stopped preparing petitions, and not one was presented. Some time elapsed, Parliament met, and no indication having been given by the Government of there being any intention of instituting an inquiry into the officers' complaints, being aware myself of that which was notorious, namely, that widespread dissatisfaction existed in the army on the subject, I waited upon His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and drew his attention to the existence of dissatisfaction as shown by the preparation of the petitions to which he had referred in his general order, and asked him to inform me what was the right and proper way in which His Royal Highness' notice should be drawn to the complaints of the numerous body of officers who had abstained from petitioning Parliament at his desire, with a view to their complaints being brought by His Royal Highness under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. His Royal Highness communicated my request to the Secretary of State for War, and desired the Adjutant-General to send me the memorandum which I lay before you; copies of which memorandum I sent to officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments. The memorials now referred to you were the result.

I next wish to explain to the Commission that I am fully aware that in bringing this case before their notice, the officers have no legal right to urge for their consideration, that the Sovereign may at any time, without cause assigned, dispense with the services of any officer, and may strike his name out of the army list. Further, that the officer under these circumstances has no legal remedy before any civil tribunal, and has no legal right to claim trial by court-martial. It must be understood, therefore, that in the course of

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

these proceedings the word "right" or "rights" is only used as expressing the equitable right to fair and just consideration, and to an honourable interpretation on the part of the Government of the contract expressed in Royal Warrants and regulations, or implied by long established custom, between the Government and the officers. No claim is or will be put forward by the officers, that the Government were not fully entitled to make any alteration in their terms of service, to abolish purchase, to alter the rules of promotion, to forbid exchanges from one corps to another, or to make any changes which they thought desirable for the efficiency of the service. But the officers do maintain that as regards their individual pecuniary interests, when a system under which they had been called upon and obliged to pay large sums of money under Government regulations, was suddenly changed by the authority of Government without any option on their part, public honour and equity alike demanded that the contract between them which was cancelled by the Government, so far as the prospective benefit of individual officers was concerned, should be cancelled from its beginning in its entirety ; and that to all those affected by the change the money due to them at the time when the contract was cancelled, money either actually paid by them for their commissions, or to which they had become entitled by service upon the faith of Government regulations, should be forthwith made good to them.

The officers have an additional claim at the hands of the Government, as by the rules of discipline, the propriety of which I am quite ready to admit, they, almost alone of all Her Majesty's subjects, are debarred from the constitutional privilege of meeting together or combining to draw public attention to their grievances, or petitioning the Houses of Parliament to make inquiry into them.

I will now endeavour as shortly as I can to explain the precise nature of the purchase system. I shall be able to show that it was a system originated and regulated by the Government, that it had its origin in very early times, that it was regulated by formal documents called Royal Warrants, under the sign manual, and by regulations and orders of the Sovereign, that the prices of commissions were published in the Royal regulations, and enforced by ministers of the Crown, that of late years large numbers of commissions have been sold directly by the Secretary of State for War; and that within 30 years no less a sum than 1,712,000*l.* has been received direct from officers by the Secretary of State, and applied by him in various ways to the diminution of the annual army estimates.

I shall draw your attention to papers prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for War for the purposes of previous inquiries connnected with the promotion in the army, showing the way in which the money paid by officers for their promotion was applied to furnish a retirement for older officers ; and the large poportion of them who were thereby provided with retirement under Government regulations by the money of their brother officers, and without cost to the public. I shall ask you to call witnesses, who from their official position will be able to state to you the facts of the case, whose duty it has been to carry out these regulations, and who are perfectly conversant with the practice which was maintained up to 1871 ; and I shall endeavour from their mouths to establish to your satisfaction the entire and sole responsibility of the Government for the origin and continuance of the system of purchase, until abolished by Royal Warrant in 1871, and further to prove that no sort of responsibility for the origin or continuance of the system can be justly attributed to the officers of the army.

I beg to observe that these remarks apply to the regulation prices of commissions, and that there was a further practice which had grown up upon the regulated system of purchase, for the existence of which the officers were in great measure responsible, but of which the Government had been so long cognizant without any serious attempt to put a stop to it, that when the question was being discussed in Parliament, members of the present Government stated that the executive Government must be held also in a great degree responsible for it. This practice was generally known by the name of "over regulation prices of com- "missions." It is a matter with which two members of the Commission are no doubt familiar, they having served upon a former Royal Commission to inquire into the "over regulation prices," and reported upon the subject. As the complaints of the officers for the most part do not refer to the way in which the "over "Regulation Prices," have been dealt with by the Government and Parliament, I need not occupy the time of the Commission by any further remarks upon them at present ; although this brief reference to them was necessary to the completeness of my statement.

I am specially bound to draw the attention of the Commission to the character of the regulated system of purchase, as very erroneous statements have been made and impressions held by persons unacquainted with the facts.

In support of the statement which I have put forward regarding the responsibility of the Government for the establishment and maintenance of purchase, I beg to draw the attention of the Commission to a report of the Royal Commission which sat in the year 1856–57 presided over by the Duke of Somerset, and to the documents to be found in the appendix to the report. In the appendix appears a copy of a Royal Warrant of King Charles the Second's reign, dated 1683, referring to the sale of commissions ; regulations for the sale of commissions dated 1719, issued "by His Majesty's "command," stating the prices of commissions for all the different regiments of the service ; a Royal Warrant signed George R., fixing the prices of commissions, in 1766 ; a warrant altering the prices of commissions, signed George R., in 1772 ; two warrants signed George R. in 1773 ; a report of a board of general officers fixing the prices of commissions for the army, dated 1821 ; and a memorandum approving of the report of the board, signed George R., of the same date.

I will now proceed to consider the situation of individual officers previously to the abolition of purchase. For the sake of example I will take the case of an ensign who had purchased his first commission previously to the passing of the warrant. He had the option, provided he had the money, of purchasing further promotion or not, as he pleased. Without having any claim to promotion as of right, he had a claim (practically never disputed unless on account of his misconduct or incompetence) to obtain promotion by purchase in his turn to the successive steps of lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. No one could pass over him if he was prepared to give the regulation sum. If he was without the money, or thought it to his advantage not to purchase, he waited, when he came to the head of the list, for a non-purchase vacancy, to which he was equally entitled in his turn.

2. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say, to the head of the list of the particular class to which he then belonged ?—Yes. He thus either by purchase obtained quicker promotion, or without purchase he obtained slower promotion, but without cost. When he wished to retire from the service he was able to do so by a right which, though not a legal right, was never disallowed, by selling at the regulation price all the commissions which he held, whether he had paid for them or not, with this restriction, that if he had served less than 20 years he was only allowed, in respect of the commissions which he had not purchased, to receive 100*l.* for each year of foreign, and 50*l.* for each year of home service. If he had completed 20 years' service he might retire from the army, receiving the regulation price of all his commissions, although he had not bought one of them. He might thus realise upon retirement, if he held a captain's commission, 1,800*l.*, if he held a major's commission,

3,200*l.*, and if he held a lieutenant-colonel's commission, 4,500*l.*

3. (*Chairman.*) Are those the regulation prices?—Those are the regulation prices without any deduction for the limitation of the years of service which I have before referred to. Of course if he had served 18 years he might have got 1,800*l.* if he had been abroad all the time; but if he had served 20 years no question was asked him, and he might sell all his commissions.

4. That is to say, 20 years in the army altogether from the date of his first commission?—Yes. By a return E.E. at page 111 of the proceedings before a War Office Committee, which sat in February 1870 (to which I will draw attention when I have finished my statement), it appears that at that time officers obtained the rank of major without purchase on an average in 19 years. There is a return there, showing that 19 years was the time when an officer obtained the rank of major without purchase; that is to say, not merely that one rank, but all the ranks up to major.

5. (*Mr. Hunt.*) From the time of first entering?—Yes.

6. (*Chairman.*) Was that in the infantry?—Yes; in the cavalry it was much less, for the simple reason that they gave a greater price, and therefore there was more selling. By another return, D.D., on the same page, it appears that in the infantry there were 83 lieutenant-colonels who had obtained that commission without purchase (I do not say all the commissions), against 70 who had obtained it by purchase. That was at that particular date, and I take the return from what I happen to find in a blue book which was put before Parliament.

7. In what year was that?—On the 1st January 1870. By the same return it appears that there were 212 majors who had not purchased, against 220 who had purchased.

8. (*Lord Penzance.*) You are speaking only of the step of major?—Yes. There were 672 captains without purchase, against 1,332 by purchase. It will, therefore, be observed that this is no sentimental matter, but that the officer's chance was a very good one of being entitled to a considerable sum on retirement, although he had not purchased his commission, or at any rate derived from commissions which he had not purchased. What will his position now be when he completes his 20 years' service? He is not entitled to half-pay; that can only be claimed after 25 years' service. There is a distinction between temporary half-pay and permanent half-pay. The temporary half-pay is a thing which he cannot claim; it is a thing which is not a permanent retirement, and it does not meet the case of a man who is obliged to leave the service. Should circumstances oblige him to retire, he will only receive under the Act of 1871 (this is an ensign) the regulation value of the commission which he held at the date of the abolition of purchase by Royal Warrant in November 1871. In other words, he will receive the 450*l.* which he paid on entry into the service, instead of the 1,800*l.*, the 3,200*l.*, or the 4,500*l.* to which he would have been entitled according as he had attained the rank of captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel, under the system under which he entered under the agreement on the faith of which he paid his 450*l.* The agreement you understand is a moral agreement.

9. (*Chairman.*) An understanding?—An understanding. In conclusion I will say that it is my firm belief that Parliament had no intention of doing any injustice in the compensation which they offered, and that they generally believed that they had been extremely liberal.

10. That was because they gave the over-regulation prices, as well as the regulation prices, the liberality consisted in that?—Yes. They felt that there was a moral restraint upon them to do it, but the question of course arises as to the value of a deferred payment and of a present payment.

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

It is to be regretted that some commission of inquiry into the details of the measure, and as to the precise terms on which equitable compensation should be given, was not held previously to the passing of the Act; and I trust that the facts which will be elicited before this tribunal may induce Parliament to re-consider whether the provisions of that Act did full justice either to the equitable claims of the officers or to the liberal intentions of the legislature.

11. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What is the practice of the Purchase Commissioners—do they add anything to the actual value of the commission on account of the payment being deferred?—Nothing whatever. An officer who was an ensign when the warrant passed, and had purchased his commission six months before, would serve for 15 or 20 years or any other time; and not being entitled to retired pay he says, "I want to "retire from the service." They will give him a cheque for 450*l.*

12. But supposing that he does not wish to retire until a later period, would they add anything to the 450*l.*? Would they deal in the same way with a man who wished to retire at once as with a man who deferred his retirement?—Yes. At the time of his retirement he will receive the 450*l.*, neither more nor less.

13. (*Chairman.*) They buy up his commission, as I understand?—They give him at any future time when he chooses to retire that to which he was entitled on the day when the warrant passed.

14. They give him, not only the regulation price, but the over regulation price?—Yes.

15. (*Mr. Hunt.*) But they allow nothing for interest?—Nothing whatever. Nothing is allowed over and above the 450*l.* either for interest of money or for anything else.

16. (*Chairman.*) There is no over regulation price in the case of an ensign?—No.

17. (*Lord Penzance.*) Nothing is allowed for interest, and nothing for the chance of the commissions which he would have got without purchase?—Just so; there is no compensation in respect of that prospective advantage. I may say that as far as my case goes I do not at present urge anything with reference to the over-regulation price. That is provided for under the Act, to be paid to the officer when he retires upon half-pay, or when he retires from the service. Therefore to that arrangement I at the present time take no exception. I guard myself, because other officers may come before you independently of me, and may make some comment upon that subject; therefore I do not want to stop their mouths upon it.

18. If the system had gone on, the ensign by whom you have been illustrating your case would have got, according to the ordinary average, certain steps without purchase?—Certainly.

19. Then when he chose to retire he would have had the sale of the commission which he had held?—Yes.

20. He would have sold it at the over regulation price?—Yes.

21. Therefore there would have been, in respect of that non-purchase commission, the benefit not only of the regulation price, but of the over regulation price?—Yes.

22. Your complaint is, that under the new system the officers will lose the regulation price of these unbought commissions?—Yes.

23. They will also lose the over regulation price?—Yes.

24. But you say nothing of that?—No, because I feel that that was a proceeding contrary to statute, although the Government have admitted that they were responsible for it—and the previous Commission, upon which Sir William James sat, reported very strongly upon the case in that sense.

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

I may say briefly, for the information of the Commission, that the evidence which is to be called will be directed to proof of the three following points :— First, the establishment, responsibility for, and frequent regulation of the purchase system by Government down to the time of its abolition. Secondly, the privileges, benefits, and advantages, present and prospective, attached to holding a commission under the purchase system. Thirdly, the personal and pecuniary loss and injury sustained by officers since the abolition of purchase. Those are the three points to which I shall especially direct the evidence.

25. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the average time in which commissions were obtained by non-purchase, we had considerable evidence upon the former commission, that it was very much indirectly accelerated by the purchase system ?—No question of it, because as you will easily understand, an officer having obtained a step by non-purchase from ensign to lieutenant his arrival at the top of the list of lieutenants was immensely accelerated by the purchase system, which gave promotion and carried him on to the top, and in a wealthy regiment where every one was for purchase, a non-purchase officer stood an uncommonly good chance of getting his promotion. In fact in the regiment in which I served, a brother officer of mine obtained every commission without purchase up to lieutenant-colonel in 20 years. Another officer in another regiment, I am told, attained the rank in 17 years who had risen from the ranks.

26. It was stated to us on the former commission that the non-purchasing officers were as much interested in the purchase system as the purchasing officers ?—Just so. The case to which I am calling your consideration applies equally to the non-purchase officers as to the purchase officers. It would be a great mistake to suppose that there were two distinct classes in the army, namely, the purchase and the non-purchase officers, for every officer when he entered the service hoped to be a non-purchase officer. Every officer, if he got to the top of the list of captains, for instance, was very thankful if there was a non-purchase vacancy for a majority, which saved him not only the regulation price but also the over regulation price. The regulation price was 1,400*l.* Of course nobody wanted to throw away that 1,400*l.* if he could get the commission without paying for it.

27. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Was not the price which was paid for the purchase of a commission very often subscribed by those who indirectly gained the step ?—As a general rule in the service the over regulation price was furnished by the seniors of each rank in different proportions, according to the different customs of the regiments, and also according to the means of the different officers who were going to get the step. For instance, if a wealthy officer was going to get a majority, he probably paid a larger sum for his promotion, and if a poor officer was going to get his company in succession to the step, he very likely did not pay the full over-regulation price. It was a matter of personal arrangement.

28. (*Chairman.*) It, in point of fact, sometimes became a nice calculation to know whether an officer, being at the head of the class to which he belonged, should purchase the next step, or should wait for a non-purchase vacancy ?—Yes. It was very frequently the case that an officer, with the means of purchase, declined to purchase and preferred obtaining the commission without purchase, because he knew that some augmentation was likely to be made, that there was a prospect of war, or a prospect of some officer being promoted to the rank of major-general, which would cause a non-purchase step.

29. What did cause non-purchase steps ?—They were caused either by death, or by retirement on full pay, or by promotion to the rank of major-general, or by appointment to the staff.

30. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Those are not the only means of a non-purchase step being obtained ?—I have mentioned those which have occurred to my mind at this moment. It was not invariably the case that it was without purchase, because very often the Secretary of State said "that step shall not go without purchase," the Secretary of State being very often pressed by the Treasury said "this step shall not go without pur- "chase, we must diminish the half-pay list, and "therefore the vacancy must be sold."

I should now like to draw attention to some of the returns and papers to which I have to refer. I would refer to the blue book containing the report of the Committee upon the promotion and retirement of the officers of the army, together with the minutes of evidence, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament. I believe that it is known shortly as Captain Vivian's Committee.

31. (*Lord Penzance.*) In what year was that ?—1870.

32. (*Chairman.*) That was an inquiry with reference to the ordnance corps ?—Yes.

33. And then they got the returns with reference to all the other corps ?—Yes; I want to draw particular attention to those returns, because they are impartial returns, they are not picked out for my purpose, but they are returns obtained upon another inquiry on the authority of the Secretary of State for War, therefore there will be no repudiation as to their correctness. The following are the returns which I wish to produce before the Commissioners from that report. (*The witness delivered in the following tables.*)

C. C.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the Per-centage of Commissions purchased, and obtained without purchase in 1869, in the Cavalry (excluding the 19–21 Regiments) and Infantry (excluding the Foot Guards and the 101–109 Regiments).

Rank of	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Cavalry and Infantry.	
	Purchase.	Without Purchase.	Purchase.	Without Purchase.	Purchase.	Without Purchase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lieutenant-colonel - - -	100	—	44	56	57	43
Major - - - - -	94	6	60	40	70	30
Captain - - - - -	94	6	82	18	85	15
Lieutenant - - - -	94	6	79	21	82	18
Cornet or Ensign - - - -	97	3	83	17	83	17
All ranks - - -	95	5	78	22	83	17

D. D.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the Total Number and Per-centage of the Commissions now held by Officers of Cavalry and Infantry (*i.e.*, January 1, 1870) which have been obtained with and without purchase (in Purchase Regiments only) excluding the Foot Guards.

Rank.	Total Number.						Per-centage.					
	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Cavalry and Infantry together.		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Cavalry and Infantry together.	
	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.
Lieutenant-colonel	24	4	70	83	94	87	87	13	46	54	52	48
Major	65	10	220	212	285	222	87	13	51	49	56	44
Captain	263	39	1,332	672	1,595	711	87	13	66	34	69	31
Lieutenant	468	95	2,563	1,443	3,031	1,538	83	17	64	36	66	34
Cornet or Ensign	620	119	3,218	1,946	3,838	2,065	84	16	62	38	65	35
All ranks	1,440	267	7,403	4,356	8,843	4,623	84	16	63	37	66	34

E. E.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the Average Service of Infantry Officers under various conditions.

—	On attaining the Rank of			
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Purchasing officers of 1870	22·4	17·3	8·3	2·8
Non-purchasing officers of 1870	25·0	19·2	9·9	2·8
Mean of purchasing and non-purchasing officers of 1870	23·7	18·1	9·1	2·8
General average of officers based on the proportion of commissions purchased in 1869	23·0	17·6	8·5	2·8
General average of officers based on the proportion of commissions which existing officers have purchased	23·3	17·9	8·8	2·8
Average service of Lieutenant-colonels of 1870 on becoming Lieutenant-colonels	21·7	—	—	—
Average service of Majors of 1870 on becoming Majors	—	17·7	—	—
Purchasing officers of 1852	21·4	17·4	8·7	2·8
Non-purchasing officers of 1852	30·0	23·6	11·3	3·4
Mean of purchase and non-purchase officers of 1852	24·9	19·9	9·9	3·1
Lieutenaut-colonels of 1852 on attaining that rank	23·4	—	—	—
Majors of 1852 on becoming Majors	—	19·5	—	—

F. F.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the Per-centages of Officers in the several Ranks.

—	Rank.	Infantry of Line.	Artillery.	Engineers.
Attached and unattached officers taken together	General officers	5·462	12·466	10·011
	Field officers	14·011	12·618	14·277
	Captains	29·437	35·473	32·415
	Subalterns	51·090	39·443	43·298
		100·	100·	100·
Only those who serve continuously	General officers	23·386	14·060	10·823
	Field officers	36·413	14·251	15·433
	Captains	18·967	36·119	31·547
	Subalterns	21·234	35·570	42·197
		100·	100·	100·

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

G. G.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the probable Classification of the Officers of Purchasing Regiments of Infantry of the Line on the 1st January 1870.

Rank.	Intending* to remain in the Army.	Intending* to sell as				On Retired Full Pay.	Total.
		Lieutenant-colonel, or Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.		
General officers - - - -	336	—	—	—	—	—	336
Lieutenant-colonels, Majors - -	406	339	—	—	—	118	863
Captains - - - -	173	558	982	—	—	100	1,813
Lieutenants - - - -	199	409	719	669	—	—	1,996
Ensigns - - - - -	106	216	381	354	94	—	1,151
Total - - -	1,220	1,522	2,082	1,023	94	218	6,159
		4,721					

* Subject to death preventing the intention being carried into effect.

H. H.

STATEMENT handed in by the Actuaries, showing the probable Terminations of the Careers of 1,000 Officers entering the Purchase Infantry (Guards excepted) as Ensigns at an average age of 18.

In the Rank of	Total attaining the Rank.	Die.	Sell.	Retire.
Ensign - - - - - -	1,000	34	161	—
Lieutenant - - - - - -	805	60	281	—
Captain - - - - - -	464	47	185	49
Major, Lieutenant-colonel - - - -	183	53	38	44
General officer - - - - -	48	48	—	—
		242	665	93

(*Witness.*) With respect to the table G.G. "State-" ment handed in by the actuaries," that is the War Office actuaries, "showing the probable classification " of the officers of purchasing regiments of infantry " of the line on the 1st of January 1870," that is its title, but in point of fact, judging from the experience of the past, they drew a horoscope. Of the six thousand and odd officers who were serving in all ranks from general officer down to ensign inclusive, on the 1st January 1870, 336 were general officers then serving, so that that of course very much affects the calculation, but it shows that, even including those 336 officers then serving as general officers, having attained the highest rank, and therefore never to be taken out of that list except by death, there were only 1,220 intending to remain in the army throughout life out of the six thousand odd officers. There were 218 who would in the nature of things retire on full pay, namely, after 30 years' service. There were 94 who would sell out as ensigns; 1,023 as lieutenants, 2,082 would sell out as captains, and 1,522 would sell out as majors or lieutenant-colonels. Therefore, of this large number of officers, namely, 6,159 officers serving, all but 1,400 odd would have their retirement provided for them by the operation of the purchase system.

34. (*Lord Penzance.*) Is that drawn from an experience of similar numbers in the past?—Yes, that is what it professes to be. It was not drawn for my purposes, but as an actuarial matter. It has been taken on the average of a good many years past. I want to show the result of the regulation purchase system upon the retirement of the army, how it operated, and how it provided a retirement, as I said in my opening statement, without cost to the public. Those papers are very important. The other papers to which I wish to draw your attention are in the Appendix of the Blue Book of the Duke of Somerset's Commission. Before doing that I would refer to one or two other returns. I would mention the Army Reserve Fund. I alluded to the large sum of 1,712,000*l.* which had been received direct by the Secretary of State in a certain term of years; I took the figures from a Parliamentary paper which is in my hand.

35. It is apparently about 50,000*l.* a year?—There were some years in which it was as much as 169,000*l.* In some years it was very small. The return goes back to 1841, and in the first 10 years the sums were very limited; but during the Crimean War and subsequently to it, very large sums were received, because a large number of commissions were sold direct. 100 ensigncies, for instance, at a time were sold by the Secretary of State, and put to the reserve fund. Those were sums of money received direct by the Government from the officers; and the officers had no option about paying them, because if their ambition led them to enter the service, those were the only means of doing so.

36. (*Chairman.*) Those were apparently all prices of first commissions?—Not all; only a small portion were from first commissions; there was also the money paid for promotion on half-pay unattached; they were also the difference between the regulation price of the commission and the sum allowed to be received by an officer of under 20 years' service. An officer on going to retire from the service, if he had not purchased his steps, did not know for certain how much of the sum of money which was about to be paid in by his brother officer to the army agent would come to him.

37. The purchasing officer always paid the same price, did he not?—Yes, he paid the full price, but the man retiring did not get it; the Government frequently kept back a part of it.

38. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Could not he calculate it himself?—Of course he could calculate it himself, but he might not be correct in his calculations.

39. You said that he did not know whether he should receive it all?—He knew the ground upon which the calculation was made, but he did not know that he would be exactly right in his calculation as to what would be allowed. I believe that the Secretary of State took the discretion to himself, in certain cases to allow the whole sum.

40. The officer knew the minimum which he would receive, but did not know the maximum?—Exactly.

41. (*Chairman.*) With respect to this fund of which you have spoken, I understand that the original purchase money for commissions, and the difference between what the selling officer got, and the purchasing officer paid, were carried to a fund which you say was a reserve fund, which was a fund applicable or applied in practice to providing officers with a full retiring sum?—No, I have a paper which I will lay before you, which shows how that money was applied. It was applied in various ways; one was in buying up the commissions of the gentlemen-at-arms, another was in applying it to the reduction of the regulation prices of the commissions in the cavalry, and bringing them to the same regulation price as that of the infantry. It was also applied to cancelling the half pay of officers in the artillery and engineers, which were non-purchase corps, and who had never of course contributed a sixpence to that fund. The money was partly derived from the sale of first commissions, not all first commissions, but certain first commissions, which would naturally be non-purchase steps, but were sold by the Secretary of State. Of course in the greater part of the commissions which were sold, the money had to be paid to the officer going out, but this was at a time when augmentations were made, and when, instead of giving the commissions gratis to young men coming into the army, the Secretary of State thought that it was an opportunity of obtaining money for certain public purposes, and he sold the commissions, instead of giving them gratuitously.

42. (*Lord Penzance.*) When a man was about to purchase a step, to whom did he pay the money, and from whom did the retiring man, if there was a retiring man, receive his money?—I am very glad that your Lordship has asked that question. I shall bring official witnesses to prove the case, but I will briefly state what is the practice, and I shall ask the Commissioners to summon the official witnesses who will prove the proceeding. An officer applied by letter to the military secretary of the Commander-in-Chief for a commission, or his friends did it for him. When he was selected for a commission by the Commander-in-chief, he or his friends were desired to lodge with a person called the regimental agent, the regulation sum for the purchase of that commission, namely, 450*l.* Messrs. Cox and Company, and various other people, were regimental agents, and were employed by the Government, either directly or indirectly, in this transaction. That money was lodged, and the applicant for a commission was appointed in due form to an ensigncy. He did not know anything about what became of that money. That money was paid in many instances to an officer who was retiring from his own regiment; but in many instances it was paid to an officer who was retiring from another regiment. He went into a regiment where it was a non-purchase vacancy, and the money might be applied to an officer retiring from another regiment. That was a matter of detail, with which he had nothing to do. The money might equally be paid into the Reserve Fund to be disposed of by the Secretary of State, in the way I have described; but the entering officer had nothing to do with it beyond paying it to the regimental agent, and hearing in due course that he had been gazetted to an ensigncy. That was the first step, and it was the same with every other step as far as the regulation money was concerned. The regulation money was paid to whoever was the regimental agent. Cox and Company were agents for a great many regiments, but there are other agents, Hopkinson, Kirkland.

43. What was done by Cox and Company with that money?—It was paid according to the regulations to the officer who had retired, when he appeared in the Gazette. They paid it under certain regulations perfectly well known. If Messrs. Cox and Company did not get express directions from the Government to pay it, it was only because they were conversant with the regulations, and knew how to pay it.

44. Then, in fact, Cox and Company were the bankes for the Government?—Yes; it went into their hands.

45. Would there constantly be a balance in Cox's hands for a considerable amount?—I hope that Mr. Hammersley will be called to give evidence upon that point, but intermediately there must have been balances. I do not know whether I have rightly understood your Lordship's remark about the 1,700,000*l.* That money was principally applied by the Secretary of State, in the way that I have mentioned, in furnishing retirement; because, with regard to that sum of money, the Secretary of State applied it to buying up the half-pay of officers of the artillery and engineers who had no right or claim to sell their commission. It was a very costly proceeding, because they gave the officer the regulation price of the commission, which was a very costly way of absorbing the half-pay. In many instances it was a great deal more than the value of the annuity. 4,500*l.* was often paid to a man who was only entitled to 11*s.* a day, half-pay. The balance of the sum was paid in what is called purchasing unattached commissions, that is, cancelling the half-pay of officers who had been placed on permanent half-pay. It was applied in various ways (although not economically) to the diminution of public burdens, or to doing things for the public service, for which otherwise Parliament would have had to provide.

46. (*Chairman.*) How does that bear upon our present inquiry; that was done—how does it aggravate the evil arising from the abolition of purchase?—I do not say that it does, but I only want to show the responsibility of the Government for the system. It has been wrongly attributed to the officers that the system of purchase was one for which they were responsible, and that it was an abuse and scandal, and that therefore they were very lucky in having got anything.

47. It was an abuse and scandal on the part of the Government to sell at regulation prices, and then the officers benefited by having the extra regulation price?—I have nothing at all to say about the extra regulation price, but I want to show that the responsibility of the system of purchase lay with the Government, because they had benefited by it: they had received large sums directly from the officers, and therefore it was a Government system. I think that I need not delay your Lordships further than asking your attention to these warrants and things to which I have referred. The warrant of Charles the Second shows that the origin of the system went a long way back, and on the 27th of February 1719–20 there was a warrant for the sale of commissions.

48. There are several Acts of Parliament which recognise the sale of commissions at prices fixed by the Crown?—Yes, as well as these Royal Warrants. There was a warrant as late as 1770, showing that it was a continuous system, and recognising the responsibility on the part of the Government.

49. (*Lord Penzance.*) I should think that that would hardly be questioned?—It has been most distinctly questioned.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) It is distinctly recognised in the Army Regulation Act.

50. (*Chairman.*) We are not dealing with what gentlemen may have said on the hustings?—I can assure the learned Chairman that it is not to speeches made on the hustings that I am referring. If the Royal Commission are good enough to say that the Government are entirely responsible for the system of purchase it will, of course, be a great saving of time.

51. Two of us are very well aware that the Government had a good deal to do with it, and had a good deal to do with the extra regulation price?—I do not think that there is any other point to which I have to draw the attention of the Commission to-day. I am sorry that I have not witnesses to call at this moment; but I think that the first thing would be to establish briefly, for the sake of proof, what was the old system.

52. You will seek to establish the pecuniary loss which has practically resulted to the officers, which

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1878.

you say has not been sufficiently provided for by the regulation?—Yes.

53. That is to say, the practical difference in the pecuniary position of the officers?—I think that I may perhaps put it somewhat differently, if your Lordships will allow me. We do not dispute that the Government had a perfect right to make all these changes which are now complained of, and that there would be no grounds for these complaints if the Government had cancelled from its origin, and in its entirety, the onerous part of the bargain to which the officers are held. If the money had been returned to them so as to put them on the same footing as officers entering the service since the publication of the warrant, we should have said "you have done the best to cancel "the agreement, and to put us on a fair footing, and "now you may make a clean sweep, and begin every-"thing anew."

54. (*Lord Penzance.*) There are two points upon which you have not touched, which I find noticed in these statements of grievances from the officers; one is, that although they have lost the benefit of non-purchase steps under the new system, they still retain the disadvantage of losing the whole money which they have paid in case of death; and the other is, that under the old system they were able to pay or receive money for an exchange, and that a man whose health did not permit him to serve in India might obtain a substitute in a man not very well off in the world, who was very willing to go to India for the sake of the larger pay, and *vice versâ*, that a man desirous of going to India was sometimes able to obtain a sum of money by it, and it is said that that is done away with under the new system?—Yes; those are points to which I did allude in a very few words, but for the sake of brevity I only touched them so as to show that I intended to produce evidence upon the subject. No doubt they are very important points, but they are embraced in the arguments which I have ventured to address to the Commissioners this morning, namely, that all those changes are hardships, so long as the officers are held to the original contract in the onerous part of it, while the prospective advantages are done away with; but that if the Government, at the time of the passing of the warrant, had provided funds from the bounty of Parliament to return this money which the officers had paid, or which from long service was due to them on their existing commissions, there would be no ground of complaint of the new regulations if they were thought advantageous to the public service.

55. What you say is, that drawing a line on the day appointed by the Act of Parliament, all officers should be allowed to retire and receive the regulation price of their commissions, and should be again taken into the service on the same terms as the officers subsequently admitted?—Having paid money for the sake of certain prospective advantages, which were denied to them, the money should have been returned.

56. You say that the whole contract should have been abrogated?—Yes, with the exception that those officers had given their service, and that it should not be said that they should retire and go about their business.

57. I did not mean that?—We say, that after the Government had paid the money, they might make any rules which were fair, politic, and general.

58. (*Chairman.*) I am afraid that the way in which you put it is going beyond the limits of our commission. The Commission states, "Whereas by the Act "of the 34th and 35th years of our reign, chapter 86, "provision was made for compensating the officers "who had thus been deprived of the right of selling "or bargaining for the sale of their commissions;" it then recites the appointment of commissioners to determine the amount of compensation, and proceeds, "And whereas from time to time the cases of certain "officers have appeared to us to fall within the "principle of the compensation provided by the Act "last quoted, although not formally included in its "words and we have referred such cases to our said "Royal Commissioners, and have caused an estimate "of the cost of compensating such officers to be sub-"mitted from time to time for the favourable con-"sideration of Parliament: And whereas certain "officers of our army have memorialised us alleging "certain grievances which they state that they suffer "in consequence of the abolition of purchase," and what we have to say is, "whether any of the griev-"ances alleged by the officers in their memorials are "such as should be compensated in the manner "herein-before mentioned as falling within the prin-"ciple of the Act of the 34th and 35th years of our "reign, chapter 86, though not expressly included "by the words thereof." What I understand you to suggest is a totally different principle of compensation, namely, that instead of giving the officers compensation when they retire from the service, and so on, they ought to have been immediately got rid of by paying down the value of the regulation price at that moment?—

59. (*Mr. Hunt.*) That was the contention of some members at the time when this Act was being discussed in the shape of a bill; they said that it ought to be a ready money transaction, and that you ougin to start afresh. That I know was the contention in the House of Commons on the part of the officers?—I am not at liberty, I suppose, to refer to what passed in the House of Commons. It is very difficult to find out what was the intention of the House of Commons, but I venture to suggest to the Commissioners that the intention of Parliament was to be perfectly fair and just to all equitable claims.

60. (*Lord Penzance.*) And that you say is the principle of the Act?—And that I contend is the principle of the Act. Besides, there is no limitation to the inquiry on the part of the Commissioners. Of course what view they may take in their report is not for me to dictate, or even to suggest to them, but I submit that there is no question upon this paragraph of the Commission:—"Now know ye, that we, reposing "great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and "discretion, have authorised and appointed, and by "these presents do authorise and appoint you, or any "two of you, to be our Commissioners for the pur-"pose of examining the allegations contained in the "memorials before referred to from officers of our "army."

61. (*Chairman.*) It would not be upon the different principle of paying down anything, or anything of that kind, but the officers might say, "You have only given "us compensation as the thing stood on the day, not "making any allowance for what we should have got "from commissions without purchase." A great part of your opening address was directed to the point, not only that the officers had purchased the step, but had purchased a very considerable chance of acquiring other steps without purchase, and that that might be a thing for compensation falling within the principle of the Act, and not provided for?—I do not claim compensation for that, but I claim that inasmuch as for the public benefit, and the advantage of the public service, the Government thought right to cancel the agreement so far as it referred to those prospective benefits, they were bound to release officers from any part of the contract which they possibly could; that while we do not wish to say that this was contrary to policy, there is no reason why in the mere money transaction the Government should not have asked Parliament to provide the money to release the officers from the onerous part of the engagement, inasmuch as they cannot for the public service allow them to retain the prospective advantages.

62. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What do you mean by "the "onerous part of the engagement?"—The money part, what the officers paid on entering the service, and up to the present time.

63. (*Chairman.*) You say that when the Government altered the system they should have paid down the money?—Yes, because then we should all have

been free, and we should have said "you have done "your best to release us."

64. The officers had already acquired a more rapid promotion by reason of the purchase?—But they had acquired it on the faith of the Government regulations, and it was without any option on their part, and they had lost the interest of their money.

65. You could not undo the whole transaction, because you could not put back the men where they were before?—The Government might make any arrangement which they pleased about it.

66. It certainly would not have done to have said to a gentleman in the army, "Here is your money, "now go about your business?"—No, that would have been unfair, because he would have given his service and have spent the best years of his life in the profession, and it would have been an immoral proceeding and a dishonourable proceeding on their part to say, "Here is your money, go about your business."

67. That is my view?—At the same time they retain his money and deprive him of the advantages.

68. They deprive him of some of the advantages; he has had some of the advantages, because the rank of captain has been obtained by a hundred officers during the year?—And they have lost a large sum of money.

69. (*Mr. Hunt.*) The substance of your contention is that the officer ought to have received the price of his commission on the day, and that it ought not to be deferred?—Yes.

70. But that is not the principle of the Act. The third section of the Act says:—"Every officer holding "on the said appointed day a saleable commission in "Her Majesty's army shall, on his retirement under "the circumstances herein-after mentioned, be en-"titled" and so on; it does not say "shall on that "appointed day be entitled," but "shall on his retire-"ment be entitled?"—Of course if the Act had said that, there would have been no contention at all. The point is that the Act fails to carry out in detail what was the intention of Parliament.

71. (*Lord Penzance.*) I understand you to say that the principle of the Act was that no man should lose anything in a pecuniary point of view by this change. It was at the moment supposed that that point would be achieved by giving him the regulation price of his commission as it stood on the appointed day, and he was to receive that money when he retired?—Quite so.

72. But you say that on further investigation you would give him the full value of his position?—Quite so.

73. And you say that the principle of the Act will not be carried out unless you take a different view from that which is contained in that section of the Act?—Quite so. My contention is that Parliament acted under a misapprehension; and it is exactly because the 2,000 officers thought that Parliament had acted under a misapprehension that they began petitioning Parliament to consider the case and to re-open it.

74. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Am I to understand that you ask us to find that whatever the officers are entitled to should be paid down to them at once, or that on their retirement they should be paid a larger sum than they will get from the Army Purchase Commissioners without the recommendations of this Commission?—I have never suggested, either here or elsewhere, that a larger sum should be paid on their retirement. I am perfectly aware that the Commissioners have no power of ordering those matters; but this section of the document appointing the Commission distinctly lays down, as I contend with deference to the Commission, that the Commissioners are appointed "for the pur-"pose of examining the allegations contained in the "memorials;" and after you have examined those memorials you will see whether the allegations are such as, without going to Parliament, can be carried out under the Act as it stands. If you find that they are not, I apprehend that it is quite open to the Commissioners to report their opinion as to the equity of the claims made, and to express an opinion whether Parliament ought to be asked, or whether the Government ought to take any steps, to do anything more.

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

75. Do you ask us to recommend that the time of payment of compensation to the officers should be altered, or do you do it as to the quantity of compensation?—I should almost say that that would better come after we have produced and stated our evidence; but I have no hesitation, if it is without detriment to my case, giving my individual opinion in saying that what I ask is what I have distinctly shadowed out, namely, the payment of the regulation money at the time when the warrant passed. I do not make that a *sine quâ non*. The Commission may think that some other compensation might be given which might come within the Act. It is not for me in any way to tie the hands of the Commissioners; I am only expressing my individual opinion. As I have said, I have no representative character, and cannot have it, and therefore I am only expressing the individual opinion of some eight or ten gentlemen whom I have happened to see and to speak to.

76. (*Chairman.*) Under the old system the officer would have been entitled to receive a certain sum of money on his retirement, and not until then?—Yes, but what is that sum?

77. Then the question would be, ought he to receive it until his retirement? If upon his retirement you have put him in the same position under the new system as he was in under the old system, there is no reason why you should select any other time than his retirement at which to receive the money. The great object would be to put him as nearly as possible, under the new system, in the position in which he would have been under the old system?—Quite so.

78. He would not have received the money down immediately?—No; but the point which I think has escaped the learned judge is this, that what the officer would have been entitled to receive was the value of the commissions which he then held. If the Government had said, "we shall hereafter give all com-"missions without purchase, and every officer shall "be entitled to receive the full regulation value of all "commissions which he shall hereafter get," that would have met the case; but nobody supposed that that would be so. The Government objected to it very strongly, because they said, "no you are going to "get all your commissions without purchase. You "would have had to pay for a great many of them, "and therefore you will receive a great deal more from "the state than we allege that you would have re-"ceived, and it will be a costly thing for the state."

79. Possibly the problem is not insoluble, which would take the medium between those two courses, and would practically put the officers in the same position?—Just so.

80. (*Lord Penzance.*) Another way is to make a calculation of what the officer's position would have been at the time when he retired under the old system, contrasted with what it is now?—Just so. No doubt that would be recognising the principle which I am urging. With respect to the witnesses, I should like to ask the Commission to summon certain witnesses for their next meeting on Monday week. The reason why I ask the Commission to summon the official witnesses is, that in the first place I have not communicated with all of them; and I thought that it would have a bad appearance, in the case of a contention against the Government, that official witnesses should apparently be summoned against the Government.

81. (*Chairman.*) What witnesses do you wish to have?—May I let that stand over for a day or two. One would probably be Mr. Hammersley, or somebody from Messrs. Cox and Company, but I have not had an opportunity of speaking to them on the subject. I should also desire to have the evidence of the Adjutant-general, Sir Richard Airey, who was military secretary. I shall want less evidence in consequence of the assertion on the part of the Commissioners that they entirely accept the sole responsibility of the Government for the purchase system.

Maj.-Gen. Sir P. E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

24 Oct. 1873.

82. No doubt?—Therefore, I shall only want to put it briefly on record.

83. (*Lord Penzance.*) We understand that what we have received from you, containing what you believe to be the views of a large number of the officers, is not in exclusion of anything which we may think fit afterwards to hear from anybody else who may take a different view of their grievances?—I am very much obliged to your Lordship for putting that question. Certainly not. I disclaim the power or the wish to do it.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Monday, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock.

Monday, 3rd November 1873.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

83*a*. (*Sir Percy Herbert.*) May I draw attention to an error of some importance which appears in the evidence at question 57; question 56 is, "You say that "the whole contract should have been abrogated?" My answer is, "With the exception that the officers "had given their service, and that it should not be said "that they should retire and go about their business." When I said that the contract should be abrogated, I did not mean that the whole thing should be at an end, which, of course, is such an absurdity that it would not enter into any man's mind. Lord Penzance said, "I did not mean that," and then I am put down as saying that I think that the Government should do what is "fair, politic, and generous." My answer was, that when the Government have returned the money they can then make any rules which they please about promotion, so long as the rules which they lay down are fair, politic, and general, not "generous," that is to say, applied generally. I wish particularly to draw attention to this passage, because I am not asking for generosity on the part of the Government, but only for what I believe to be equitable.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., examined.

Duke of Cambridge.

3 Nov. 1873.

84. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Your Royal Highness has been Commander-in-Chief of the army since when?—1856.

85. How long has the purchase system existed in the army?—It has, I believe, existed ever since there has been a standing army, so far as I am aware.

86. As far back as the reign of Charles II.?—I believe so.

87. There is, I think, a Royal Warrant, which is reprinted in the report of one of the Royal Commissions, of the reign of King Charles II., regulating the price of a commission?—Yes.

88. It has since been regulated by Royal Warrants and regulations up to the date of the abolition of the system of purchase?—Yes.

89. It has been legalised by Acts of Parliament?—As regards regulation, certainly.

90. As regards regulation prices, the Government are solely responsible for the existence of that system?—Certainly.

91. During the whole time of its existence?—Yes, so far as I am aware.

92. (*Chairman.*) You may include the Legislature as well as the Government?—Yes.

93. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) That system was, I believe, established by the Government to provide retirement for old officers?—I cannot say that. It was intended, I suppose, to facilitate promotion in the army, and that was the easiest way of doing it; and it was therefore accepted as to a certain extent a retirement.

94. And it acted as a substitute for pensions?—It acted as a substitute in that respect. I cannot say whether it was established for that purpose, but it had that effect.

95. In what way did it assist promotions?—Because in the case of the men who were anxious to retire it facilitated their leaving the service, inasmuch as it gave them certain capital with which they could settle in life, or which they could employ in any way they thought fit.

96. And it was done without any cost to the public?—Without any cost to the public.

97. It was in lieu of any pension or retiring pay?—It acted as such.

98. The officers had no claim to receive retiring pay if they sold their commissions?—None.

99. It was in lieu of retiring pay, or pension?—It was not in lieu of it, because it was never so put; but it acted in lieu of it, because it was not necessary to go to Parliament for that money if the effect of retirement was produced in this way.

100. And an officer who had sold his commission was not allowed retiring pay, and failed to receive it?—Certainly.

101. May I ask your Royal Highness whether the officers of the army, as regards the regulated price, were in any way responsible for the establishment or existence of the system?—In no respect. I desire it to be understood that all my answers relate to regulation prices; it is to them alone that I am now referring.

102. Your Royal Highness is aware of a fund which was called the reserve fund?—Yes.

103. Which fund ceased to exist, and was wound up two or three years ago?—Yes.

104. May I draw your Royal Highness's attention to a Parliamentary return as to the Army Reserve Fund, dated 4th May 1871, No. 209. From that Parliamentary return it appears that between 1841 and 1871 the sum of 1,712,000*l*. was paid into that fund?—Yes.

105. Of which 1,650,000*l*. or thereabouts was paid in within the last 20 years?—Yes.

106. I believe that that fund was derived partly from the sale of first commissions, namely, ensigncies?—Yes. In August 1854, 50 first commissions were sold, and in January 1855, 50 first commissions were sold. That was before my time.

107. I think that the payments in one year amounted to as much as 169,000*l*.?—Yes.

108. (*Chairman.*) In what year was that?—In the year 1867. The amount in that year was 159,990*l*.

109. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The whole of that money came directly out of the officers' pockets?—It did.

110. It was partly derived from first commissions?—Yes.

111. A great deal of it was derived from the difference of price between what the officers retiring from the service received and the sum paid by the officers who succeeded them?—Yes. If an officer had not served his full period it was considered right to make a deduction from the sum paid; that deduction was

made at the War Office, and the amount of it was put into the reserve fund; 20 years would be the period.

112. That money was paid to the reserve fund, which was kept at Messrs. Cox and Company's?—Yes.

113. And that fund was made use of by the Secretary of State for War at his own discretion?—It was applied to various objects at various times, under the authority of the Secretary of State.

114. (*Chairman.*) It did not go into the general exchequer?—No.

115. But it was applied by the Secretary of State for War to purposes connected with the army?—To purposes connected with the army.

116. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that previously to to 1841, at the time when Lord Palmerston was Secretary at War, there was a balance paid direct into the exchequer?—I have heard so, but of course there are others who will be able to give you information upon that subject better than I can.

117. Referring again to that return in your Royal Highness's hand, the information given in it represents that the money was applied in various ways to diminish the public burthens?—It was.

118. One of those ways was cancelling the half-pay commissions?—Yes, buying them up.

119. That was a direct diminution of the army estimates in the annual expenditure?—The money would have had to come out of the army estimates if it had not come out of this fund.

120. But the cancelling of the half-pay commissions was a direct diminution of the army expenditure?—Yes.

121. The money was also applied, I believe, to reducing the prices of cavalry commissions to the same rate as those of infantry commissions?—It was during the latter years.

122. That was an item of public expenditure which otherwise must have been provided out of the annual votes?—Certainly.

123. I believe that the money was also applied to purchasing up the rights of the gentlemen-at-arms?—It was.

124. That money must also have been supplied from the public taxes for the public expenditure if it had not come from this source?—Certainly.

125. I believe that the money was also applied to cancelling the half-pay of officers of the artillery and engineers?—It was applied to cancelling half-pay, whether it was of an artillery officer or of any other officer. The money to buy up those commissions came out of the reserve fund; it was not specially intended for the artillery and engineers, any more than for any other portion of the service, but it was employed to reduce half-pay; and whether the officer was an engineer officer or an artillery officer, or a line officer, there was no distinction.

126. But that money was in point of fact applied to cancelling the half-pay of certain officers of artillery and engineers?—Certainly.

127. Those officers belonged to the non-purchase corps?—They did.

128. And no officer of those corps had ever contributed a shilling to the fund from which this payment was derived?—No.

129. Then the money from the officers of the purchase corps, namely, the infantry and the cavalry, was applied to cancelling the public burthens in the shape of the half-pay and retired pay of the officers of the artillery and engineers?—To the extent which I have stated.

130. To the extent of that return?—Certainly.

131. I believe that there was one case of an officer of engineers of 18 years' service, who had been employed for two thirds of the time in civil employment?—No doubt.

132. That officer was allowed to retire on half-pay?—Yes.

133. And he was allowed by the Secretary of State for War to receive the regulation price of a half-pay commission in the line, namely, 1,800*l.*?—Yes.

134. I believe that it was really as an act of grace and favour on the part of the Secretary of State that that officer was allowed to receive that sum of money from the reserve fund?—The Secretary of State had the power to apply the reserve fund as he thought fit.

135. But the officer, I believe, had no claim from his service to retire on permanent half pay?—No.

136. Therefore it was an act of grace and favour on the part of the Secretary of State to allow him the half-pay at all?—Yes.

137. He was in civil employment?—Yes.

138. And by the rules of the Secretary of State for War an officer holding that civil appointment was incapable of drawing one shilling of half-pay up to the present day?—That of course is according to the civil regulations under which he was serving; but there are civil appointments in which a man can receive half-pay as well. If he held any appointment where he could not receive it he of course would not be entitled to draw it.

139. Is it not within your Royal Highness's knowledge that the Secretary of State for War does not allow an Under Secretary of State to draw his half-pay if he is receiving his salary, as in the case of Lord Longford?—That is so.

140. The officer to whom I refer your Royal Highness was drawing a War Office salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and could not have drawn one shilling of half-pay while he was holding that appointment?—Just so.

141. (*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) Do these individual instances go further than to establish your general proposition, that the fund was used by the Secretary of State at his unfettered discretion for purposes which otherwise would have required other money.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is all that I want to establish.

142. Your Royal Highness is aware of the case of an officer who retired from the service in order to avoid trial by court martial, and he resigned his commissions?—Yes.

143. Application was made to your Royal Highness stating that that officer was in a condition of indigence?—Yes.

144. And your Royal Highness recommended that he should be allowed half-pay?—Yes.

145. That half-pay was an annuity of 200*l.* a year?—Yes.

146. I draw your Royal Highness's attention to the account of the reserve fund which was given by Mr. Hammersley in his evidence before Lord Hotham's committee in 1863. You will observe that the officers of that regiment were called upon to pay into that fund 4,500*l.*, while the Secretary of State only gave an annuity of 200*l.* a year to that officer?—Yes.

147. If it had not been for this demand made by the Secretary of State on account of this half-pay being granted, the step would have gone without purchase in the regiment?—Certainly; I think so.

148. Passing to another subject, I believe that very few first commissions were given away during your Royal Highness's time in proportion to the number sold every year?—A great many were given away, but latterly it was very much diminished.

149. The mass of officers entering the army had no choice in the purchase corps except to come in by purchase?—No.

150. (*Lord Penzance.*) What regulated the decision whether a particular commission should be disposed of by sale or by gift?—It was entirely under the authority of the Secretary of State. Originally the promotion of regimental officers from colonel to the rank of major-general was a non-purchase promotion. Retirements upon full-pay were non-purchase retirements. The retirements of colonels upon half-pay after 25 years' service were non-purchase retirements, provided they were within two years of becoming general officers.

Duke of Cambridge.

3 Nov. 1873.

151. (*Mr. Hunt.*) But that would not give a first commission to anyone without purchase, would it?—Yes; then there were death vacancies, and vacancies created by officers being made supernumeraries, and the appointment of officers of over four years' service to the Indian Staff Corps.

152. (*Lord Penzance.*) Those created non-purchase steps?—They were non-purchase vacancies, but latterly they were not all non-purchase vacancies, because for various reasons those appointments were not given without purchase. There was also promotion without purchase on the half-pay list. You will see it all in Articles 104 to 108 of the Royal Warrant of the 27th of December 1870.

153. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) All those cases created non-purchase vacancies for officers coming into the service?—Yes.

154. But the Secretary of State withheld a large number of them in order to sell them so as to produce money for the reserve fund?—Yes; it was regulated according to the wants of the service. I believe that there has been some misunderstanding. I am now talking of first commissions. Many of these commissions were given without purchase in the other grades, but when it came to a first commission it was not given without purchase. I do not mean to say that in the upper ranks the commissions were not given in a proper way.

155. But, as in the case to which I before referred, the whole of the commissions were very often sold?—Very likely.

156. Did it occasionally happen that your Royal Highness recommended an old and meritorious officer for a non-purchase vacancy in one of these cases, and that your application was declined by the Secretary of State for War in order that the commission might be sold, and the proceeds placed in this fund for the ulterior purpose of diminishing the half-pay list?—There have been such instances.

157. Your Royal Highness is aware of the practice of exchanging on the part of officers from one corps to another?—Yes.

158. Under certain restrictions for the benefit of discipline, they were freely permitted by your Royal Highness to do so?—Certainly.

159. And by your Royal Highness's predecessors?—Certainly.

160. It was considered advantageous to the public service to allow those exchanges?—They were most beneficial to the public service.

161. No question was asked as to what sum of money passed in consideration of the exchange?—None whatever.

162. It was perfectly well known to your Royal Highness and to your predecessors, and generally to the authorities, that money did pass for those exchanges?—I have no doubt of it.

163. And no inconvenience, but on the contrary, benefit arose to the public service from that system?—Certainly. No exchange took place without my authority, and if I did not consider it of advantage to the public service, or just to the officers in each regiment concerned, I would not allow it. I never asked any questions, of course, as to the money, but I judged of each case entirely on its merits. If afterwards money passed, that of course was no concern of mine.

164. Your Royal Highness had the perfect power of controlling it to any extent that you thought proper?—Yes, it was entirely in my option to allow it, or not.

165. I believe that when an exchange of that sort took place, each officer went to the bottom of the list of his new regiment?—He went to the bottom of his rank; that was invariably the case.

166. Therefore exchanges created a considerable flow of promotion to those who stood below?—Certainly; but supposing that a very old lieutenant was at the head in one regiment, and that a captain wanted to exchange with a junior, I would not allow it, because I would not allow a very junior man to go over the head of the senior; therefore I took every case on its merits.

167. Out of consideration to the feelings of the officers?—Out of consideration to their feelings, and also consideration for the benefit of the service.

168. (*Chairman.*) The benefit of the service was the first consideration?—That of course was the first consideration; but I think that the public service would have been injured if any discontent had been caused by allowing a very junior officer to be put over the head of a senior in the junior rank.

169. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have been informed from private sources that the officers of a regiment now under orders for the West Coast of Africa have made an application to your Royal Highness through their commanding officer, and the generals under whom they are serving, requesting the permission of the Government to make a testamentary disposition of the prices of their commissions, representing that whereas formerly when they went on service if they died they lost their commissions, but the benefit went to their brother officers, the benefit will now go to the reduction of the army estimates; and secondly, that whereas formerly they went on service with the chance of the money which they had invested for their commissions being lost to their families, they had, *per contra*, the advantage of the chance of acquiring regimental promotion, and valuable commissions, which would be saleable on retirement; and that whereas under the present system they still remain subject to the loss of that money which they have invested, the prospective advantage is withdrawn from them. May I ask your Royal Highness whether that statement is substantially correct?—There has been a representation made very much in the spirit and sense in which you have put the question.

170. That representation has been received by your Royal Highness?—Yes.

171. It no doubt has been referred by your Royal Highness to the Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

172. Is it still under consideration, or has any reply been given?—It is still under consideration; it has been received and is before the Secretary of State.

173. This is the unanimous or the general expression of opinion of one regiment?—Yes, as far as I am aware.

174. With regard to the purchase of first commissions, when a young gentleman was recommended to your Royal Highness for a commission, I believe that a letter was addressed to him by your military secretary desiring him to pay his regulation money in to Messrs. Cox and Co., or whoever might be the army agent?—Yes.

175. As far as he was concerned he knew nothing more of what became of that money?—Nothing more.

176. It was in no sense a personal transaction between the two officers?—None whatever; he was called upon to lodge his money, that was the expression; he was told that he was to lodge it with the army agent of the regiment.

177. (*Lord Penzance.*) From the time of his lodging that money, did it become part of a general fund?—Yes, and he had nothing more to do with it.

178. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was applied by the Government to the payment of the officers who wished to retire from the service, thereby cancelling their claims to half-pay?—Of course, if an officer retired, his claim to half-pay was at an end.

179. After receiving the money?—Yes.

180. (*Chairman.*) He retired after receiving permission to sell out?—Yes.

181. He applied for permission to sell out?—Yes.

182. And these transactions followed?—Yes, as a corollary.

183. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) As regarded the regulation price, did any correspondence take place between the officers on the subject?—Not as regarded the regulation price.

184. Then it would be incorrect to say, with regard to it, that the Government did not make use of the

money paid in to Messrs. Cox and Co. by officers; the Government did make use of the money arising from the regulation price for their own use and benefit, that is to say, for Government purposes?—Not for Government purposes. Mr. Hammersley, no doubt, will be able to give evidence in that respect, but the money could not go to Government purposes. Messrs. Cox and Co. were mere middle men.

185. (*Chairman.*) Sir Percy Herbert has asked questions upon the subject of several warrants. It has always been considered a part of the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to regulate all this matter of the regulation price by warrant?—Certainly.

Duke of Cambridge.

3 Nov. 1873.

186. And the Crown has exercised that right, varying the terms of the regulation from time to time?—Yes; but I do not think that there has been any considerable change since 1821.

CHARLES HAMMERSLEY, ESQ., examined.

C. Hammersley, Esq.

187. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that you have a thorough knowledge of the rules and practice and the whole system with regard to the purchase of commissions in the army?—I think that I have.

188. I believe that the system of purchase was established in the army as early as the reign of King Charles the Second?—I believe so.

189. And it has been regulated by royal warrants and regulations ever since?—Yes.

190. Do you consider that it was a system for which the Government was solely responsible, and that there was no responsibility whatever attaching to the officers as regards the regulation price?—Certainly.

191. My remarks entirely apply to the regulation price?—Yes.

192. I believe that there was a fund called the reserve fund, which was created by the payments of officers, and the proceeds of which fund were disposed of by the Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

193. I believe that you were bankers for the Secretary of State for War with regard to those payments?—Yes.

194. Prior to going into the question of the reserve fund, may I ask you to describe the process. When an officer was recommended for an ensigncy what was the process of his being called upon to pay his money?—The military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief wrote to the young gentleman's parents or guardians, as the case might be, and informed them that on his lodging 450*l.* at the agents he would be recommended for an ensigncy in such and such a regiment.

195. What became of that money?—It went in the first place to an account called the "sale of commission" account; it was a suspense account.

196. By whom was it opened?—It was for our convenience.

197. (*Lord Penzance.*) Was it an account between you and the Government, or between you and your banker?—We held the money as intermediate persons for the person who was entitled to it.

198. Was this account an account opened between you and the Government?—No; the reserve fund was a Government account.

199. Then between whom was the sale of commission account?—When we received the money we simply put it to the credit of this account, called the sale of commission account, and it was then held until it was disposed of either by paying the retiring officer, or in some cases we were desired to credit it to the reserve fund.

200. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) By whom?—By the military authority, the secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

201. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then this sale of commission account was an account opened in your office, but was an account in fact of moneys received on behalf of the Government or of the Secretary of State?—Yes, or the officers. The money was simply credited there until we knew how it was to be applied.

202. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was an account opened for your convenience?—It was opened for our convenience; it was a suspense account.

203. And you paid the money out to officers retiring under rules and regulations which you received from time to time from the Secretary of State for War, or from the military secretary?—From the military secretary.

204. The military secretary, in that case, being the mouthpiece, in point of fact, of the Secretary of State for War?—Certainly.

205. (*Chairman.*) When there was a mere transaction of an officer selling and an officer buying, the officer buying paid in the money to you, and you carried it to the credit of the officer selling, and it became his money from that time?—Yes, as soon as he was gazetted out.

206. I happen to know that in the Court of Chancery you were constantly made a party in applications to the Court of Chancery by the creditors of a retiring officer, who served you with notices?—Your lordship will recollect many cases in which it was held that the officer was not entitled to the money until his name appeared in the Gazette.

207. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then he was entitled to the specific sum which had been paid in?—Yes.

208. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Not always?—Not always.

209. If the officer selling out was entitled to the full amount, then you paid over the full amount to him?—Yes.

210. But sometimes a deduction was made in respect of his not having fulfilled his term of service?—Yes.

211. And whatever that deduction was, you paid the amount of it over to the reserve fund?—Yes.

212. (*Lord Penzance.*) Supposing that the selling officer was entitled to the full value of his commission, you considered the full sum which was paid in by the succeeding purchasing officer as trust money received for the selling officer?—Just so.

213. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In the suspense account would the name of the selling officer appear as being credited with the money?—No, it was not credited until the retiring officer's name appeared in the Gazette.

214. But the purchasing officer paid the money in to your account?—Yes, to this account.

215. And it might be there for some time before it was paid over to the selling officer?—It depended upon the military authorities; it was reported immediately, and was dealt with under instructions.

216. (*Mr. Hunt.*) To whom did you report it?—To the military secretary.

217. As money lodged?—As money lodged.

218. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It did not always happen that the money of the officer succeeding to a regimental vacancy was paid to the officer whom he succeeded?—Not always.

219. Then it was in no sense a personal transaction between the two officers?—No, I think not as regards regulation.

220. The case might happen that a non-purchase ensigncy in a regiment might be sold, while a purchase vacancy for an ensigncy in another regiment might be given away without purchase?—Certainly.

221. In that case it is clear that there was no personal transaction whatever between the officers?—None.

222. With regard to the other steps of promotion, if an officer retiring from the service made no demand for over-regulation price from some circumstance or other, was any personal communication necessary between him and his regimental successor?—No, certainly not.

223. In point of fact it did not take place?—That I cannot say; it was not necessary.

C. Hammersley, Esq.

3 Nov. 1873.

224. Speaking generally, you can say that in point of fact it did not take place when there was no earthly reason for its taking place?—No.

225. It often happened that an officer abroad purchased a step from an officer retiring on leave at home, who sent in his papers for the purpose of selling?—Certainly.

226. And if that officer was leaving the regiment without claiming the over-regulation price, no communication need pass between them, and very often none did pass between them?—No.

227. (*Chairman.*) That must be a very rare case?—A very rare case.

228. The ordinary transaction was to sell at over-regulation price?—Yes.

229. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) But that communication which the learned Chairman has referred to was solely with reference to the over-regulation price?—Certainly.

230. (*Mr. Hunt.*) According to the Queen's regulations quarterly returns were to be made of all officers prepared to purchase promotion in each regiment of cavalry and infantry, to be submitted to the military secretary?—Yes; the return was made by the regiment, so that everybody knew who were the seniors ready and willing to purchase in each rank.

231. And if an officer applied to the military secretary for the sale of his commission, he had no further question to ask, and the seniors of the rank in the ordinary case got the promotion, and paid their money without communicating with him at all?—Certainly; it was not necessary.

232. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) With reference to the reserve fund, I believe that you were bankers for the Secretary of State for the reserve fund?—Yes.

233. You have a return in your hand which I think shows that in 30 years 1,712,000*l.* was paid into that fund?—Yes.

234. And of that sum 1,650,000*l.* was paid in within the last 20 years?—It would appear so.

235. That is a Parliamentary return signed by the Under Secretary of State for War, is it not?—Yes; Sir Edward Lugard.

236. (*Chairman.*) Did it consist of any other items than those on account of first commissions?—There were the hundred first commissions to which his Royal Highness has alluded.

237. And the other money would consist of the differences between the sums paid for commissions purchased and those received by officers retiring who had not completed their term of service?—That is the second portion.

238. Is there any other?—Yes, there were commissions sold occasionally in succession to death vacancies, or retirements on full pay, where the Secretary of State for War did not consider that the officers in succession were entitled to them without purchase.

239. He exercised his discretion in that respect?—Yes.

240. Was that any considerable proportion?—I am not able to say off-hand what the proportion was, but I should think that it was no large proportion.

241. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I think that there was also another item, namely, the sale of unattached commissions?—Yes.

242. Here is a return showing that in 10 years 262,000*l.* was received from the sale of commissions of lieutenant-colonels who had gone on half-pay?—Yes.

243. (*Chairman.*) What is the sale of an unattached commission?—An officer who is entitled by service to promotion is allowed to purchase an unattached commission, which is a half-pay commission; he enjoys the annuity and gets the rank.

244. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that an annuity of 200*l.* a year is created for the life of a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

245. And in consideration of that he and those succeeding to his steps are required to pay 4,500*l.* to the Secretary of State for War to the reserve fund?—Yes.

246. (*Mr. Hunt.*) He has the rank without any regimental duty?—Yes; the amount is rather more than 200*l.* a year; it is 11*s.* a day; it is as nearly as possible 200*l.* a year.

247. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I draw your attention to an account extending over several years of the reserve fund, printed in the appendix to Lord Hotham's committee, which you yourself handed in?—Yes, this is our own account.

248. I will draw your attention there to an item which will show another way in which money was received, namely, when regimental promotion was sold by the Secretary of State in succession to an unattached commission given to an officer in the regiment?—Yes, it would appear so.

249. Will you describe to the Commission what this account is which is printed in the appendix to Lord Hotham's report; will you state when it begins and when it ends?—This is a return of the reserve fund account; it begins with a balance in hand. Why it was taken up from January 1860, I am not at this moment prepared to say; but this is simply a transcript of an account which we were in the habit of furnishing quarterly of all sums received and paid on account of the reserve fund. The details are given in this printed account; it is a very long account. I do not exactly know what Sir Percy Herbert wishes to elicit.

250. This is a copy of the account between you and the Secretary of State for War?—Certainly.

251. I will refer you, first, to page 62. I think that you will there see a good many entries of ensigncies, which were paid for, where the money went into the fund?—Yes, a good many, on the 5th of September 1860.

252. There is a considerable number of them?—Yes.

253. I will refer you to the 11th of April 1865?—Is that a credit or a payment?

254. A credit; money paid into you. You will observe there, "Cash lodged by Captain Aytoun, 85th "Foot, for an unattached majority, 1,400*l.*;" it is at page 84, in the middle of the page?—Yes.

255. There are other items of this sort, other officers paying the same sum of money?—Yes.

256. A little lower down you will see, "Cash lodged "by the purchasers in succession to Captain Aytoun, "85th Foot, 1,800*l.*"?—Exactly so.

257. That implies that the ensigncy, the lieutenancy, and the company in the 85th Regiment went by purchase?—Yes.

558. In succession to an officer who was allowed to purchase an unattached commission?—Yes.

259. Those sums were paid in to the fund, and were disposed of by the Secretary of State?—Quite so.

260. I think that this account runs over the period from November 1860 to June 1867?—It is from January 1860 to June 1867.

261. What was the balance brought to account in January 1860?—There was then an amount of 55,000*l.* in hand.

262. In round numbers there was paid into the account of the Secretary of State for the reserve fund during that period, 1,020,000*l.*?—Yes.

263. And it was held by you at the order and control of the Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

264. That money was entirely derived from the payments of officers in the purchase corps?—Yes; it was invested. I do not wish it to be understood that we had the free use of the money; it was invested in Exchequer bills, and the interest was carried to the account, and when they wished to feed the account, those Exchequer bills were sold.

265. With regard to these large payments from officers into the reserve fund, would it be correct to say that the Government were stewards in this transaction on behalf of the officers?—No, I think not.

266. The money was paid by the officers under the pressure of not being able to get promotion in any other way, and it was applied by the Secretary of State to the public service?—Yes. The officer bought

an article which the Government sold him as his commission.

267. (*Chairman.*) That would only apply to the first commissions and the special commissions which you are mentioning; it would not apply to an ordinary commission, passing between officer and officer, would it?—Yes; I apprehend that it would apply to the whole. I think that this reserve fund was created by the payments of officers for the commissions which they received.

268. The reserve fund was clearly a Government fund?—Yes.

269. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) But with regard to the payments for first commissions, and all regulation prices paid by officers, even in succession to regimental steps, that money was paid to the Government; it was paid to you as a Government agent, was it not?—Yes.

270. For promotion?—For promotion.

271. And it was afterwards disposed of by the Government according to their regulations?—Yes, in any way which they pleased.

272. (*Chairman.*) That surely does not apply to the case of an officer who had been allowed to sell out, and where the money was paid in. Are you confining your answer to the reserve fund, or are you extending it to the whole of the purchase money?—I think that Sir Percy's question applied to the reserve fund.

273. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I also applied it to the general fund. Did not the officers pay the regulation sum in to you, and was it not then distributed by you according to the instructions or the regulations of the Secretary of State?—Certainly.

274. It was not a personal transaction between the officers?—No, it was not a personal transaction as far as the regulation was concerned.

275. (*Lord Penzance.*) When a commission was purchased the money was lodged with you?—Yes.

276. And it was carried to what you call a suspense account?—Yes.

277. About the same time there would be somebody retiring?—Exactly so.

278. And when the name of that person was gazetted as having been allowed to retire, he was entitled to receive a certain sum of money at your hands?—Certainly.

279. Did you pay him that sum of money in accordance with any general rules, and without any specific authority to pay the particular man, or did you receive your instructions from the War Office, and in each case pay Captain So-and-so so much?—I can explain it in one moment. If we did not receive specific instructions from the military secretary to pay an officer short we considered him as entitled to receive the full amount, and our duty was, the moment the officer's name appeared in the Gazette, to transfer the value of his commission from the sale of commission account, the suspense account, to his account in our books.

280. You having previously received from the Secretary of State for War an intimation that he had been allowed to sell out?—Only as the Gazette announcement gave it; it was inserted in a regular form, which gave us the information that the officer had been allowed to retire by the sale of his commission.

281. Having that information, as soon as you saw his name gazetted you at once carried to his account the price of his commission, taking it from the suspense account?—Precisely.

282. What regulated your transference from time to time of sums from this suspense account to the reserve fund?—The order of the military secretary.

283. It was entirely by the order of the military secretary?—Yes. Previously to an officer retiring, and his name appearing in the Gazette, if he were not entitled to the full amount, we received an order from the military secretary to pay him so much, and to transfer the balance to the reserve fund.

284. When the officer retired you received an order from the military secretary to do two things, first to pay him the price of his commission upon retirement, and secondly, to transfer the residue to the reserve fund, if there was a residue?—It was only in the case of those officers who were not entitled to receive the whole amount that there was any residue.

285. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You received no letter when the officer was entitled to receive the whole amount?—We received no letter in that case.

286. And you went by the Gazette?—Yes. In the absence of an order to stop any portion of an officer's money, the Gazette announcement was our authority to give him the whole.

287. (*Lord Penzance.*) Would that account for the whole of the transferences made from the suspense account to the reserve fund?—Certainly.

288. It would balance the suspense account?—It would.

289. There would be no residue left?—Certainly not.

290. It would work itself out in that way?—Certainly; one side would balance the other. The over-regulation price was treated in a different way.

291. That was a transaction between the officers?—Yes, which we knew nothing about.

292. (*Chairman.*) The moment that an officer was gazetted the transaction became complete, and then the money was the money of the officer, or of his creditors?—Yes.

293. There were a great many cases in which you were a party to suits in Chancery for the purpose of determining which man had run quickest, and had given you the first notice?—Just so.

294. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Would this money become the money of the officer on the official Gazette coming out, which was your authority?—Yes.

295. But was not his claim against the Government for the regulation sum. He had sold and had got rid of his commission, and his claim was against the Government, and not against you, was it not?—I think that it was not a distinct claim upon the Government. I think that the colonel who appointed us was responsible; we were only appointed under a power of attorney from the colonels of individual regiments.

296. (*Lord Penzance.*) What did that power of attorney authorise you to do?—To do everything; to receive the money, and to do every act which the colonel of a regiment could do himself, as far as concerned the money transactions of his regiment.

297. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) But that was one of the remnants of the old system, when the colonel had a property in the regiment?—Yes.

298. And it has been continued in point of form?—I apprehend that the colonel's responsibility remains.

299. (*Lord Penzance.*) This reserve fund has now been done away with?—It has been all expended.

300. In the way which you have indicated?—Yes; I think that the last payment was made about two years ago, shortly after the alteration in the system; the money was all spent.

301. That is to say, it was spent under the orders of the Secretary of State?—Under the orders of the military secretary, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

302. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Was not the balance paid over to the Exchequer?—There was a very small balance.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES YORKE, G.C.B., examined.

303. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You were military secretary from what time to what time?—From April 1854 to the 1st of July 1860.

304. Do you corroborate the evidence which has been given by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Hammersley that the purchase system has existed ever since a standing army existed, viz., from the time of Charles the Second?—Certainly.

305. And that it has been regulated by royal warrants and regulations?—Certainly.

Gen. Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B.
3 Nov. 1873.

306. Also that the Government of the country were solely responsible for its existence and continuance?—Certainly.

307. It had the effect of providing retirement for old officers without cost to the country for half-pay or pension?—Certainly.

308. The officers of the army were entirely irresponsible for its origin or existence?—Yes.

309. The larger part of the young gentlemen coming into the army had no opportunity of entering the army except by purchasing their commissions?—The great mass of the officers certainly had no option; they could not get commissions except by purchase.

310. A certain number of non-purchase vacancies were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief as a reward for cadets at Sandhurst?—Yes.

311. I believe that that number was very often much less than there were fit candidates to receive commissions?—I can only speak up to 1860. If the commissions were not sufficient for the numbers who were recommended as entitled to them, the others got the first turn afterwards; in short, they were all provided for.

312. (*Chairman.*) As a general rule first commissions were a subject of sale, but there were exceptional cases in favour of meritorious subjects, which were left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I also wish to establish that there were many vacancies which were at the disposal of the Secretary of State, to go without purchase, but which were sold by purchase; that, however, was later than Sir Charles Yorke's time.

(*Sir C. Yorke.*) Those commissions were sold by Mr. Sidney Herbert in 1854 and 1855 in my time, that is to say, those 100 ensigncies.

313. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) His Royal Highness has said that it occasionally happened that when he recommended an officer for promotion without purchase, he was unable to get the consent of the Secretary of State to it?—Yes.

314. And that the step was disposed of by purchase in the regiment in order to increase the fund which is known by the name of the reserve fund?—Yes.

315. That is within your knowledge?—It is.

316. That reserve fund was derived from the payments of officers for commissions, which payments were direct payments to the credit of the Secretary of State?—Yes.

317. I believe that you have a Parliamentary return in your hand, which has been already referred to, and which shows that 1,712,000*l.* was paid into that fund by officers for commissions, which went direct to the credit of the Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

318. That money was disposed of absolutely by the Secretary of State for War, at his own discretion, in effecting public objects which could not otherwise have been effected without having recourse to the votes of Parliament?—Yes.

319. You heard his Royal Highness's evidence with regard to the reserve fund?—I did.

320. And you corroborate his statement as to the origin and as to the disposal of the fund?—Yes.

321. (*Chairman.*) And as to its operation and effect?—Yes.

322. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You also heard his Royal Highness's evidence with regard to the practice of exchanging between officers?—Yes.

323. It was perfectly well known to the authorities that money passed between them?—Yes.

324. And it was considered advantageous; his Royal Highness has said that in his opinion it was advantageous. Speaking from your own very long experience in the army as a regimental officer, and on the staff, do you express your opinion that it was advantageous to the army as enabling the officers to exchange from one corps to another?—I think that it was advantageous to the army as well as to the individuals; a step of promotion was given to the rank in which the exchange took place. For instance, if two captains exchanged they exchanged to the bottom of the lists of the regiments to which they exchanged, and, of course, it gave a step to all the others who had been below.

325. (*Chairman.*) Each captain went to the bottom of the list of each regiment?—Yes; and, therefore, if one captain was the third captain of his regiment he would give a step to all below him.

326. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say a rise on the rank, but not a step in the army?—A rise on the rank; we always call it a step.

327. (*Chairman.*) Were those exchanges frequent, except with regard to regiments going abroad; for instance, to India, or from one arm of the service to the other, viz., from the infantry to the cavalry?—Yes, they were frequent.

328. What would be the motive to make an exchange from one regiment to another, if each officer lost rank by doing so?—It might be the case that an officer's health was failing, or he might have a large family.

329. (*Lord Penzance.*) It was with reference to regiments going abroad?—That was generally the case.

330. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) There was generally a restriction; after a regiment was under orders for foreign service the Commander-in-Chief generally put a restriction, and would not permit any exchanges, as they were considered contrary to discipline?—He would not permit an exchange unless it was on the ground of the officer's ill health, or some very special reason.

331. (*Chairman.*) Or the ill health of a member of his family, say his wife?—It must have been some very special reason.

332. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that it was very often a pecuniary advantage to one of the officers exchanging?—Very often.

333. The history of the reserve fund was given by Sir Edward Lugard before Lord Hotham's committee of 1867. Is that a correct statement of it?—I have no doubt that it is perfectly correct.

334. Of your own knowledge, as a regimental officer, if promotion occurred without any over-regulation payment being asked for, did any communication take place between the officers?—Nothing more than that it was generally known that a man was going to purchase a majority, or a company, or whatever it might be; but there was no occasion whatever for any communication; it was, however, generally known in the regiment.

335. (*Chairman.*) It of course was generally known who was ready to buy?—Yes.

336. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) If it had been a personal transaction between the officers, would not the money have been paid direct to the officer selling out, instead of by Messrs. Cox and Co.?—It would have been a different system altogether to what did exist.

General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., examined.

Gen. Sir R. Airey, G.C.B.

337. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You were military secretary from what date to what date?—I was military secretary from October 1852 to April 1854, just before I went out to the Crimea.

338. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has given evidence to the effect that the purchase system has existed ever since the army existed; that it was legalized by Act of Parliament and established by Royal Warrants and Regulations; that the Government were solely responsible for its existence, and that no responsibility can be attached to the officers of the army for its existence or continuance: do you concur in that statement?—Yes, that is all to be found in the evidence which was given before the Duke of Somerset's commission in the year 1857; that subject was most elaborately gone into on that occasion.

339. Taking into your hand the Parliamentary re-

turn to which his Royal Highness has referred, he has said that there was a reserve fund which was derived from the payments of officers for commissions, and which was disposed of entirely by the Secretary of State for War at his discretion; that the account was kept at Messrs. Cox's, on behalf of the Secretary of State for War, and that in 30 years the sum paid in by officers to that account amounted to 1,712,000*l.* Is that so?—That is so. With regard to the sum paid in, I do not know it except by this Parliamentary return; it did not go through the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, it was kept by the Secretary at War in those days (there was no Minister for War), and was received by the agents, Messrs. Cox and Co., but that fund originated long before 1841.

340. There was a balance paid in, had you any knowledge of that balance being paid in by Lord Palmerston and the fund being closed?—Yes, I am aware that it was a very large sum, amounting, I believe, to 80,000*l.*, which was not accounted for officially in any way, the whole transaction was kept between the military secretary of the day, and the Secretary at War in the Duke of York's time. When Lord Palmerston came in and assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief for a short time at the death of the Duke of York, he found the existence of this fund, and he ordered the amount to be paid in to the Exchequer, and that amount of 80,000*l.* was then paid in.

341. (*Chairman.*) In what year was that?—1826.

342. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You agree generally with that statement?—Quite so.

343. Passing to another subject, the mass of officers entering the army had no choice whatever except to come in by purchase, the mass of vacancies were purchase vacancies?—Certainly.

344. In like manner in gaining their promotion if they wanted to avoid supercession they had no choice but to purchase? — They must have recourse to purchase.

345. I believe that you were a regimental officer for a good many years at the first part of your service?—I passed through all the regimental ranks.

346. You commanded the 34th regiment?—Yes, for 14 years.

347. When you left the 34th, what was your length of service?—Not quite 27 years. I purchased all my commissions. I left the 34th in 1847, and I entered the army in 1821. I purchased continually over the heads of the officers in the various ranks, but always in the same regiment.

348. From your experience as a regimental officer in the case of a step going in the regiment, or in any other regiment if there was no over-regulation money passing or demanded, was any personal communication between the officers necessary in order to carry out the transaction?—None.

349. The regulation price was paid in to the army agent, was it not?—Yes.

350. And I presume that in the case of officers on foreign service, if they had been permitted to do so, the officer purchasing would have paid a cheque, and it would have been more convenient to the officer selling to have received it at once, instead of its passing through the hands of a regimental agent?—Certainly.

351. But they were precluded from doing that by the regulations of the service; the officer purchasing was obliged to pay the money to the agent?—The regulations of the service were that the party was obliged to deposit the money, or to give an assured acceptance of it to the agents; the agents reported it to the military secretary, and after that no further personal communication took place between the officers and the authorities; it was quite sufficient for the authorities to receive the assurance of the agents that the money was there, and the current of promotion went forward without any further reference.

352. (*Chairman.*) And without any further interference of the authorities?—The military authorities satisfied themselves that the money was deposited, and that there was nothing against the character of the officers in the different grades of promotion, and the proceeding went on.

353. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) With regard to the practice of exchanges, his Royal Highness has stated that no inconvenience arose to the public service from the freely-permitted practice of exchanges from one corps to another, but that, on the contrary, there was an advantage to the public service, and a considerable benefit to the individual officers concerned; is that your opinion?—In my opinion it was of very great advantage to the service. Putting the question of the convenience of officers out of consideration, although I believe that that is an element in the matter, the great question is the efficiency of the service, and I think that it was of very great advantage. A good officer from particular circumstances was, perhaps, obliged to be in England; he could not be in England except by exchange into a regiment at home, and it was allowed without any question of what mutual arrangement took place between the individuals.

354. And very often to poor officers the sum received was of very great benefit?—It was of very great advantage to them.

355. (*Lord Penzance.*) That right of exchange is now abrogated?—Officers may exchange now, but only under certain conditions allowed by the Commander-in-Chief; for instance, he will not allow an exorbitant sum to be paid for an exchange.

356. There is a material alteration now from the system which existed before the abolition of purchase?—Yes.

357. To what extent is that a consequence of the abolition of purchase, or is it an independent act which might take place whether purchase had been abolished or not?—It was supposed that if any sort of money transaction between individual officers was to be sanctioned by the authorities, it would to a certain extent revive the purchase system.

358. (*Chairman.*) But the question of an exchange from one regiment to another is in no way directly affected by the abolition of purchase; there is nothing in the warrant relating to it?—Yes, it is provided for in the Royal Warrant.

359. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What I wish to ask the witness is this: has not the previous system of exchange been abolished in consequence of the abolition of purchase. Was it not stated by the Secretary of State in Parliament, that it was necessary in order to carry out the abolition of purchase, and was it not placed upon that ground. Mr. Cardwell stated that it was so abolished.

360. (*Lord Penzance.*) I understand Sir Richard Airey to say that the change became necessary in order to carry out the principle involved in the abolition of purchase.

(*Sir R. Airey.*) I did not mean to say that it was a "*necessary*" consequence, but that it was a condition of the abolition of purchase.

361. (*Chairman.*) The warrant applies to exchanges, but was there ever any regulation price attached to an exchange?—No.

362. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that there is a regulation since the passing of the warrant, which says that exchanges may be allowed, but restricting the payment to the cost of the passage money of the officers?—That regulation does exist, and the regulations are that the sums paid shall be examined by the Commander-in-Chief, and he settles what amount is allowed to be given by one officer to another.

363. The regulation is in existence?—It is to pay what may be considered the fair expenses of the officer who exchanges.

364. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say the expenses consequent on making the change?—Yes.

365. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The expenses of moving?—Yes, and of changing uniform.

366. I believe that it was open to an officer previously to that regulation being passed, and previously to the passing of the warrant, to receive a considerable sum for an exchange, and thereby if he was a

Gen. Sir R. Airey, G.C.B.

3 Nov. 1873.

poor man to obtain the means either of purchasing his promotion at a future time, or of repaying money which he had borrowed in order to purchase his promotion ?—It was so. In fact there was no restriction, and he might receive anything which he could get.

367. (*Lord Penzance.*) What is the restriction now ?—Now it is only the justifiable expenses caused by the exchange, such as the removal of the officer and his family, change of uniforms, and so on.

368. If he receives more, what then ?—He cannot receive more, because the military secretary defines what he is to receive.

369. Suppose that he receives more by a private agreement between him and another officer ?—It is supposed that he is put on his honour not to receive more, directly or indirectly, and he signs a "declara- "tion" to that effect.

370. (*Chairman.*) Suppose that the father of the one goes to the father of the other ?—Exactly so.

371. (*Lord Penzance.*) It may be eluded ?—Not without gross breach of honour, and consequent penalty, such as loss of commission.

372. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Was it within your knowledge generally as a regimental officer that such transactions as I have referred to frequently took place by an officer obtaining, through an exchange, the means to pay for his promotion ?—Certainly.

373. Or redeeming the money which he had obtained for the purpose ?—Certainly.

374. (*Chairman.*) You are not aware that there was ever any regulation with reference to exchanges ? —Does your Lordship mean with regard to money.

375. Or any army regulation at all ?—The only army regulation is the one which I have stated, namely, as to the military and moral character of the individual.

376. That was done by the Commander-in-Chief on his own authority, but there was no warrant ?—There was no warrant but the Queen's Regulations.

377. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I think that the Commission will find that there were royal orders.

(*Sir R. Airey.*) I believe that exchanges were included in the Act of 1809.

378. (*Lord Penzance.*) What are the penal clauses in the Act ?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Clause 2 of the Act of 1871 is, "No person shall be punished under the Acts, "5 & 6 Edward VI. c. 16, and 49 George III. c. 126, "or either of them, or by or in pursuance of the "sentence of any court-martial for any offence com- "mitted previously to the said appointed day." An Act was passed forbidding the sale of offices, in which Act the sale of commissions for the regulation price was excepted, and this Act repeals that limitation.

379. (*Chairman.*) That dealt with the over-regulation price.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) But this deals with the regulation price.

(*Chairman.*) No, because the regulation price was never an offence. The clause which you have read is an indemnity for the past offences committed in respect of over-regulation prices.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I think that I am right in saying that an Act passed forbidding the sale of public offices, but excepting the regulation price of commissions.

(*Lord Penzance.*) Yes.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Then this Act repeals that.

(*Lord Penzance.*) No, it does not. What you have just read is an indemnity clause, to indemnify those persons who have violated the Act up to the present time, and therefore in future it leaves that Act in full operation.

380. (*Sir P. Herbert, to the witness.*) Do you know that at the present time, under the present regulation, a certificate is required from officers making an exchange, to say that they have not received nor are going to take, either now or at any time, any further sum of money than is specified in the return to which you have referred ?—That is the case.

381. (*Chairman.*) Does the Commander-in-Chief require that ?—Yes.

382. (*Lord Penzance.*) As a matter of practice in relation to the operation of the purchase system, was it or not common for an officer to purchase, say his first commission, and then not to purchase another step or two other steps, and then having got those steps by non-purchase, to purchase a subsequent step, and so forth ?—That was very frequent.

383. Practically was it or not the case that in a regiment it would happen that an officer would purchase some steps and not others ?—That was very common indeed.

384. There was no rule to be laid down that a particular set of officers in a regiment were purchase officers, so to speak, and others non-purchase officers ? —No; I believe that if the position of every officer obtaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel was examined it would be found to be about half and half; there are not more than one half who have purchased all their steps.

385. (*Chairman.*) But more than half would purchase some ?—Yes; it was very rare that an officer purchased no step at all.

386. Is that so ?—I think so.

387. I thought that there were many cases in which an officer succeeded to the command of a regiment without purchase ?—No, it was very rare.

388. I suppose that an officer would purchase a majority or a company without waiting for the step ? —The general practice was that the non-purchase officers obtained their first commission, and waited patiently until they got their next steps, and by that time they were oldish men. They became somewhat drones in the service, but they hung on until they got their majority without purchase, which they sold for 5,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* odd, as a sort of nest egg for their family, and they retired from the service. They gave promotion, and they benefited themselves.

389. Were not those generally men who had risen from the ranks ?—No, they were many of them gentlemen, but of very moderate means, and who had married and had families.

390. (*Lord Penzance.*) But the question whether an officer purchased any particular step or not was not always regulated by the circumstance whether or not he had a sum of money at disposal ?—No, it was purely optional.

391. It was his own speculation of what was likely to happen ?—Yes.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I wish to refer the Commissioners to paragraphs 138, 139, and 140 in Appendix A. of General Order 89 of 1871, which are of the most stringent character against any possible payment beyond what is allowed, as suggested by the learned Chairman in question 370.

CAPTAIN JOHN PENNOCK CAMPBELL, 30th Regiment, examined.

Capt. J. P. Campbell.

392. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered the army without purchase as an ensign in 1853 ?—I did.

393. You were promoted lieutenant without purchase on the 6th of November 1854 ?—Yes.

394. I think that that was the day after the battle of Inkerman ?—Yes.

395. You were promoted captain without purchase on the 30th of April 1858 ?—Yes.

396. And brevet-major on the 24th of May 1873 ? —Yes, but my commission was ante-dated.

397. It was ante-dated to July 1872 ?—Yes; to the same date as the commissions of the first captains of the artillery and engineers who were promoted to be majors.

398. Your father, I think, was in the service ?— Yes, and he is now an officer on retired full-pay; he is 83.

399. He served in the Peninsula war ?—Yes; for the last two years of the Peninsula war.

400. I believe that there was something peculiar in

your succeeding to your company; will you state what it was?—It was so far peculiar, that when I was promoted to a company in the 30th regiment, it was in consequence of a vacancy occasioned by the promotion of my own father to a majority in another regiment. At the time of his promotion to a majority my father had 47 years' service, and was senior captain of the 30th regiment, whilst I, his son, was senior lieutenant of the regiment, and succeeded to his vacancy without purchase. That was in 1858, and since then no non-purchase step has gone in the regiment; consequently, had my father not made the vacancy for me in 1858, I should have been a lieutenant until this day, unless I had been promoted to a half-pay company in the meanwhile.

401. You served in the Crimea?—The whole time, from the first day to the last.

402. You were present at the battle of Alma and at the battle of Inkerman?—Yes.

403. You received your lieutenancy without purchase after the battle of Inkerman in succession to a death vacancy?—I did, having been previously twice purchased over, while I was in the field, by two ensigns at the depôt at home.

404. How many times during your service have you been purchased over?—Three times; twice as I have just mentioned, and a third time, after my return from the Crimea, about six months before my promotion to my father's vacancy.

405. (*Chairman.*) Your father had only obtained the rank of captain after all those years of service?—He did not obtain the rank of regimental major until after 47 years' service, being at the time a brevet lieutenant-colonel.

406. He must have been purchased over?—Of course, because, most extraordinary to say, he had served for over a quarter of a century as a lieutenant, when he came into 2,000*l.*, and to avoid being again purchased over he spent 1,100*l.* of this sum in purchasing his company.

407. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What were the prospects which induced you to enter the service, having the very discouraging position of your father before your eyes?—I entered the service because I took a fancy to the profession. I thought that it was a life of adventure, and would suit me, and further that at the end of my career I should be in a position to claim 4,500*l.* capital; it would have been a much larger sum, but I am not mentioning the over-regulation sum, I am merely mentioning the regulation. Whatever commission I held, whether by purchase or without purchase, I was entitled to sell; and therefore I could on obtaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel realize the regulation or over-regulation price of that commission, viz., about 7,000*l.*

408. (*Chairman.*) You calculated upon your having in the ordinary time promotion up to a sufficient rank to give you a very considerable sum when you retired?—Yes, and I should have served until I obtained it.

409. You say that you could have waited, and would have waited?—Yes.

410. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) At the end of 20 years' service you were entitled to sell all the commissions which you held at the regulation value?—Most certainly I understood that I was entitled to sell.

411. (*Lord Penzance.*) According to the practice?—Yes.

412. (*Chairman.*) If everything went on in its natural and ordinary course?—Yes.

413. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Besides of course the over-regulation sum which you could have obtained?—Yes.

414. What is your present position as to your prospects; what rank do you now hold?—Captain; my brevet majority has no saleable value.

415. If you now retired, what would you be entitled to receive from the Purchase Commissioners?—At the date of the issue of the warrant, I wanted 18 months to complete the necessary 20 years' service to entitle me to the full value of the commission which I now hold, which would therefore have to be computed at the rate of 100*l.* for every year of foreign service, and 50*l.* for every year of home service. My total service at the date of the issue of the warrant on the 1st of November 1871, was 18½ years, and 8½ years was the amount of my foreign service. Therefore 8½ times 100*l.* equals 850*l.*, and 10 times 50*l.* equals 500*l.*, consequently that would be the amount which I should receive. I have not consulted the Purchase Commissioners, but I believe that the sum which they would offer me would be 625*l.* over the regulation price; therefore the sum which I should now be entitled to would be 1,975*l.*

416. (*Chairman.*) Under the old system what would you have received for selling your commission, both by regulation and by over-regulation?—Having completed 20 years' service, 2,400*l.*; namely, 1,800*l.* the regulation price, the other fluctuated slightly, but the price in my regiment would probably be about 625*l.* for the over-regulation, so that it would be 1,800*l.* plus 625*l.*

417. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You would lose the difference between the two sums which you have mentioned by not being allowed to complete your 20 years of service?—Yes; I have asked whether I can get any benefit from having now completed the 20 years, and I understand not; but I must say that I have not refreshed my memory about it. When I first read the warrant I came to the conclusion that I should get the benefit of the 20 years' service when I had completed it, so I thought and hoped, but I am told that it is not so. Of course if I have made an error, I am subject to correction.

(*Chairman.*) It appears to me that under the Act you would be entitled.

418. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Under the old system you would have been entitled, after 20 years' service, to sell any commission which you obtained, at the full regulation price?—Certainly.

419. If you had obtained a majority, for instance, you would have been able to sell it for 3,200*l.*?—Yes, the regulation price.

420. If you had obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, you would have been able to sell it for 4,500*l.*?—Yes.

421. Although you had not purchased any commission?—Although I had not purchased any commission.

422. You were also entitled to hold either a majority, or a lieutenant-colonelcy, so long as you were efficient, without limit of time?—Yes.

423. Your position at present would be this; that supposing that you attained to the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel, and wished to retire by the sale of your commissions after 20 years' service, under the present system you would be entitled to receive nothing more than the value of your captain's commission?—Nothing more under the present warrant.

424. Then with regard to the prospective promotion which you might obtain, and with regard to the retirement which you might look to, having obtained that promotion, are you in a worse position than you were in before?—Decidedly.

425. Further, when you do obtain a majority, you are only entitled under the regulations, I believe, to hold it for five years?—Supposing that I am promoted, I am liable after five years to be placed on half-pay.

426. You were not liable to that before?—No.

427. In the same way if you are promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, you are liable to be placed on half-pay after five years?—The same rule applies.

428. You were not liable to that before?—I was not.

429. Then with regard to those points you are in a worse position than before?—Yes, because after five years I may be placed on half-pay. I may be kept on half-pay, and if I have not completed the necessary 30 years to entitle me to full pay retirement, I may, as far as I know, be kept on half-pay of 9*s.* 6*d.* a day for the remainder of my life.

430. Formerly you had practically a right, which was never disputed, to continue your service as major or lieutenant-colonel on full pay until you attained the

Capt. J.P. Campbell.

3 Nov. 1873.

rank of major-general ?—Yes, unless I committed any offence which required my trial and dismissal by court-martial.

431. What would be the amount of your half-pay as lieutenant-colonel; is it not 11*s.* a day, namely, about 200*l.* ?—Yes.

432. With regard to exchanges, you had the right and privilege, which I believe was never disputed, to exchange from one regiment to another ?—I had.

433. Under the regulations of the Commander-in-Chief ?—Quite so.

434. That has been a good deal interfered with lately, has it not ?—It has been interfered with. I mean to say, that previously I might make any arrangements as regards pecuniary matters. I might exchange to India, or if I found my health failing in India, and if the regiment was going to remain there, I could effect any exchange which might be beneficial to me.

435. That you are debarred from doing now ?—I am debarred from doing it, I believe, inasmuch as I should have to submit the sum which passed between myself and the officer exchanging to the scrutiny of the Commander-in-Chief, and he, I understand, would only allow the expenses of passage, and the expenses of change of uniform, and such matters, but that of course would be of no pecuniary advantage.

436. (*Chairman.*) What do you consider the hardship to yourself. You said that, if possible, you might be disposed to exchange, and that somebody might be disposed to receive a sum of money for going to India ? —I mean to say, that supposing there was an officer who found in India that he was suffering from liver complaint, and that, on the other hand, I owed a large tailor's bill here, it would suit me to take money from him, and it would also suit him to pay that money in order to come to this climate.

437. (*Lord Penzance.*) You would get first of all the money which he gave you, and secondly, the increased pay in India ?—Yes, I should get considerably increased pay in India.

438. (*Chairman.*) If it suited you to be in India you would still get the increased pay ?—But I cannot go without the exchange.

439. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In these points do you consider that your prospects are injured by the passing of the warrant ?—They are very materially injured.

440. If it is not too personal a question, may I ask you whether you have any private means ?—My means are small; I knew from the first that I should be unable to purchase any of my steps. When I entered the service I ran, as it were, for a prize, the value of which was 7,000*l.*, that being the regulation and over-regulation price, of a lieutenant-colonelcy. Since the abolition of purchase it has been decreed that my chance of obtaining that 7,000*l.* shall be swept away; but on the other hand concurrently therewith Parliament passes a vote granting money in compensation, and the amount of that money offered to me is 2,400*l.*, but I cannot receive that 2,400*l.* until I retire from the service, and with that condition attached I can never receive it at all, because I could not live on the interest of 2,400*l.* Therefore I have lost my 7,000*l.* which I entered the army to obtain, or upon the chance of obtaining, and if I had not known that that was the goal which I was running for I should never have entered at all. I have lost my 7,000*l.*, and I cannot accept the 2,400*l.* for the reasons I have given, consequently I get nothing at all; I have to fall back upon my daily pay, and my daily pay for life; I may certainly get full-pay retirement, but full-pay retirement means daily pay continued, minus work.

441. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Do you set down anything, on the other hand, for the fact that there is no possibility of your being purchased over now ?—In my case as a non-purchase officer of long service, I do not.

442. At present you would be promoted without anyone having the chance of purchasing over you ?—Yes, but I may on the other hand be passed over by selection; under any system I expect early promotion, because I have served 15 years in my present grade.

443. (*Chairman.*) Have you served 15 years as captain ?—Yes.

444. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Under the old system, supposing that you were not in a position to purchase your next step when there was a vacancy, you might have been purchased over ?—Yes.

445. Under the present system you will succeed to a majority, if a vacancy occurs, without purchase, and without anyone coming in between you and that step ? —Not necessarily, I presume so, having been so many years a captain.

446. Do you not attach any money value to the position which is improved in that respect ?—I do not; being a brevet-major my promotion will only increase my pay by 2*s.* 5*d.* a day, which is not equivalent to the loss of capital I would be entitled to on sale of commission.

447. (*Chairman.*) And the per contra side you say is only 2*s.* 5*d.* a day ?—Yes.

448. (*Mr. Hunt.*) That is only as regards the step between captain and major ?—The difference of pay between captain and major is 4*s.* 5*d.* per diem, viz.: captain 11*s.* 7*d.*, major 16*s.*, but I am crediting myself with the 2*s.* per diem which I receive as brevet-major.

449. Then as regards the step between major and lieutenant-colonel, what is it ?—It is 1*s.* a day more without the command money, but including the command money, which is 3*s.*, it would be 4*s.* more than a major would receive.

450. You would lose certain advantages, and you would gain certain advantages, which must, *pro tanto*, be set against them ?—I lose what to me is of great importance, namely, capital, and if I gain I only gain 1*s.* or 2*s.* a day.

451. As long as you remained in the service after promotion you would gain to a certain extent, and you would lose the chance of a certain amount of capital ? —It is doubtful whether I should gain anything, and I should certainly lose the capital.

452. I am taking the case of a captain having a captain's commission who cannot purchase a majority. You would now obtain that advantage without anyone purchasing over you ?—Yes, but I would rather wait and obtain the capital. If I want to marry to-morrow, it is of no use my going to my prospective father-in-law and saying that I have 16*s.* a day. He says, "Will you settle 5,000*l.* on my daughter ?" I say that I have 16*s.* a day. He says, "What is "16*s.* a day to me ? You may die to-morrow." I want to show that as a man without private means I should never have entered the service, notwithstanding my fondness for it, without the prospect of realizing some capital.

453. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) When you obtain the rank of major you are liable at the end of five years' service to be placed on half-pay ?—Yes.

454. In which case your pay will be very much diminished ?—Yes, say that I am promoted in two years, and that I hold that position for five years, and am then placed upon the half-pay of a major, I shall, eight or nine years hence, as the case may be, be a considerably poorer man than I am to-day.

455. Under the old system you were not liable to that reduction ?—I was not.

456. Mr. Hunt, in his questions to you, has assumed that the promotion will be quicker for you under the new system than under the old. Is it your opinion that the abolition of purchase will quicken that promotion as a non-purchase officer ?—At the present moment the purchase system is dying, but it is not yet dead, and therefore promotion goes on owing to the State buying up commissions, but when that is over I take it that my promotion will be slower; I mean to say, so long as the Government do not bring out a retiring scheme.

457. (*Chairman.*) But at present you say the purchase system continues, the only difference being that

officers are selling to the Government instead of selling to their fellow officers?—Yes.

458. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then what you point out with regard to yourself, namely, that the sum which you would receive if you retired is so small that you could not live upon it, and which operates to prevent you from entertaining the idea of selling out, would operate upon others; and it would seem that the effect of that would be that the selling out would become very much more rare, and the officers would have to stay on, and so promotion would become slower?—Yes, and so there would be a block.

459. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You think that when officers who now hold the rank of subaltern or captain attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel they will be unwilling to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions, inasmuch as they will receive only 1,800*l.* for a company or 700*l.* for a lieutenancy, in lieu of what they would have had under the old system, namely, 4,500*l.*?—That is my opinion. May I add one remark, namely, that under present circumstances, although, as I have explained already, I cannot accept the 2,400*l.* or thereabouts which has been offered to me, because the capital is not large enough to live on the interest thereof; it is nevertheless clear that the State owes it to me, although payment is deferred until retirement; therefore with reference to that 2,400*l.* the State stands, I think, with all respect, in a very peculiar position towards me, namely, that owing me 2,400*l.* in the manner which I have described, when the State sends me out on duty in its defence, and when I, performing that duty to the best of my ability, am shot, the State can turn round and say, "He is dead, and we save 2,400*l.*"

Capt. J. P. Campbell.
3 Nov. 1873.

460. No; your family gets it back if you are killed in action?—Then I must correct myself. If I die that money is forfeited.

461. (*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) How would it be if an officer died by the loss of the ship on the way out.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Originally the value of an officer's commission was lost to his family, whether he died in action or under any other circumstances. During the Crimean war that was relaxed, and the regulation price of the commission was secured to the family of officers who were killed in action, or who died of their wounds within six months. In the case of an officer losing his life by shipwreck when going on service, or dying by disease in the field, there is no authority for that being done; the money is lost to his family.

462. (*Chairman.*) Although lost in the service of the country?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Although lost in the service.

CAPT. WILLIAM NANGLE, Second Battalion, 15th Regiment, examined.

463. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You were an ensign by purchase in 1860?—Yes.

464. A lieutenant by purchase in 1863?—Yes.

465. And a captain without purchase in 1872?—Yes.

466. You have 13 years' service?—Yes.

467. What rank did you hold at the date of purchase being abolished?—I held the rank of lieutenant.

468. Have you ever been purchased over?—I have been purchased over eight times.

469. Were you looking to obtain your promotion by purchase or without purchase?—Without purchase.

470. You felt pretty confident of obtaining that promotion without purchase in a short time?—I felt certain of doing so.

471. In which case, on retirement after 20 years' service, you would have been entitled to what sum of money?—To the sum of 1,800*l.*, regulation price, and about 700*l.* over-regulation price.

472. You purchased your ensigncy and your lieutenancy?—Yes.

473. Had you the means or did you borrow the money to purchase your lieutenancy?—I had the means of purchasing my ensigncy; I borrowed the money to purchase my lieutenancy.

374. Have you repaid that money?—No.

475. Was the prospect of obtaining a valuable commission which you could sell at the end of 20 years' service any inducement either to you to borrow or to your friends to lend you that money?—It was an inducement to me to borrow, and also an inducement to my friends to lend.

476. You had the privilege at that time for exchanging, if you pleased, from one regiment to another, and receiving a sum of money if you had an opportunity?—Yes.

477. Is that continued to you, or are you debarred from it?—I can no longer obtain a sum of money over the necessary expenses of the exchange.

478. Then the security upon which you borrowed money, or were induced to borrow money, is, to a considerable extent, done away with?—It is lost altogether.

479. To what would you be now entitled at the end of 20 years' service. You would not be entitled to half-pay at the end of 20 years' service, would you?—No.

480. Not until 25 years?—No.

481. At the end of 20 years' service to what would you be entitled if it was necessary for you to retire from the service?—I should receive the sum of money to which I should be entitled if I retired at the present moment.

Capt. W. Nangle.

482. What would that be?—The price of my lieutenancy and the price of my ensigncy, and the sum of 112*l.* 10*s.*, which has been allowed on account of my having been superseded eight times, and on account of the chances of obtaining my captaincy.

483. Upon what authority do you rest that sum of 112*l.*?—On the authority of the following letter, which I received from the Purchase Commissioners. "109, Victoria Street, S.W., 30th of September "1873. Sir,—In reply to your letter of 26th ultimo, "I am directed by the Army Purchase Commissioners "to acquaint you that on your retirement from the "service being sanctioned, they will be prepared to "award you 100*l.*, which they consider was the over-"regulation value of the position which you held on "the 1st of November 1871, together with 812*l.* 10*s.*, "on account of regulation. I have the honour to be, "sir, your obedient servant, Sidney G. Osborne. "Captain W. Nangle, 2nd battalion, 15th regiment, "Gosport."

(*Chairman.*) It was simply drawing the line on that day.

484. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was drawing the line on that day. (*To the witness*)—Under the old system, supposing that you had obtained the rank of major, you would have been entitled to sell it for the regulation sum of 3,200*l.*, after 20 years' service?—Yes.

485. And if you had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel you would have been entitled to sell it for the regulation sum of 4,500*l.*?—I should.

486. Besides the over-regulation prices?—Yes.

487. (*Chairman.*) You heard the evidence of the last witness?—Yes.

488. Do you concur with him generally in what he stated?—Altogether.

489. Your case, apparently, is pretty much the same as his?—Yes, except that I purchased two commissions.

490. And your case in other respects is apparently the same as his?—Very much.

491. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) With regard to exchanges, under the old system you had the privilege of receiving a sum of money for exchange if an opportunity occurred?—I had.

Capt. W. Nangle.

3 Nov. 1873.

492. You are debarred from that privilege now?—I am.

493. That was a valuable consideration?—Very valuable in my case.

494. It gave an opportunity to officers of either purchasing their promotion, or paying off money which they had borrowed?—It was so.

495. Will you state in your own way what you consider that you have suffered from the abolition of purchase?—Instead of receiving in or about the year 1876 a commission worth 1,700*l.* for my captaincy alone, for which my promotion was delayed, and for which I was superseded by eight junior officers, the Army Purchase Commissioners have offered to give me the sum of 112*l.* 10*s.* conditional on my leaving the service. By the regulations consequent on the abolition of purchase I am compelled to pass an examination before I can be promoted to the rank of field officer, while eight junior officers who passed over my head are excused from this examination. Officers who may in future be promoted to the rank which I at present hold will receive a higher rate of pay by the interest on the money which I have invested. Exchanges have been practically abolished, which were formerly of pecuniary value to the poorer officers. Majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies have been made tenable for five years only. Length of service incurring supersession by eight junior officers has to me been rendered valueless and useless. There is also the loss of the regulation and over-regulation value of all future commissions. All provision for the future has been taken away in the event of my being obliged to leave the service through ill-health before I shall be entitled to retire on half-pay. An officer who on the first of November 1871 held the rank of lieutenant, who had not purchased either of his commissions, and who had not been superseded is awarded compensation on the same scale as I, who have sunk 700*l.* in the purchase of my commissions, and been superseded eight times by my juniors, the foreign and home service being equal in his case and mine.

496. Under the old system if you went on service the money value of your commissions was liable to be lost by your death on service?—Yes.

497. But you had, *per contra*, the advantage of the chance of promotion to a higher rank, which, if you lived, might be taken into consideration?—Yes.

498. In the case of your dying on service, under the old system the advantage went to your brother officers?—It did.

499. And the loss went to your family?—Yes.

500. Under the present system the loss goes to your family?—Yes.

501. And the advantage goes to the Secretary of State by the diminution of the army estimates?—Quite so.

502. (*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) With respect to the five years which you have mentioned in your questions, how is that?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was stated by the Secretary of State that it was one of the advantages of the new system that he was able to enforce this rule and that he was unable to enforce that rule, which he believed to be for the benefit of the service, during the existence of purchase.

503. (*Lord Penzance.*) Do you say that that warrant could not have been issued under the old system?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I do not say that it could not have been issued.

504. (*Chairman.*) Equitably?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I would not say that it could not have been issued, but the Secretary of State says so. I believe that he could have issued any rule. The Secretary of State himself has said that his hands were tied by considerations of equity from issuing that rule.

505. (*Chairman.*) Until purchase was abolished, and adequate compensation as he thought was given.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

506. (*Chairman.*) As I understand it, it is not that a major as a matter of course would be called on to go upon half-pay after five years, but that the Crown has that power if it is thought necessary for the good of the army to exercise it.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The officer is liable to be put on half-pay. Formerly he received his commission without any such liability. I do not speak of an officer being put out of the army, but the practice was that the officer was on full-pay so long as he was efficient, but now officers are liable to be put on half-pay.

507. (*Chairman.*) Is that to be the ordinary course?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I can only go on what is said, because the five years have not yet expired. The officers consider that they hold a five years' appointment, and are liable to be placed on half-pay.

508. (*Lord Penzance.*) Do you say that that is in the commission?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is in the regulation, and a condition is now made which did not exist before, and which clearly would not be made for nothing.

509. (*Lord Penzance.*) The warrant states that the appointment in a regiment or battalion "shall in "the case of officers so appointed after the date of this "warrant be held in the first instance for five years, "the officer being eligible for re-appointment. If "not re-appointed he shall receive half-pay."

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) And I may say in support of that, that it is exactly on the same footing as staff appointments; staff appointments were formerly held like judgeships, *quamdiu se bene gesserint;* but it was altered some years ago, and they were limited to five years, subject to the re-appointment of the officers if the Commander-in-Chief recommended them. The rule with regard to staff appointments has been very strictly carried out, and therefore the natural inference is that having made this very strict regulation for majors and lieutenant-colonels, it will be generally carried out.

510. (*Lord Penzance.*) Their appointment is only for five years, and they are eligible for re-appointment?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

511. (*Mr. Hunt.*) I take it that the five years' rule is to ensure promotion, and to prevent stagnation?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Precisely so; its intention is very obvious; it facilitates promotion by officers suffering the injury of being placed on half-pay in lieu of the promotion which was carried on by the purchase system.

512. (*Chairman.*) Then any major in the fifth year would sell out?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He may sell out at the price of an ensigncy.

513. (*Chairman.*) Then that grievance would be that an officer cannot sell out on the same terms as those upon which he could formerly sell out.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Not quite, because you give him the option of remaining on half-pay or selling out, whereas formerly he had the advantage of remaining on full pay, with all the regimental advantages. A man cannot be put upon the same footing by that Act.

MAJOR PHILIP A. A. TWYNAM, 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment, examined.

Maj. P. A. A. Twynam.

514. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You were ensign by purchase in 1851, lieutenant without purchase in 1854, captain by purchase in 1857, and major by purchase in 1868?—Yes.

515. Before the abolition of purchase, what were your prospects of obtaining a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, or in any other respect?—I had every chance of receiving my promotion without purchase; both the lieutenant-colonels in my regiment are of over 30 years' service, one is of 40 years' service; we should have arranged for their retirement, and they would have received a certain sum from the regiment for retiring, more than they will now receive from the commissioners. The consequence is that

neither of them will retire just now, but I should certainly have received my promotion without purchase.

516. (*Chairman.*) What was the arrangement for their retiring; somebody must have paid for it?—The regiment would have paid for it. They would have retired on full-pay, and it would have been a non-purchase step.

517. They would have received the over-regulation price?—You may call it the over-regulation price, but they would have received a bonus for doing it, my share of the bonus being very much less than the regulation and over-regulation price to which I was entitled if selling out immediately afterwards.

518. (*Lord Penzance.*) You would have given your share of that bonus?—Yes, but it would have been much less.

519. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What is your present position?—I must take my chance of being selected for promotion. A major from another regiment, or a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, may be brought in superseding me; I am even liable to juniors being placed over my head by the selection system.

520. What will be the value of your lieutenant-colonelcy?—It is valueless to me from a pecuniary point of view. If I retired I should only receive the value of my majority.

521. Then in that case you are distinctly in a worse pecuniary position than you were before the passing of the warrant?—Decidedly so.

522. With regard to exchanges, you have heard what the other witnesses have said?—I am totally unable to effect an exchange, or to obtain the money which I otherwise should have obtained in a two battalion regiment such as mine; the value of an exchange between the battalions was higher than between two regiments, because in effecting an exchange we lost no steps in our ranks.

523. The two battalions were upon the same list?—Yes.

524. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Do you mean that when you exchanged you did not go down to the bottom of your rank?—Yes, and therefore for this advantage we received or paid more.

525. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that you were at the Staff College?—Yes, I hold a Staff College certificate.

526. Have you anything else which you would wish to mention especially with regard to the case of your regiment being ordered on active service, and the chance of your dying in the field and losing your money?—If my battalion were now ordered on active service I should run all the risk of death, and be still exposed to all the evils of the purchase system; if I were killed in action of course my friends would receive the money, but if I died by disease six months afterwards my friends would receive nothing. Against all those risks which I have now set forth I have nothing to put down. If I succeed to the regiment that commission is worth nothing to me. Under the old system it was worth the value of the regulation price plus over-regulation.

Maj. P. A. A. Twynam.

3 Nov. 1873.

527. (*Chairman.*) Your evidence in that respect is just the same as that of the two preceding witnesses?—Yes.

528. You heard what they said, and you hold the same view?—Yes.

529. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) How many years' service have you now completed?—I am just completing 22 years.

530. If you should shortly obtain your lieutenant-colonelcy you are liable to be placed on half-pay at the end of five years?—Yes.

531. In which case you would have completed 27 years' service?—Yes.

532. How many years' service must you complete for full pay?—30 years.

533. Then by the action of that rule, unless you have a re-appointment you must be placed on half-pay, and are liable to be debarred from completing your service for full-pay retirement?—Exactly so.

534. The 30 years must be 30 years of full-pay service?—Yes.

535. (*Lord Penzance.*) Supposing that you are put upon half-pay at the end of the five years, is that all that you get for the remainder of your life?—Yes. I might remain on half-pay until I was major-general in due course, but I should never earn my full-pay retirement. I have now 22 years' service, and if I got my promotion at any time within three years that would be the effect.

536. (*Chairman.*) Then until the expiration of your 30 years of full-pay service you could not have full-pay retirement?—I could not.

537. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You have purchased most of your commissions, have you not?—All but my lieutenancy.

538. Have you purchased over many officers?—I have never purchased over a single officer. Will you allow me to make one remark. I adverted to the fact that I held a Staff College certificate; I have also been five years on the staff, and my chances are very good of obtaining another staff appointment. If under the old system I had received that staff appointment I could have received a bonus from the regiment for taking it, and therefore could have got back some of my capital invested in obtaining my commissions. Under the present arrangement I can accept a staff appointment if I am recommended, but I do not get a sixpence for my commission. I may instance those officers who have been taken from their regiment to the depôt centres; they do not get a 6*d.* of their money.

539. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that if you get a staff appointment now, whatever is its value to you, that is one thing, but that you will get nothing from your regiment?—Nothing. A brigade depôt is treated as a staff appointment in many respects.

540. Under the old system, what would you have got as a bonus in your regiment?—Supposing the step to have gone right through without purchase, I should have got very nearly the regulation price; one would not have accepted the appointment without being pretty certain that the step would go through.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD WILLIAM BRAY examined.

541. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You hold the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and are major in the 1st battalion of the 4th Regiment?—Yes.

542. You were ensign without purchase in 1839, lieutenant without purchase in 1841, captain by purchase in 1850, and major without purchase in 1865?—Yes.

543. How many years' service have you?—I am the oldest major in the army now serving on full-pay. I have 34½ years' service.

544. You purchased one commission, namely, your company?—Yes; partly by having the privilege of exchanging, which enabled me to purchase.

545. Did you borrow money for the purpose?—Yes.

546. You borrowed money to purchase your company?—I did; I also borrowed 1,200*l.* for my majority for which I paid 1,300*l.* The vacancy was caused by full-pay retirement.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Bray.

547. Have you repaid all that money?—No; I was released from the debt I contracted for my company by death, but I still owe the greater part of the price of my majority.

548. Will you state as briefly as you can, and in your own words, what your position and prospects were under the old system, and the difference since the passing of the warrant?—Under the conditions under which I entered the army in 1839 I had the right to expect promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, and from my very long service I had a very good chance of getting one very soon. I had the right then to sell that lieutenant-colonelcy or

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Bray.

3 Nov. 1873.

to go upon half-pay, or to realize it in any form that I chose, and, in fact, if I had not had those rights (what we call rights), I should not have purchased either my company or my majority; it could not have been done. Also, under the old rules, I could have remained in the army upon the full-pay of my regiment until I became major-general, if I lived long enough. I could also have been promoted to the unattached list, and could have exchanged back again as a lieutenant-colonel. I could also have exchanged into any regiment in the British army abroad or at home, to my own pecuniary advantage, which, in fact, I did twice, namely, into the 83rd Regiment and into the 4th Regiment; in fact, but for those exchanges I never could have purchased at all.

549. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Will you explain that a little further. How did those exchanges enable you to purchase?—They enabled me first to get money, and then I had the very large pay in India. I exchanged from England, where you cannot live upon your pay, to India. I got 800 rupees a month as major in India. I got 500*l.* for the exchange, and that enabled me to pay about one-third of the cost of my majority, and if I had been allowed afterwards to exchange again I could have paid another 600*l.*, but I was prevented, as you will see. Further, the lieutenant-colonelcy which I should have obtained under the old rules had its proper value, but now it has no value at all; we set no value on it; it is a rank, certainly, and it is a little additional pay, but it has lost all value.

550. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) As regards retirement?—As regards retirement, and in every form.

551. If you could have obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, what would have been its value?—The regulation price was 4,500*l.*, and you may add 3,000*l.* to that; it would have been 7,500*l.* or upwards in the regiment.

552. The one step alone was worth over 1,000*l.*?—The lieutenant-colonelcy was 1,300*l.*, and there was 700*l.* added; it was almost always 2,000*l.*

553. That you have lost?—Yes, completely.

554. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Do you consider the loss of the power of exchange, and of receiving money, a great loss to the officer?—It is an immense loss which nobody not connected with the army can understand.

555. Have you ever considered what it is equal to in actual money?—The exchanges in every rank varied. There was a certain market price; it altered according to the number of regiments in India, and the number of regiments at home, and according to whether there was war or peace. The market varied, and poor men were obliged to watch the market.

556. But can you assign a particular money value to the power of exchange under the old system?—I think that decidedly I could for a lieutenant-colonelcy. I should say that the money value of a lieutenant-colonel's power to exchange might be set at quite 1,000*l.* or 800*l.* at the lowest; I mean for that one rank.

557. You mean to say that an individual exchanging might have obtained that sum?—Yes.

558. But have you been able to assign any money value to the possibility of effecting an exchange; can you average it?—Yes, that is to say, what an officer in the service would be likely to obtain in different ranks. We will suppose that the officer enters the army and ascends to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and exchanges once in every rank. As a lieutenant he might calculate upon getting 300*l.*, as a captain 500*l.*, as a major 600*l.*, and as a lieutenant-colonel 800*l.* The total of those four ranks is 2,200*l.*

559. (*Chairman.*) What per-centage of officers ever did exchange?—A very large per-centage.

560. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Is it ascertainable?—No doubt about it.

561. (*Chairman.*) Take the last two years before the abolition of purchase?—Two years would scarcely give it, you must take 10 years, because it might have been a time of war just before and during the two years preceding the abolition of purchase. Promotion and exchange were at a standstill owing to the reports of unknown changes.

562. We will take the previous five years?—The figures which I have given would be roughly the correct figures. I do not think that I have overstated the amount in any case.

563. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that you exchanged twice?—I exchanged as a captain, and I got only my passage and 100*l.*, but then I got the Indian pay, and immediately saved a lot of money. As a major I got 500*l.*, so that the amount was 600*l.* in the two ranks. I did not exchange as a lieutenant.

564. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) So far as you know of the officers, do they claim from the Government as a matter of right and equity that the regulation sum of the value of their commissions at the date of the passing of the warrant ought to have been paid down to them upon the abolition of purchase?—Unquestionably. That is my opinion, and I consider that it is a breach of contract.

565. And that is the least which you consider can in equity be given?—The very least.

566. It is possible that if you made a calculation of the chance of promotion, and of exchange, and so on, you might receive a larger sum than the regulation sum?—In some cases, most decidedly so; but you cannot strike the figures for every individual officer.

567. Any actuarial calculation made upon these disputable data would be likely to create dissatisfaction?—No doubt about it; I have heard the thing mooted that an actuarial calculation could be made, and officers have said, "Who is to be your actuary, "and what check is there?" You would create the greatest dissatisfaction upon a matter of that sort in the army. Soldiers do not believe in actuaries or such aostruse calculations.

568. (*Chairman.*) You have used the expression, "A breach of contract." What contract was broken?—It is what we call a contract. We entered the army upon certain conditions, and these were thoroughly understood.

569. I do not understand what contract there was with you different from a contract with the non-purchase officers, excepting that you had the power of selling when you retired?—Commissions were provided in the same way but the terms were very different. The non-purchasers could sell also, but they had generally to serve longer. I call myself a non-purchase officer, as I entered the army without having at the time any money or income.

570. Could not a man from a non-purchase corps have exchanged to a purchase corps?—Yes; but there were only nine regiments which could do so.

571. And they were in exactly the same condition as the purchase regiments, and had the same power of exchanging?—Yes.

572. Those officers could exchange into a purchase regiment?—Yes, by the payment of a considerable difference in each rank.

573. And then they would be put upon the same conditions?—Yes.

574. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The artillery and the engineers could not exchange?

(*The witness.*) I am only speaking of the line regiments.

575. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) There is a certain number of regiments, since the alteration with respect to the East India Company in 1862. (*To the witness.*)—With regard to the position of an officer who goes on service upon the West Coast of Africa, or upon any foreign service, I believe that formerly he ran the risk of the loss of his money invested in his commissions, but he had at the same time the advantage of gaining further promotion without purchase?—Yes.

576. (*Chairman.*) You have heard the evidence which has been given in that respect?—Yes.

577. And you agree with it?—I do. The fact of going on service increases the poor man's chance of promotion.

578. There was a lottery, which might turn out in favour of one officer and against the other officer, and it now turns out in favour of the Government, who wins, and against the officer, who loses?—It is now decidedly against the officer.

579. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) To put it very briefly, I want to prove that there was a prospective advantage formerly held out to the officer?—A very great one.

580. That has been withdrawn under the present system?—Completely so.

581. And the injurious part of the bargain, namely, his losing his money if he loses his life by disease remains?—Quite so; in fact the officer suffers all the disadvantages.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Bray.

3 Nov. 1873.

In conclusion I would add that for retirement on full-pay the Army Purchase Commissioners have offered me 1,300*l.*, just half what we paid for this step in the 83rd. The Purchase Commissioners in fact offer us for full-pay retirement the purchase over-regulation price instead of the bonus which we paid and received. They are in fact giving us between one-half and two-thirds what we are equitably entitled to. We are powerless and completely in the hands of these Commissioners. This is one of the great grievances caused by the abolition of purchase.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY MOFFATT, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, examined.

582. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What was the date of your first commission?—March 1855.

Capt. W. H. Moffatt.

583. By purchase or without?—Without purchase.

584. When were you made a lieutenant?—I became a lieutenant by purchase in 1856.

585. When did you become captain?—In 1862 by purchase.

586. Where were you when you purchased your lieutenancy?—I had just come back from the Crimea. I was at Aldershot.

587. Had you served throughout the Crimean war?—I had served in the latter portion of the Crimean war.

588. Were you anxious to invest money in the purchase of a commission, or what was your reason for purchasing a commission?—To prevent myself from being superseded, having been senior of my rank for fifteen months. I must either have been superseded or have purchased.

589. That was according to the rules of the service?—Yes.

590. You purchased your company also, I suppose, upon the same grounds?—Yes.

591. Had you the money conveniently, or were you obliged to borrow it?—I was obliged to borrow some of it.

592. Under the existing system if you retired from the service at any period, after 20 years' service, or even after 30 years' service, you would receive the price of your present commission?—Only the price of the commission which I held on the abolition of purchase.

593. That would be a captain's commission?—Yes.

594. You had the prospect of obtaining a majority, and a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase?—Certainly.

595. Speaking roundly they would be worth at least 2,000*l.* a piece?—Yes.

596. You had the right of exchange which has been described by the other witnesses?—Yes, which was a very valuable consideration in the eyes of all officers.

597. Both as a matter of convenience and very often as a matter of money?—Yes.

598. Will you state, in your own way, any other point which occurs to you, in which you were affected by the abolition of purchase?—The five years' limit under the new rule is one which very severely militates against officers. When I entered the service no such rule was in force; in fact, I could have remained on in the service upon full pay until I should become a lieutenant-colonel. I was not liable afterwards to be put out of the service except for incompetency or misconduct; I should have been on full pay. Now when I come to the top of the captains in my regiment I am not at all certain of promotion by seniority, because the regimental system has been done away with to all intents and purposes, and if I do get my majority I am liable only to hold it for five years, at the end of which I can be put upon half pay, and never be permitted to complete my thirty years' service for full pay retirement.

599. I believe that an officer is appointed major definitely for five years?—I understand it so, and the same as respects lieutenant-colonel. That was not in the rules of the service under which I entered, and therefore I consider that they have been altered completely to my disadvantage.

600. The advantages which an officer on full pay had were not to be measured by the exact rate of pay?—Not by the exact rate of pay.

601. He also had the advantages of quarters, coals, and candles, a soldier servant, and so forth?—Yes.

602. Those advantages have to be considered in contrasting full-pay and half-pay?—Half-pay is stagnation in any rank.

603. With regard to an officer going on service, and the prospect of promotion balanced against the loss which his family might sustain by his death, I suppose that you concur with the other witnesses?—Entirely.

604. In any observation which you have made you do not pretend to put any limits upon the Government as to what regulations they should make for the benefit of the service?—No; I consider them entitled to make any rules which are for the benefit of the service so long as they do not do it to my detriment.

605. Or to the detriment of any individual?—Yes.

606. Do you, or not, consider that when they made this change, depriving you of these prospective advantages, they were bound at the very least to return you the value of your existing commissions?—Yes; the money which I paid myself, and took from my own capital, because I am a poorer man by the money which I have invested.

607. What is your present rank?—Captain.

608. An officer now promoted to that rank of captain junior to you will be serving at a higher rate of pay in consequence of these arrangements?—Of course he will.

609. Because your money is withheld?—Yes.

610. You cannot be put upon an equality with your junior officer until your money is returned?—That is so.

CAPTAIN COLERIDGE GROVE examined.

611. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What is your regiment?—The 1st battalion of the 15th Regiment.

Capt. C. Grove.

612. I believe that you are the son of one of the learned judges?—Yes.

613. You entered the service at the age of 23?—Yes; in 1863, by purchase.

614. You were lieutenant by purchase, when?—In 1866.

615. You were captain by purchase in 1871?—Yes.

616. Will you state where you were educated previously to entering the army?—I was at Balliol College, in the university of Oxford.

617. What degree did you take?—I took my degree of B.A.

618. In honours?—Yes; I got a first class in moderations, and a first class in the final schools and mathematics, and I was also an exhibitioner at Balliol College.

619. Will you state for the information of the Com-

Capt. C. Greve.
3 Nov. 1873.

missioners what were the prospects which were held out to you which to some degree influenced your choice of a profession, and in what position you now find yourself since the abolition of purchase?—The prospect was that, in the first place, if I purchased I should be allowed to go on purchasing up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and if an average rate of promotion was established, I might calculate upon reaching that rank within a certain average term, 16 years for a major, and 20 years, or whatever it might be, for a lieutenant-colonel. If, on the other hand, I did not purchase, I had all the opportunities of which the Commissioners have heard, which I need not go into, of obtaining a commission without purchase. There was everything to lead me to suppose that the system would continue, and that I should derive the benefit which every officer with purchase or without purchase obtained from the more rapid promotion in purchase corps. The abolition of purchase has altered that state of things, and it has thrown back my promotion, it is impossible for me to say how long, and I get no compensation; I might have my majority indefinitely deferred. On the other hand, I have lost all the advantages which have been spoken of, of obtaining commissions without purchase and selling them, or of exchanging, and also, if I do get my majority it is only tenable for five years, and at the age of 45 I may find myself shelved after having been so many years in the service, without any immediate probability of being again employed.

620. The same thing applies if you attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

621. (*Chairman.*) If you sold out now you would be in exactly the same position as if you sold out under the old system?—If I sold out I should, but I do not want to sell out. If I sold out I should lose a little, but that is nothing.

622. What you have really lost is your more rapid promotion?—I have lost first of all those pecuniary advantages which have been so often alluded to. I have also lost my more rapid promotion. I have also before me the unpleasant contingency of being put on half-pay at a time which I never calculated upon, and of finding myself thrown out of employment. It is most unpleasant for me to look forward to attaining the rank of field officer (which I have been looking forward to all the time) merely for five years, and then to be shelved.

623. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) And if you go on service what is the result?—I then risk my money and get no prize.

624. (*Chairman.*) Of course it must depend a good deal upon the arrangements which are made for the army. Supposing, for instance, that the House of Commons voted only 80,000 men instead of 120,000, which is the number for home service, that must necessarily stop promotion?—I am taking the general average of a good many years, and I look at the position of a man in a non-purchase corps, where promotion is very considerably slower. I do not wish to speak of my own case, but merely as to the ordinary rate at which purchase caused promotion to flow.

625. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that the purchase system secured a more rapid system of promotion?—It did, and the abolition of it has done away with that.

626. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What amount of money have you received for your commissions?—1,800*l.* regulation price, and 900*l.* over-regulation price altogether.

627. When you purchased your company you gave 1,100*l.*, the regulation price, for the last step; and how much over-regulation price?—800*l.*

628. That was 1,900*l.* which you gave for that step?—Yes.

629. The interest of that money is about equivalent to the net increase of pay which you receive?—The interest at 4 or 4½ per cent. would about equal it.

630. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) A lieutenant in purchasing a company gains a small increase of pay, but the interest of the money which he has paid is, in many instances, equal to the net increase of pay; he gets no increase of income.

631. (*Chairman.*) Does he get no increase of allowances?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He gets another coalscuttle full of coals or something of that kind. No, I find that they are exactly the same.

632. (*To the witness.*) Should you have considered it an act of folly on your part to invest this large sum of money in the purchase of a company, except for the prospect of obtaining a majority, and a lieutenant-colonelcy?—Of course I should.

633. Therefore it is a serious injury to you that you have lost your chance of obtaining these two valuable commissions without purchase?—Yes, because the 1,900*l.* invested at 4½ per cent. would have given me the same income without risk, but when you consider that I lose it all at my death you must take it not at 4½ per cent., but at a very much increased amount.

634. The difference of position between a subaltern and a captain consists, I believe, not simply in the sum of money, but in the permission to arrive at the higher ranks, and to obtain those commissions without purchase, and to sell them on retirement; those are the inducements?—Yes, it is a stepping stone.

635. It is a mistake to suppose that the money is paid simply for the advantages of the moment?—Certainly; it is not merely that step, but the steps above.

636. (*Lord Penzance.*) It is the last two steps which are regarded?—Yes, so as to get to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

637. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) And getting a lieutenant-colonelcy gives a greater chance of arriving at the rank of major-general?—Certainly.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 7th November 1873.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

BREVET-MAJOR LUKE O'CONNOR, 23rd Fusiliers, examined.

Brevet-Maj. L. O'Connor.
7 Nov. 1873.

638. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) When did you enter the service?—In 1849.

639. In what rank?—I enlisted as a private soldier in 1849.

640. In what regiment?—In the 23rd Fusiliers.

641. You were promoted to an ensigncy?—I was promoted for distinguished conduct in the field after the battle of Alma.

642. When is your commission dated?—Fifth November.

643. The day of the battle of Inkerman?—Yes.

644. You were present at the battle of Alma?—I was.

645. Were you at Inkerman?—No; I was wounded at Alma, and I was on board a ship.

646. Did you receive any decoration?—I received

the Victoria Cross from Her Majesty when it first came out. I also received the Medjidie medal, and the Sardinian war medal, and other medals. I was selected for distinguished service in the regiment.

647. How often were you wounded? — I was wounded in the attack upon the Redan.

648. I believe that you were once dangerously wounded and once severely wounded?—Yes.

649. When did you obtain the lieutenancy?—In 1855.

650. Were you serving in the field?—Yes.

651. Did you obtain your lieutenancy without purchase?—Yes.

652. When did you obtain your company?—In 1858 during the Indian mutiny.

653. Without purchase?—Without purchase.

654. Were you serving in the field?—Yes.

655. You are now the senior captain of your regiment?—Yes.

656. Are you under orders to embark for foreign service?—Yes, on the Gold Coast.

657. Were you looking forward to the prospect of getting further in promotion?—Yes.

658. You were looking forward to obtaining a regimental majority?—Yes.

659. And possibly a regimental lieutenant-colonelcy?—Yes, that is what I have always been looking forward to.

660. Under the old system what effect would it have had upon your prospect of retirement?—Under the old system before purchase was done away with it would have benefited me very much. The longer I served, the more valuable my commission was; I looked forward to being major, and I should have got the full value of my commission and the over-regulation price.

661. You could have retired after 20 years' service with the sale of that commission which you had attained, namely, a majority or a lieutenant-colonelcy, or whatever it might be?—Yes, as soon as I had completed 20 years' service, I could have got the value of any commission which I held at the time.

662. And at the end of 30 years' full pay service you could have retired on the full pay of any rank which you held?—Yes.

663. And also receiving, whenever you retired, the over-regulation price?—Yes.

664. In the event of your death on service, except by wounds, the money would have been lost to your family would it not?—Quite lost.

665. Formerly the benefit would have gone to whom?—To my comrades.

666. (*Chairman.*) I think we understand that under the old system it would have gone to your comrades, and that under the new system it would go to the public?—Yes.

667. (*Chairman.*) I think that that sums it up shortly?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Quite so, my lord. (*To the witness.*) With respect to your being now promoted to a regimental majority I believe that formerly you could hold the appointment so long as you were efficient?—Yes.

668. Without any limit?—Without any limit.

669. And the same with a lieutenant-colonelcy?—Yes.

670. If you are now promoted to a regimental majority, for how long are you promoted?—For five years.

671. At the end of which time you would be placed upon half-pay?—Yes.

672. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that under the old system you could have held a majority or lieutenant-colonelcy without any limit, but surely you would have become a general in time?—Yes.

673. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You could have held those ranks without any limit until you became a major-general?—Yes.

674. (*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) This evidence is exactly the same as we have had before; the only thing is (and it is very desirable to have it) that this is a very striking instance of an individual case in which the change of system bears very hardly, but the great principles are precisely the same?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my lord; where one man is rich and another poor the poor man suffers most.

675. (*Chairman.*) It is a striking case of individual hardship?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my lord.

676. (*Mr. Hunt.*) I do not think that we have yet been told what the full pay of a major-general is?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) As a major or lieutenant-colonel there is full pay after 30 years' service. A major-general is promoted from the rank of colonel to the unattached list, and he receives 25*s.* a day. That is the position in which I now am, receiving unattached pay of 25*s.* a day. After some time he is liable to be selected for the honorary colonelcy of a regiment, in which case he obtains 1,000*l.* a year.

677. (*To the witness.*) You were promoted from the ranks. I apprehend that by the rules and regulations and customs of the service you looked forward to these advantages which you have described?—Yes, that was the great advantage of a man who rose from the ranks, namely, that he looked forward to a sum of money, wishing to retire on full pay. I have now had 25 years' service, and I looked forward to being major or colonel in order to get the full retirement.

678. And you think it a great hardship to be deprived of that prospect which you have anticipated?—Yes, particularly to people like myself.

679. His Royal Highness, in answer to a question of mine, informed me that a representation had been sent in by some, or, I believe, the whole of the officers generally of the 23rd Fusiliers to the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to their being allowed to make a testamentary disposition of the price of their commissions?—Yes.

680. Are you aware that that representation was sent in by the whole of the officers?—Yes.

681. I suppose that there is a very strong feeling as to the hardship of the position in which they are placed?—Yes, from what I have heard they all complain about the hardship of it.

682. (*Chairman.*) How many years have you been in the service altogether?—Just 25 years.

683. In five years more you would be entitled to every benefit?—Yes, to every benefit of the rank which I hold at the time.

684. You would then have obtained your full period which would, under the old system, have given you every advantage?—Yes, the regulation price and the over-regulation price.

685. (*Lord Penzance.*) In five years' time you might have sold your colonel's commission if you had obtained it?—Yes.

686. And you might have retired on full pay?—Yes; if I sold out as major or lieutenant-colonel I should get really nothing after the passing of the Bill, whereas before I should have got the full amount.

Captain Thomas Gonne, 17th Lancers, examined.

687. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) When did you enter the service?—On the 2nd of November 1855.

688. (*Chairman.*) You have had 18 years' service?—Yes.

689. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered as a cornet in the Scotch Greys in 1855?—Yes.

690. By purchase?—Yes.

691. When did you get your lieutenancy?—In September 1857.

692. By purchase?—Yes.

693. When did you get your troop?—In June 1862.

Capt. T. Gonne.

7 Nov. 1873.

694. By purchase ?—Yes.

695. Have you been at the Staff College ?—Yes, between 1857 and 1862.

696. Did you receive a certificate of any sort ?—Yes, I passed and I have held a staff appointment since.

697. Will you put in your own words what your position was before the abolition of purchase, and in what respects you are damaged or otherwise by it ?—I entered the service as a poor man, knowing that I should have great difficulty in buying the higher grades of rank. After buying my lieutenancy, I immediately exchanged to India, receiving the amount, and rather over, of what the lieutenancy cost me.

698. (*Lord Penzance.*) What was that amount ?—I received 760*l.*

699. To go to India ?—Yes ; that was during the Indian Mutiny. In 1871 I had a chance of purchasing my majority, but I had not sufficient money. If it had not been for the warrant I could have borrowed the necessary sum, and I could have exchanged to India to cover that loan ; my chance was just at the very end of the old period, just before November, and there was not time to negociate an exchange, and therefore I was obliged to allow a man to purchase over my head. I am now captain. If I had gone to India I should have been major in a regiment awaiting my chance of a lieutenant-colonelcy. The pay there is very considerable and I could have afforded to wait for some time so as to complete my 20 years' service, and then if I had thought proper I could have retired by the sale of the full value of the lieutenant-colonelcy. However, this I should not have done, because one likes to hold a lucrative appointment like that as long as possible. In paying these sums of money with some trouble my aim and object was not merely to become a captain, but my aim and object was to become a lieutentant-colonel. The great hardship in my case is that all my theory has been thrown out by the Royal Warrant.

700. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You mean your prospects ?—The theory on which I built my prospects.

701. (*Lord Penzance.*) I do not know that I quite followed what you said about going to India. You were a captain and upon a vacancy occurring in the majors there would have been a majority to be bought ?—Yes.

702. Under the old system how did you propose to find the funds for it ?—Under the old system I could have raised about 2,500*l.* by an exchange as a major to India.

703. In what way ?—I should have gone to an agent, say, Messrs. Cox and Company, and I should have said, "Find me an exchange as major to India."

704. (*Chairman.*) Was that a thing which could be obtained merely by going into the market and asking for it ?—I have never known anyone search for it in vain. I could have bought my majority by borrowing the money. Say, that I had 1,500*l.*, and that I wanted 2,500*l.* more. I could have borrowed that money upon the certainty of being able to repay it by an exchange.

705. (*Lord Penzance.*) What amount do you say you would have got by the exchange, 2,000*l.* ?—The prices ranged between 2,000*l.* and 2,500*l.*, which you will find out by reference to an army agent. Then there was another way in which a poor cavalry officer under the rank of major could have got back his money if he had wished to do so, namely, by an exchange to an infantry regiment. There again I think that the best plan to ascertain about the prices given would be by reference to an army agent's book ; they varied.

706. (*Lord Penzance.*) What would a majority have cost ?—In money it would have cost me nearly 4,000*l.*

707. (*Chairman.*) The step ?—Yes.

708. Would you not have got some of the money from your juniors in rank ?—It varies ; you have to make a bargain in those cases. Including what the juniors would have paid it would have come to that amount.

709. (*Lord Penzance.*) It would have cost you 4,000*l.* ?—Yes.

710. Then a part of that money, as I understand you, you expected at once to get back by exchanging with some officer whose regiment was in India ?—Yes.

711. That would have been 2,000*l.* odd ?—Yes, I should have got 2,000*l.* odd. May I mention one instance in another regiment in order to bear out what I have stated about price ; Colonel Thompson of the 14th Hussars told me that he was offered 2,500*l.* as a major to exchange to the Cape of Good Hope.

712. (*Chairman.*) All this power of exchanging either with the colonies or with India would depend upon the policy of the Government, and the extent of the army which they kept up. For instance, suppose that all the troops were withdrawn from the colonies, as they are now to a great extent ?—There is always India.

713. I say the colonies, supposing that it suited the policy of the Government to restore the establishments in India exactly as they were before the Indian Mutiny, that is to say, a local army maintained in India, and a force of 20,000 Queen's troops as an auxiliary force there ; the chances of exchanging would be very much diminished, because, of course, there would only be the means of exchanging with the officers of the 20,000 troops which I have mentioned ?—Yes.

714. Therefore that is a thing which would entirely depend upon the general policy of the State, as to the number of the forces which they kept up either in the colonies, or in India ?—Yes, but I take it that under those circumstances a major who wanted to come home would have paid more.

715. The purchasers would have been fewer, and the sellers would have been more ?—Just so.

716. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You do not dispute that if there were fewer officers to exchange there would be fewer exchanges ?—Certainly. I have never known any difficulty. If you go to an army agent you will always find that there is some major who from private affairs, or from ill health, wishes to come home and it is a mere question of price. May I give you another instance of a certain man who was promoted from the ranks. He was in the Crimea, he exchanged from the 17th Lancers to the 19th Hussars, and received 2,800*l.*

717. (*Lord Penzance.*) In what rank ?—Captain. Another man exchanged from the Royals to the 19th regiment, and received 3,000*l.*

718. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Have you stated everything which you wish to mention ?—Yes ; I only come forward as an instance of the class of officers who lose by the power of exchange being done away with ; and also to point out that we lose from the time of holding the higher prizes being confined to five years ; and also lastly, that we lose the power of realizing by the sale of our commissions after we have completed our 20 years' service, which commissions we have not purchased.

719. You have heard what the other witness said with regard to dying on service as to the loss going to your family, and the gain going to the State ?—It used to go to the comrades, and it now goes to the State.

720. (*Chairman.*) It, in fact, has been put very strongly as being a lottery. Each man went out, and he might be the man who died, or he might be the man who survived, and if he survived he got the benefit through his comrade's death ?—Yes.

721. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The lottery is now all blanks and no prizes ?—Yes. There is another grievance, namely, that there is now no retiring scheme, which must clog promotion.

(*Chairman.*) We are not inquiring into that point. That must be a matter of policy for the State.

Capt. T. Gonne.

7 Nov. 1873.

722. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) There is one retiring scheme, is there not, namely, of placing lieutenant-colonels and majors upon compulsory half pay at the end of five years?—Yes. It must be done, it is necessary to create a flow of promotion, so that there is no chance of being re-elected after five years.

723. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You are the senior captain of your regiment?—Yes.

724. And you obtained all your commissions by purchase?—Yes.

725. The next captain to you, namely, Capt. Boulderson obtained his cornet's commission a year later than you did, in November 1856 without purchase, and he obtained his lieutenancy without purchase in January 1857, you having obtained yours by purchase in September 1857. Can you explain how it is that he coming in without purchase a year later than you obtained his lieutenancy before you?—Yes. Capt. Boulderson was in the 18th Foot. He gave an officer 2,500*l.*; he was in the infantry in the 18th Foot, and he exchanged into the 17th Lancers. He has only been with us as a captain. I did not purchase over him; he came in as an infantry officer, and exchanged as a captain into the 17th Lancers, and therefore he went to the bottom of the list of captains.

726. He appears to have obtained his cornet's commission in November 1856. He did not get his cornet's commission in your regiment?—No. We did not know anything of him until he was a captain.

727. Then he exchanged as a captain into your regiment, and therefore became the junior captain in that regiment?—Yes.

728. Then his lieutenant's commission, which he had in January 1857, was not in your regiment?—No.

729. It was in the infantry?—He exchanged from the 18th; but if you have him down there as being a cornet, he must have joined originally as a cornet. He came from the 18th Foot to the 17th Lancers.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY W. PALMER, 90th Light Infantry, examined.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Palmer.

730. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) When did you enter the service?—In 1846.

731. As an ensign, by purchase?—Yes.

732. When did you obtain your lieutenancy?—I obtained my lieutenancy by a death vacancy, without purchase, in 1848.

733. When did you become a captain?—I obtained my company also by a death vacancy on service during the Kaffir war, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1852.

734. When did you obtain your majority?—I obtained my majority by purchase in 1864.

735. When did you obtain your lieutenant-colonelcy?—I obtained my lieutenant-colonelcy this year.

736. Without purchase, under the new rules?—Yes.

737. (*Chairman.*) How did the lieutenant-colonelcy to which you succeeded became vacant?—The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, who was only brought in about a year ago, was transferred to a brigade depôt.

738. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) He got an appointment?—He got an appointment.

739. (*Chairman.*) Which vacated the office?—Yes, I should have got the lieutenant-colonelcy equally under similar circumstances before the abolition of purchase.

740. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Will you state to the Commissioners the position in which you were before the abolition of purchase, and the position in which you now find yourself?—Before the abolition of purchase, as a regimental major I was in a position to sell that majority if I wished, and I have refused 1,800*l.* over-regulation price in the regiment to do so. The junior major of the regiment realised 2,000*l.* over-regulation price for the majority which he sold, he having had nothing like my length of service. I was also in the position on the completion of 30 years' service (which I shall have completed in three years) to retire on the full pay of the rank which I hold, and to obtain a large bonus in the regiment very nearly equivalent to the regulation value of the lieutenant-colonelcy, less the ensigncy. If I wished to dispose of my lieutenant-colonelcy now, although the Purchase Commissioners have actually estimated it at 7,000*l.*, they will only give me the price of a regimental majority, together with the over-regulation sum at which they have estimated it, which is 600*l.* less than the last majority was sold at in the regiment.

741. (*Chairman.*) You would obtain compensation as a major and not as a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes; I am a clear loser of as nearly as possible 2,500*l.* if I dispose of my commission now. I shall only get the regulation price of a majority; and the Purchase Commissioners have estimated the over-regulation price at 1,400*l.* instead of 2,000*l.* I am a loser of 2,500*l.*, as nearly as possible, if I wish to dispose of my commission now at my present rank; or I can serve for three years and retire on full pay. In either case I shall be a direct loser of 2,500*l.* by the abolition of purchase, that is to say, that were I now to retire from the army by sale of my commission, I would receive from the Purchase Commissioners at least 2,500*l.* less than I would have received were purchase not abolished; and if I retire on full pay after I have completed 30 years' service, I should receive from the Purchase Commissioners at least 2,500*l.* less bonus than I would have received were purchase not abolished. My object was to obtain a lieutenant-colonelcy with the view of disposing of it at the higher price for which it was disposable, or to retire on full pay after 30 years' service.

742. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) And at the end of five years you are liable to be placed on half pay?—Yes.

743. You are only appointed for five years?—Yes.

744. (*Lord Penzance.*) Under the old system you say that if you had waited for three years you might have retired on full pay?—Yes, on the full pay of my present rank.

745. And a bonus?—I should have received a large bonus in the regiment for giving a non-purchase step throughout it.

746. What would have been that bonus?—Somewhere about the regulation price of the lieutenant-colonelcy, less the ensigncy, between 3,500*l.* and 4,000*l.* On full pay retirement there was a non-purchase step throughout the regiment, for which the regulation price was usually paid. Of course you lost the ensigncy. I should like to remark that I have invested 2,400*l.* in my commission, and after 27 years' good service according to the Purchase Commissioners estimated value of what I should receive I should get 4,600*l.*, and therefore the difference between 2,400*l.* and 4,600*l.* is all that I should realise for 27 years' continuous full pay service. If I sell out now I get 2,200*l.* in excess of what I actually paid for my commissions as a reward for 27 years' continuous service.

747. And the interest of the money?—And the interest of the money which I have previously paid. I have also lost the interest of the money which I have previously invested.

748. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Have you anything more to say upon your own case?—Not unless you wish to ask me a question.

749. I believe that you are acquainted with the case, which you wish to put forward, of an officer belonging to the regiment which you command?—Yes.

750. With the permission of the Court, will you state it?—There is Captain Rennie, the second senior captain of the regiment which I command, who I consider has suffered severely by the abolition of purchase. He was promoted from the ranks, and can now count within three months of 35 years' continuous service.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Palmer.

7 Nov. 1873.

751. (*Chairman.*) As an officer?—No, but altogether in the army, 19 years of which are service as a commissioned officer. He was for nearly the whole of the previous time a non-commissioned officer. If this officer now wishes to retire on full pay all that he can obtain from the Purchase Commissioners for doing so is their estimated over-regulation price of a company, namely, 500*l.*

752. He having purchased no step?—No; he has 35 years' continuous service, and the great object of his remaining in the service of course is to have full-pay retirement.

753. He can retire on full pay?—He is entitled to full-pay retirement now. All that he can obtain by retiring on full pay is the Purchase Commissioners' estimate of the over-regulation price of the company, namely, 500*l.* Of course, with so long service it would never pay him to sell out on those terms, and his full pay retirement is all that he can look to. He has no private means. Had he retired on full pay previous to the abolition of purchase he would have got from 1,000*l.* to 1,300*l.* for doing so.

754. (*Lord Penzance.*) In what form?—As a bonus from the officers succeeding him in the regiment without purchase, in the same way as I could have received it, but he would have got a less sum; he would only have got promotion money from the ensign and lieutenant; it varied from 1,000*l.* to 1,300*l.*

755. (*Chairman.*) Do you say that that would be the sum which he would have received as the over-regulation price?—No, it would have been the bonus.

756. That is the same thing?—Yes, it would be what he would receive under those circumstances.

(*Chairman.*) That would be rather a miscarriage in the estimate of the Commissioners as to its value.

757. (*Sir P. Herbert to the witness.*) The bonus of which you speak is, I believe, the same thing as the over-regulation price?—It is paid by the officers receiving the promotion; but in this case it would not be the over-regulation price, because the officers would be getting a non-purchase step.

758. (*Chairman.*) That is the same thing?—Yes, it is merely a distinction in name.

759. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Therefore the bonus is larger in amount than the over-regulation price in the case of a purchase?—Yes; the officer in the case which I mention can now only get 500*l.* after 35 years' service, retiring on full pay.

760. (*Chairman.*) The Purchase Commissioners are bound to take into view what the amount would have been according to the custom prevalent in the regiment?

(*Witness.*) That is on retirement by sale.

761. (*Lord Penzance.*) It does not work out to the same figure?—No.

762. (*Chairman.*) Of course that is a mere question of figures on the part of the Purchase Commissioners, because the clause in the Act is this—"Where "such officer is permitted to retire on full pay, and "proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioners "that he would, if the said Royal Warrant had not "issued, have on such retirement received according "to the custom of his regiment a certain sum of "money, he shall be entitled to receive the over-"regulation price of the commission which was held "by him on the said appointed day."

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Exactly so. I am aware of the clause which your Lordship has read. I believe that there is a great difference of opinion between the officers and the Purchase Commissioners. I believe that it has arisen in this way. In some regiments there have been no retirements at all on to full pay, or at any rate very few such retirements, and therefore in that case it is sometimes difficult to define the regimental custom unless you travel beyond the regiment. The regimental custom is easily proved as to the over-regulation price when there is a purchase vacancy, but the over-regulation price, or bonus as it is sometimes called, when an officer retires on full pay, has always been throughout the army much larger than the over-regulation price on a purchase vacancy. Therefore if, as I apprehend the Commissioners have done, they have allotted to an officer retiring on full pay the over-regulation price which he would have received if he had sold, they have allotted to him very much less than, and probably about one-half of what he would have actually received on retiring upon full pay.

(*Chairman.*) As I understand you, the customary over-regulation price has been taken by the Commissioners with reference to purchase steps?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

(*Chairman.*) And they have not taken into consideration the additional bonus which, according to the practice of the regiment, would have been given when a man retired on full pay?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) According to the practice of the regiment or of the army at large.

763. (*Lord Penzance.*) The words are "the price "of his commission," which would not apply to retirement on full pay?

(*Witness.*) No.

764. (*Lord Penzance.*) Therefore I suppose the Purchase Commissioners felt themselves bound by the words of the statute?

(*Witness.*) It is so, because I represented Captain Rennie's case for Mr. Cardwell's consideration, and he returned a reply stating his inability to interfere with the Act of Parliament as to the Purchase Commissioners' decision.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is a very important point.

(*Witness.*) I wish to say with regard to Captain Rennie that he served during the Crimean war and the whole of the Indian Mutiny, and that during the latter he obtained the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct in the field. He is a very distinguished officer, as well as an officer of such a length of service, and such a loss to him is one of great importance. He got his commission for service at the Cape.

765. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) He was in the same position as to looking forward to obtaining a majority or lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase?—Quite so. The great object of obtaining 30 years' full pay service was to get the full pay retirement of a lieutenant-colonel with the bonus which was always customary in the service up to within late years. I can say that that was my object.

766. (*Lord Penzance.*) What is the amount of the retired pay of a lieutenant-colonel?—I believe that it is 1*l.* a day; the actual pay is 17*s.*, but they give command allowance of 3*s.* a day. I am inclined to think so, but I am not quite certain that on full pay retirement they give any command allowance.

767. (*Chairman.*) That I believe is so; we have so understood it?—I think so, but I am not quite certain. I now understand that that is so.

768. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I will not trouble you to repeat the evidence which has been given with respect to exchanges, but I will ask you as an officer commanding a regiment, and of long regimental experience, whether you think that the facilities which were afforded for officers to exchange from one regiment to another were beneficial?—Highly beneficial.

(*Chairman.*) That, I think, was rather a question of policy than otherwise.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY COOK, examined.

Lieut.-Col. H. Cook.

769. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You are senior major of the 100th regiment?—I am.

770. You entered the army as an ensign in 1855?—Yes.

771. Without purchase?—Without purchase.

772. You became lieutenant in August 1855 without purchase?—Yes, there was a death vacancy.

773. In what regiment was that?—I was then in the 32nd Light Infantry.

774. I presume by the date that it was in the Crimea?—No, we were in India at the time.

775. You were captain in 1858 without purchase?—Yes.

776. I think that you were promoted for service in the field?—Yes; at the defence of Lucknow, in the 32nd regiment.

777. You served in the defence of Lucknow?—Yes.

778. Throughout that siege?—Throughout that siege.

779. You were promoted major in 1863?—Yes, by purchase.

780. You are now a brevet lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

781. Will you state, for the information of the Commissioners, the position which you held before the abolition of purchase, and the injury or otherwise to your prospects since the abolition of purchase?—My position before the abolition of the purchase system was this, that on attaining my rank as regimental lieutenant-colonel I could either have served on upon full pay until I attained the rank of major-general, or I could have sold the full value of that rank; or could have waited until I had completed 30 years' service, and have retired on full pay with the usual bonus which was given in the regiment. I also could have exchanged, had I so desired; and of course depending upon the circumstances of the exchange, I could have received or paid money for the exchange. I may instance that I myself was offered, as a major, 2,000*l.* to exchange to the West Indies, and the passage out. Against those advantages my position now is, that on attaining the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel I cannot sell that rank for its full value, but merely receive the regulation and over-regulation price of my major's commission. There is also the circumstance that having received my promotion early for service in the field, I can hardly expect to attain 30 years' full pay service after receiving my regimental lieutenant-colonelcy, to enable me to retire on full pay. I shall be placed on half-pay at the expiration of five years on attaining my next rank.

782. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You *may* be placed on half-pay; you say that you *shall* be?—I believe that we are to be placed on half-pay.

783. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Your appointment is for five years?—Yes.

784. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You are liable to be placed on half-pay?—Yes.

785. (*Lord Penzance.*) You may be re-appointed?—I may be re-appointed. The reward which I receive for early promotion is thereby taken from me, as on being placed upon half-pay before I attain 30 years' full pay service, I should be obliged to sell to enable myself to live. I could not possibly live on the 11*s.* a day half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

786. You say that if you attain the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel as soon as you have a right to expect it, and only hold it for five years, you will not be able to complete your 30 years' purchase?—Certainly; that is my meaning.

787. So that you lose the chance of retiring on full pay?—Yes.

788. (*Chairman.*) What is your present length of service?—I shall count 20 years at the beginning of next year. I entered in 1855, and I get an extra year's service for Lucknow, so that being a field officer, and having got on from service in the field, all that benefit of my early promotion is taken away from me. I obtained my brevet lieutenant-colonelcy from the ordinary system, having been so long a major.

789. (*Lord Penzance.*) Therefore your early rise will really tell against you?—Yes.

790. Because you became a lieutenant-colonel sooner than the average time, and will be placed under ordinary circumstances on half-pay, and cannot complete your 30 years' service; whereas if your promotion had been slower you would have arrived at that step of lieutenant-colonel later, so that your 30 years could have been completed?—Yes; but my quick promotion arose from service in the field.

791. (*Chairman.*) Then service in the field, according to your statement, will be a dis-service to you?—Yes, now.

Major Francis C. Scott, 42nd Highlanders, examined.

792. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You are a regimental major?—I am junior major of my regiment.

793. In what year did you enter the service?—In 1852.

794. You were an ensign by purchase?—Yes.

795. When did you become lieutenant?—I became lieutenant by purchase in 1854, captain without purchase in 1855, and major without purchase in 1868.

796. What active service have you seen?—I served through the whole of the Russian war, and the greater part of the Indian Mutiny.

797. Were you at the battle of Alma?—Yes, and at the other battles excepting Inkerman.

798. Will you state to the Commissioners your position before the abolition of purchase and how it has affected your prospects since?—My position before the abolition of purchase was this—I entered the army with the understanding, and I was given to understand, that if I produced money I could purchase my steps, provided I was professionally fit to do so. My intention was to do this, and to purchase my way up to a lieutenant-colonelcy, whether I was in the field or not. I purchased my lieutenancy during active service in the field, and I was gazetted twenty-two days before the battle of Alma. A year afterwards, during the Crimean war, through two death vacancies in my regiment, by the fortune of war I obtained my company without purchase, thereby improving the value of my commission while serving in the field by 1,100*l.* After the Russian war I came home and I went to India in 1857. I purchased—I knew full well that I ran two chances in this way—I ran the chance of losing the purchase of my commission while on active service in the field, but then again I ran the equal chance of increasing the value of my commission by gaining higher promotion while serving in the field—I cannot do this under the present system—I may obtain higher promotion, but I cannot increase the value of my commission.

799. For the purpose of retirement?—For the purpose of retirement. As I have said before, I got my my majority without without purchase, and I also got my company without purchase. It was my intention to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy on the first opportunity, either in my regiment or out of my regiment. Prior to the abolition of purchase, about two years or eighteen months before purchase was abolished, I intended, like a good many other officers who had done the same before me, and who are now in the command of regiments, to purchase an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, and I was given to understand through the military authorities that I would get an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy by purchase. Although I had not had more than 19 or 20 years' service still I was told by the military secretary and the adjutant-general, that on account of my war services I should get an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy by purchase. A few months before purchase was abolished I was again told that I should get this unattached lieutenant-colonelcy provided that purchase was not abolished; that was just before the abolition. Purchase was abolished by royal warrant and I lost all prospect of promotion, and I see no prospect now of doing it; in fact I doubt whether I would take it; I get 16*s.* a day as a major, and I shall only get 17*s.* a day if I command a regiment, I shall have twenty times as much work to do, and at the end of five years I shall be sent away upon half-pay; whereas now I am a major under

Major F. C. Scott.

7 Nov. 1873.

the old system, and I can hold my majority up to 60 years of age; if I get my lieutenant-colonelcy I am appointed, and only get 1*s.* a day extra pay. Then again if I want to sell out, instead of being able to sell out as a lieutenant-colonel, as I should have done before, I can only sell out now as of the rank which I held when purchase was abolished.

800. (*Chairman.*) As major?—As major. Then again with regard to exchanges, if, under the old system, I wanted to exchange, if I did not want to go to India with the regiment, or did not want to go abroad, or was abroad and wanted to come home, I had facilities which I was given to understand when I joined the army I could carry out throughout the whole of my term of service. This was entirely wiped off in 1871. I may mention that a week after I got my majority I was offered 1,000*l.* by a major in India, if I felt inclined to go out to India. I have been frequently offered large sums of money to exchange. I will suppose that I now go out on foreign service and supposing that I lose my health in a foreign country and that I desire an officer to exchange with me, no officer will go out for the money which the government allow, therefore I must either stay in that country or come home in order to save my health, and leave the army, and what promotion I should otherwise get, and receive such a sum of money as the Army Purchase Commissioners choose to give me; perhaps they would not give me any at all.

801. (*Lord Penzance.*) I understood you to say that in your present position it would be better for you to remain as a major as you were before?—It is a question in my mind.

802. But this is the sort of question, whether it is not better for you to remain a major as you were at the time of the abolition of purchase at 16*s.* a day rather than take the step of lieutenant-colonel which would only give you 17*s.* a day?—Yes.

803. Because you say that you might hold the majority until you were 60, as I understand, whereas if you took the new step of lieutenant-colonel it would only be for five years?—Yes.

804. Can you remain a major until you are 60 in the ordinary course of promotion would you not have to go forward?—I get brevets.

805. Under the new system can you remain a major?—No. It is not likely that I should now be offered a lieutenant-colonelcy to command a regiment.

806. But if you were offered it you would be obliged to go forward, you would not have the option of remaining at the rank of major?—No, I should be obliged to go forward.

807. (*Chairman.*) That is to say if you were required by the War Office to do so?—Yes.

808. The real point which you wish to put, as it appears to me, is this, that now as major you have an office which you can hold at all events until you are 60 years of age?—Yes.

809. But that if you are promoted to be lieutenant-colonel you are then promoted to an office which you can only hold for five years?—Yes.

810. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Would not the five years rule apply to your case of major?—I got my majority before the abolition of purchase, and I am under the old rules so far as my present rank is concerned.

811. If you took the step of becoming lieutenant-colonel you would be under the new rules?—Yes.

812. You could not refuse it if it was offered to you?—No.

813. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The point is that you as major drawing full pay, and fuel allowance, with quarters, are better off in income than you would be as a lieutenant-colonel upon 17*s.* a day without any of those advantages?—Yes.

814. That is the point which you wish to put before the Commission?—Yes.

815. Can you state from your own knowledge whether the officers of your own regiment, and the officers generally in the army, concur with you in the tenor of your evidence, so far as it applies?—Yes every one that I have spoken to.

816. From the opinions which you have heard expressed do you think that the payment down of the regulation price would be considered a fair solution of the question between the officers and the government, leaving the over-regulation price as provided for under the Act of Parliament?—Yes it would.

817. (*Chairman.*) If the regulation price had been paid down to everybody on the abolition of purchase, nobody would have any inducement to retire, or very little inducement to retire, and promotion would be stopped, would it not?—I think not, it is now a dead lock.

818. If you had received the regulation price down you would have had it in your pocket, and what would then have induced you to retire afterwards?—There is nothing to induce me to retire now.

819. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I apprehend that you leave it for the Secretary of State to provide for the army that is not a part of your duty?—No.

820. (*Lord Penzance.*) In point of fact I suppose that those upon whom the inducement of receiving the regulation price was likely to operate have already retired?—I do not quite understand the question.

821. What the Lord Justice was putting to you was this, whether, if the regulation price was at once paid down to every officer there would then remain any inducement for any officer to retire, and the question which I wish to put to you is, whether you think that so far as the payment of the regulation price is an inducement to retire it has already operated to its fullest extent, and that those who remain on now would be unaffected by the circumstance of being open to receive the regulation price when they retire?—I do not understand the question, it would not lessen or stop promotion.

822. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Has any other scheme of retirement been provided at present besides the officers own money with the exception of the harsh rule of putting officers on half pay after holding their rank as major or lieutenant-colonel for five years?—No other.

CAPTAIN THOMAS D. BACKHOUSE, 70th Regiment, examined.

Capt. T. D. Backhouse.

823. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered the army as an ensign without purchase in 1853?—Yes.

824. You became lieutenant without purchase in 1857?—Yes.

825. And captain by purchase in 1864?—Yes.

826. You have had 20 years' service?—Yes.

827. Will you state what was your position before, and how your prospects are affected by the abolition of purchase?—My position before the passing of the warrant of 1871 was this,—if I continued in the service I should have succeeded in the course of time to a majority, and eventually to a lieutenant-colonelcy, with or without purchase, as the case occurred; and I should have obtained the over-regulation price of that commission if I retired from the service; or if I retired on full pay, I should have received the regulation price of that commission from my regiment; and if I chose to remain in the service I should have eventually arrived at the rank of major-general under the old system. I also had a right to exchange, if I thought proper, receiving or paying money, according to the part of the world in which my regiment was situated.

828. A good deal of promotion arose out of those exchanges?—A great deal. Since the abolition of purchase my position is this,—I have no guarantee when I succeed to the top of my grade that I shall be promoted; and, even if I am promoted, I only hold the majority for five years, and am then placed on half-pay, with the prospect after my service of never being employed again on full pay, and so, consequently, losing the chance of retiring on full pay if I should elect that course. And I cannot now exchange, because the sums which are now given are so small that

I cannot get anybody to exchange with me, and if I am sent to any climate where my health gives way, I must either retire from the service or lose my health; I have no option.

(*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) This evidence does not strengthen the case at all. What this gentleman says does not merely apply to him, but applies to every other officer.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so, my lord.

(*Chairman.*) It is merely a repetition of the evidence.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Most of the evidence to-day will be a repetition of it, but, coming from the different regiments, it shows the feeling.

829. (*To the witness.*) Is there any other scheme of retirement at present than the five years' rule, forcing the officers to go upon half pay at the end of five years from the rank of major, and of lieutenant-colonel?—Not that I am aware of.

(*Chairman.*) That is a matter of which we may take judicial notice, as to whether there is any other scheme; it is not a matter of evidence.

830. (*Sir P. Herbert to the witness.*) In your opinion, can any sufficient flow of promotion in the army be made without the enforcement of the five years' rule to a very large extent?—I should think not.

831. From what you have heard, do you believe that you are expressing the general opinion of the officers of your own regiment, and of other regiments?—I am expressing the opinion of the officers of my own regiment; I have communicated with them, and I think that I express their general feeling.

832. And the opinion of officers whom you have seen casually in this country?—Yes.

833. In your opinion from what you have heard would the payment of the regulation price down be considered by the officers as a fair way of meeting their grievance and the breach of the agreement under which they entered the service?—I think that it would.

Capt. T. D. Backhouse.

7 Nov. 1873.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) With respect to retirement I may state that now the officers who are going to receive the prices of the commissions of majors and lieutenant-colonels have some inducement to leave the service; but in a very few years time those officers who were ensigns and lieutenants at the time of the abolition of purchase will be coming up to these higher ranks and the amount of money which they will receive being only the value of the commissions which they then held there can be no inducement to them to leave the service, unless a man is in such circumstances of peculiar difficulty that he will be actually forced to throw up his 18 or 20 years' service without getting anything at all; inasmuch as they will only be entitled to the 450*l.*, the price of the ensigncy or the 700*l.*, the price of the lieutenancy which they will have paid or may have paid 18 years before.

(*Chairman.*) That is a very fair document and observation to make. The point is that the inducement of course will diminish every year as the juniors rise up.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

(*Lord Penzance.*) It may be desirable to have some evidence of that. That seems to be the result of the system.

(*Chairman.*) It rather appears to me to be a comment which is quite obvious. Of course a man would have a less inducement to retire if he had only a very small sum instead of a very considerable sum.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) And I think that your lordship should understand that in accepting that sum it would be an absolute retirement from the service, giving up all claim to half pay, full pay, retirement, or pension.

Lieutenant William Alexander Berwick, 42nd Regiment, examined.

834. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You purchased your ensigncy in 1869?—I did.

835. And you were made lieutenant under the new rules in October 1871 without purchase?—Yes.

836. Have any officers entered your regiment since then?—Yes, sub-lieutenants.

837. They will very shortly be promoted to your rank of lieutenant?—Exactly so.

838. Will they receive the same pay as you?—They will then.

839. And they will not have paid 450*l.*?—No.

840. So that you will be serving in point of fact at a less rate of pay than they will be?—Yes.

841. When you entered the service you had the prospect of obtaining further promotion had you not?—Yes, by purchase.

842. Or without purchase?—Or without purchase.

843. And of selling those commissions?—Yes.

844. You had the prospect of arriving at the rank of lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

845. And of selling the lieutenant-colonel's commission for the regulation sum, and the over-regulation sum?—Yes.

846. If you did not purchase your steps you were allowed to retire at the end of 20 years, selling them at the full price?—Yes.

847. And previously to 20 years at a diminished rate?—Yes.

848. Supposing that you attained 20 years' service, and were forced by any circumstance to retire from it, what should you be entitled to under the present system?—450*l.*

849. The 450*l.* which you had paid in 1869.—Yes.

850. What is your age?—26.

851. Do you contemplate remaining in the service?—I do.

852. And if you were forced out of the service, at the end of 20 years' service instead of receiving the full value of the commissions which you then held, you would be presented with 450*l.* which was the money that you paid for your ensigncy?—Yes.

Lieut. W. A. Berwick.

853. And of which you would have been losing the interest during all those years?—Yes.

854. Which interest, I suppose, would have been as valuable as the 450*l.* itself?—Quite.

855. The natural thing would be, that whether you were efficient or inefficient, you would be obliged to try and struggle on in order to get your half-pay retirement?—Yes.

856. From what you say do you believe that you are expressing the feeling of other officers of your regiment or of your own standing in the army?—Yes.

857. You are, I think, quartered at Portsmouth?—Yes.

858. It is a large garrison?—A very large garrison.

859. You have an opportunity of meeting a good many officers?—Yes, and it is the general feeling throughout the army.

860. There are a great many subalterns there?—Yes.

861. And that is their general feeling?—Yes.

862. From what you have heard, would the payment down of the regulation price be considered by the officers, especially of your own standing, a fair way of meeting the complaint?—It would.

863. That would be releasing you from your part of the bargain which the Government has broken?—Precisely so.

(*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) You have been putting in the form of a question a contract which the Government has broken; you must not take me as admitting that.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I will modify the expression in any way which your lordship likes.

(*Lord Penzance.*) That is your way of putting it?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my lord, I will use the word "understanding," if you like it better.

CAPTAIN ABEL STRAGHAN, 74th Regiment, examined.

Capt. A. Straghan. 1 Nov. 1873.

864. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered the service in 1854, as ensign?—Yes.

865. By purchase?—By purchase.

866. When were you made a lieutenant?—I became lieutenant by purchase in 1856, and captain by purchase in 1861.

867. Your number of years' service are 19?—Nearly 20.

868. You have been 12½ years a captain?—Yes.

869. What place in the list do you hold; how many captains are there above you?—One; I am second captain.

870. Will you state to the court the position in which you were before purchase was abolished, and the position which you now hold?—I laid out my money, and have been lying out of the interest of it for a great many years; in fact, since 1861, 12½ years, and I expected to be able to be allowed to recoup myself to a certain extent by exchanges. At one time, namely, in 1862 or 1863, I was offered 800*l.* as a captain to exchange. I also expected in the ordinary luck of the service to get one or both of my other steps without purchase. Whether I shall be able to purchase I do not know, but I think that there are very few officers in the army who purchase every step right through. I have already purchased three and I expected to get the other steps, and eventually to be allowed to retire as a colonel, or to sell out, receiving a bonus of about 5,000*l.* on selling out, with a total of about 9,000*l.* At present if I remain serving on for 30 years and then sell out I shall get no more than I should have got in 1861, when I first paid my money.

871. What did you give for your company, including both the regulation and the over-regulation price?—For my company I only gave the regulation price, except some small sums which I paid at different times, and which I do not take into consideration.

872. (*Chairman.*) How were you able to get your company for the mere regulation price?—A man was obliged to retire, being 60 years of age; he received the option of selling or going on full pay, and he chose to sell.

873. He was an officer of what rank?—He was a colonel in the army, but a captain in the regiment; he had been exchanging on and on; he was an old Waterloo man, and was at last obliged to go.

874. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) When you purchased your captaincy, and paid a large sum of money for it, did you do so merely to become captain, or did you do so with the prospective advantages of becoming major and lieutenant colonel?—I paid it for the prospective advantages, nearly all of which I have lost. If I even get to the top of the list, I shall live under the constant dread and fear that I may be passed over. According to the new system, promotion is to be by selection; and however fit I may be, there may be others in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief more fit, and they may be put over my head. And even if I am promoted, at the end of five years I revert to half-pay; and if at any time I wish to retire I shall lose at the very least 5,000*l.* compared with what my prospects would have been.

875. (*Lord Penzance.*) How is the 5,000*l.* constituted?—If I went on full pay, between 4,500*l.* and 5,000*l.* was the average of what a colonel retiring on full pay after 30 years' service would get as a bonus from the regiment, and under the present system I should not get a halfpenny; in fact the whole advantage which I have got from the money which I have paid for my commissions is the difference of pay for about two years between a subaltern and a captain. I got my company according to the average in the army about two years earlier than I should have got it without purchase, and that two years' difference of pay is the whole sum that I have to represent the possible loss of the whole capital, and the certain loss of interest for 20 years.

876. What did you pay for your company?—I paid 1,100*l.* for the step. I did not pay anything over the regulation price.

877. (*Chairman.*) But you would now get both the regulation price and the over-regulation price?—Only for my company. I get no more than I should have got in 1861; all my service as far as retirement goes is thrown away. I get not a halfpenny for it, and if I die my money will go altogether. Under the old system I was sure of it. An officer if he died lost his money, but he had to set against that the chance of doubling his money by the death of his senior, which gave him promotion and gave him the selling value.

(*Chairman.*) We have had that stated once or twice, and it is very clear.

(*Witness.*) At present my money is sunk, half of it since 1861 and half before, and I only get the advantage of two years' difference of pay, namely, about 200*l.* I believe that to be the only possible advantage to me, now or hereafter, for the money which I have laid out.

(*Chairman.*) This only amounts to what we have had before; it is merely another illustration.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Quite so, my Lord. Your Lordship must see the difficulty in which I am from not knowing the case which I have to meet.

878. (*To witness.*) Since the abolition of purchase is there any other new scheme of retirement except that which results by the five years' rule being applied to majors and lieutenant-colonels?—No, none that I ever heard of.

879. In your opinion (and you have been 20 years in the service) can any sufficient flow of promotion be made without the enforcement of the five years' rule to a very large extent?—I cannot understand it in any other way except forcing men to retire.

880. Are the opinions which you have expressed, and the evidence which you have given, concurred in to the best of your belief by the officers of your regiment, and of other regiments with whom you are acquainted?—To the best of my belief I can only speak of the few officers whom I have met at the depôt; my regiment is abroad. Others officers whom I have met have expressed their concurrence in perhaps stronger terms than I have used.

881. From what you have heard, would the payment of the regulation price be considered by the officers of the army a fair way of meeting their grievance?—I think so, with the present system of over-regulation price on retirement.

MAJOR GEORGE EDWARD LEGGETT, 77th Regiment, examined.

Major G. E. Leggett.

882. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You became an ensign by purchase in 1854?—Yes, in August 1854.

883. When were you made a lieutenant?—In December 1854.

884. Without purchase?—Without purchase.

885. When did you become captain?—In April 1858.

886. By purchase?—By purchase.

887. When did you obtain your majority?—In November 1870.

888. Without purchase?—Without purchase.

889. Will you state to the Commission your views as to your position before the abolition of purchase and since?—I entered the service in 1854, as I have just stated, by purchase, and under the contract or on the faith that I had the option of purchasing up to the highest grade, namely, lieutenant-colonel, or not purchasing as I chose, and in the event of my purchasing and getting more rapid promotion thereby of saving myself from being superseded by my juniors, and also getting up more rapidly to the higher prizes of the service. In the event of my not electing to purchase, a longer time would naturally ensue, but I should have the very great advantage of gaining my steps without purchase, and on the completion of 20 years' service

realizing the price of those commissions at their regulation value, taking whatever bonus I could get in my regiment according to custom. I have now lost that prospective advantage by the abolition of purchase. I mean the hope and anticipation of realizing a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, which in the course of time I should probably have gained if I had not misconducted myself; and I could have realized by the sale 4,500*l.* I speak in a regulation point of view. I invested my money on the full faith and assurance, as far, of course, as one could see, that I should never be put upon half pay unless I chose to go on half pay of my own accord, or of course unless I misconducted myself. I am now liable in the event of my succeeding to a lieutenant-colonelcy only to hold that office for five years, and then to be placed upon half pay, where I may remain for an indefinite period, and lose the advantage of serving on full pay until such time as I could claim (or might be entitled to, would perhaps be a better expression) the full pay retirement granted on the expiration of 30 years' full pay service. I have had considerable difficulty since the abolition of purchase in exchanging to India, which is a remunerative country for officers who wish to obtain a larger income, the sum now offered being insignificant in the extreme, and exchanges being thereby rendered very difficult to negociate owing to the terms allowed being so very small. I also had the advantage under the old system of exchanging to half pay for a large sum of money; that is now out of my power. I have no certainty under the present system of obtaining my promotion, for of course I am subject to have an officer from another regiment brought in to the command of my regiment over me. It was on the understanding of the above-mentioned terms that I entered the service, and paid for my promotion whenever I could get an opportunity.

890. Since the abolition of purchase is there any new scheme of retirement than that which results from the five years' rule being applied to majors and lieutenant-colonels?—Not to my knowledge.

891. In your opinion can any sufficient flow of promotion be made without the enforcement of that five years' rule to a very large extent?—I think not.

892. In what you have said have you given the opinion of your brother officers, either in your own regiment or in other regiments whom you have met?—Yes, I have spoken on behalf of my brother officers. I know their feelings very well, and that they are identical with my own, in fact I am expressing the feelings of the officers of my regiment; and being at a very large garrison like Aldershot I have heard to a great extent feelings similar to those which I have just expressed.

893. From what you have heard, in your opinion, would the payment down of the regulation price be considered by the officers of the army a fair way of meeting the grievance, leaving the over-regulation price as provided for under the Act of Parliament?—I think that it would. In that answer I mean to state the actual regulation value, not the regulation value as estimated by length of service, but the actual regulation value of the officer's commission on the 1st of November 1871.

894. (*Lord Penzance.*) You mean the regulation value free from the rule about 20 years?—Yes.

895. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Free from the deductions?—Yes.

896. That is not a very material point as to amount?—I stated it, because it has been expressed by officers and I felt that it was right to mention it.

(*Chairman.*) You are quite right.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) My Lord, with reference to the number of witnesses whom we may bring, I am in this position, that I do not know the case which is to be made against us by Mr. Cardwell. We may be told, when the matter is discussed in Parliament, that we have only brought 10 or 20 witnesses.

(*Chairman.*) You may assume that what these witnesses have said will not be controverted in point of fact. If a case is made in opposition, you will have an opportunity of calling other witnesses, or of calling these witnesses back to meet it, if necessary. I do not think that with these witnesses it will be necessary; but of course you will not be taken by surprise by any course which is adopted on behalf of the government. I presume that the authorities would desire to read this evidence in order to see what counter statement they will make, if any.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I humbly submit to your lordship that I may be taken very much by surprise, for I do not know what line of attack may be taken, and what mine may be sprung upon me.

(*Chairman.*) Whatever mine may be sprung upon you, you may have a week or a month, or any time you like, to consider it, and therefore you will not be taken by surprise. We cannot lay down any other rule. Of course, we ourselves are equally in the dark with regard to the course which may be taken by the authorities.

(*Lord Penzance.*) Surely the best thing will be for you to go on with your evidence to-day, and between this and our next meeting we can consider whether we think it right to make any representation to the War Office.

(*Chairman.*) I suppose that what you state to us is that there are a great number of witnesses who would give the same facts, and the same opinions; for a part is a matter of opinion.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Of course.

(*Chairman*). They would state those opinions as being their opinions and the opinions of the officers of the army with whom they have respectively come in contact.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so. We have 50 statements already in hand, and they are coming up to me every day. If the whole decision rested with you, as in a judicial case, I should certainly leave the matter where it is, but as your lordship knows very well it is a recommendation which comes from this Court.

(*Chairman.*) Of course. If there are no new facts, but only individual instances of the same results as flowing from the Act, those had better be left. You may rely upon this. You had better not call any fresh witnesses now by way of merely corroborating and strengthening what you have already said. If any statement is made, or evidence produced to us, which in any way impugns or alters the character of the evidence which you have given us, you will have abundant opportunity to meet it without being prejudiced in any way. I understand that Sir Percy Herbert states to us that he has a great number of witnesses who have given him statements to the same effect, both as to their individual cases and as to the opinion of themselves and of their brother officers, as those which he has already given to us; and I think that I may state, on behalf of the Commissioners, that as at present advised we do not require any further evidence of the same character as that which we have had, reserving to Sir P. Herbert the fullest opportunity of calling any witnesses if it shall be hereafter considered necessary in order to strengthen the case when we have heard any statement from the authorities.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) That is independently of the half pay case.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Quite independently of the half pay case.

(*Lord Penzance.*) I think that Sir P. Herbert should give a list of the witnesses, and their regiments, who are forthcoming.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I will do so.

After an adjournment.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) In the interval of the adjournment I have had an opportunity of considering the suggestion made by the chairman as to calling further witnesses to corroborate those who have gone before. I have already said that, in the absence of any representative either of the Secretary of State for War or

Major G. E. Leggett.

7 Nov. 1873.

of his Department, I have had to conduct my case somewhat in the dark, not knowing what answer, if any, he may put forward to the evidence which I have already adduced. I have all along understood that this was an inquiry of a judicial character, and I, therefore, should assume that if the facts which have been put in proof were disputed there would have been some cross-examination upon them. Therefore, unless corrected by the Commissioners, I presume that there is to be no contradiction upon the facts. So far as expression of opinion goes as to the position of officers before and since the abolition of purchase, I understand from the Commissioners that they are satisfied with the evidence which I have called, not only as to the individual but the general feeling of the officers of the army in reference to the question. I further understand that the witnesses produced are taken by the Commissioners to represent not only those who have been called before them but others. Acting upon this understanding and anxious to meet the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, I do not at present propose to call further witnesses, reserving to myself the right, in accordance with the remark of the learned Chairman, hereafter to produce further proof should any case be put forward questioning the unanimity of the memorialists upon the points which have already been established by the witnesses.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) You say that you will not call further witnesses you mean on that part of the case which you have already introduced to our notice, you do not apply that to the half pay case.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Of course.

(*Chairman.*) I am not quite sure that the statement is literally accurate as to my expressions. What I meant to express, at all events, was that as at present advised it did not appear to me that there could be any utility in calling witnesses to corroborate evidence of which such a great mass had been already laid before us as to the general case, both as to the facts affecting officers, and as to the opinion of officers and of their comrades with respect to the changes which have been effected. As at present advised we have no desire to have any further corroboration of that evidence, and it would apparently be useless to go on calling witnesses to prove over and over again the same facts and the same expressions of opinion. But of course it will be impossible for us to prevent any statement being laid before us on behalf of the Secretary of State, or of the War Office; and such statement will receive its due weight when made. If anything in that statement, or in the evidence adduced in support of it, should in the slightest degree appear to the officers themselves whose cases have been conducted by Sir P. Herbert to render it desirable that further evidence should be given either in corroboration or otherwise, then the Commissioners would be prepared to give Sir P. Herbert and the officers the amplest opportunity of calling any additional witnesses either in strengthening the case which they have already laid, or in rebutting the counter case which may possibly be made.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I should like to ask the learned Chairman whether it is an expression of opinion on the part of the Commissioners that we have represented the feelings and the case of the 2,000 memorialists?

(*Chairman.*) Certainly, I think so.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It is accepted that they have all put their case before the Commissioners?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) I think that we ought to guard ourselves in this way, that for aught we know there may be individual officers who may consider that Sir Percy Herbert has not put their particular case before us.

(*Chairman.*) What Sir Percy Herbert has said he has said in his character of the representative of the main body of the officers, who are willing to entrust their case to his hands, but it is not to prejudice any application made by any individual officer who may choose to take a different view, and may wish to present his own case to us.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That question was put very distinctly at the close of the first day's meeting, and was distinctly answered by me in the sense in which your Lordship has made your remark.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) I only wish to guard against its being said that any officer considered that he was precluded from presenting his case to the Commissioners.

(*Lord Penzance.*) Probably when the evidence of to-day is added to that which has been already printed, the officers at large will have an opportunity of judging how far their case has been presented, and will then be in a position to judge whether any further representation of it is necessary.

(*Chairman.*) I understand from Mr. Knox that in accordance with what was said before, he has written to several officers to say that Sir Percy Herbert was taking the case generally on behalf of the officers; that the evidence would be printed, and that any officer would then have to consider whether his case had been properly represented by Sir Percy Herbert, and that if he thought not it would be for him to make a special application to the Commissioners to supplement that case.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I presume that the Commissioners will order the travelling expenses of those officers who have been summoned here to day, and who would have been called had it not been for this expression of opinion on the part of the Royal Commissioners.

(*Chairman.*) I suppose that those expenses are not of any very large amount.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) They are the expenses of coming from Portsmouth and Aldershot.

(*Chairman.*) Those witnesses will be considered as if they had been called.

(*Lord Penzance.*) I think that it might be desirable for you to give us their names, so that it might be known that such and such officers were ready to substantiate the previous evidence. I mean the names of those officers who would have been called to-day.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Those names shall be given to Mr. Knox.

(*Chairman.*) What do you propose doing with regard to the half pay case?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) What I proposed doing with your permission was, supposing that nobody appeared, or after anybody appeared, to make a short statement summing up, if I may use the expression, the evidence which I have adduced with reference to my opening statement, and then closing that part of the case, unless there was some special witness whom I wished to call. Then I proposed to endeavour to open the case of the half-pay officers, which lies under several different categories, and to have them classified as far as I could; to show the different ways in which the half pay officers were affected by the abolition of purchase, and by the Act of Parliament; to present their grievances, and to call as few witnesses as possible to prove each particular head of grievance. If it met with the approval of the Commission, I should endeavour to do that on Friday, after making a short closing statement of the present case; and I thought that probably one other day would finish it.

(*Chairman.*) We cannot meet on Friday until half-past 12.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That would be a mere question of how far we got on that day.

(*Chairman.*) In the meantime all the evidence which has been given will be considered by the Secretary of State for War, and between this and Friday he probably will have to consider what course he will take.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Shall I have any intimation of what course is intended to be pursued? When we meet on Friday what am I to do? Am I to call witnesses, or to make a statement?

(*Chairman.*) You had better have your witnesses ready. Your whole case had better be closed, I think, before you make any remarks. You will go on with your witnesses.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) With the permission of the Commissioners, I should decline closing my case until I have heard what is to be said against it. *Major G. E. Leggett.* 7 Nov. 1873.

(*Chairman.*) But you may make your summing up. A summing up does not prevent a reply.

Adjourned to Friday next at half-past 12 o'clock.

Friday, 14th November 1873.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) My Lord, there are a certain number of full-pay officers who wish to tender their evidence. 14 Nov. 1873.

(*Chairman.*) Upon what point?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) They are individual officers who wish to tender their evidence; they think that they have some point to put before you which would be of interest and importance.

(*Mr. Hunt.*) Have they seen the last day's evidence?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) They must have seen yesterday's newspaper. They of course have seen it in yesterday's newspaper; some of them have seen me, but some of them have not. My impression is that they would not be long, as far as witnesses go. You of course could take their evidence at any time. One or two of them have come from a distance, and you will probably release them.

(*Chairman.*) They can hardly be considered as witnesses summoned by this Commission if they give us no new facts of any kind.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That you will decide when you have heard them.

(*Chairman.*) If there are any gentlemen who wish to tender themselves they had better come in, and we will hear them.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) My impression is that they will occupy a very short time. One or two have mentioned to me what sort of things they wanted to say; that they had borrowed money, and had been in difficulties in consequence of borrowing money, and things of that sort. Perhaps your Lordship would ask them whether they have read the evidence which has been given, and whether they wish to add anything to it; and I think that you will find in that case that their evidence will be very short. As far as my case is concerned, I should not consider that the evidence will be strengthened by calling them, but there may be some peculiarity about their case. They are not my witnesses. I do not want to call them, but they would not be satisfied if they were not heard. Before we do anything else, my Lord, perhaps I may be allowed to call attention to an inaccuracy in an answer of one of the witnesses, namely, Captain Campbell. I have had a letter from him; it is an inaccuracy into which he fell as to the amount of money which he would receive from the Purchase Commissioners. The figure was corrected by me at the time, but the correction does not appear upon the evidence. It was explained to the Commissioners that when he retired he would be entitled to the whole of the regulation price of the commission which he held on the 1st November 1871, and the over-regulation price of that commission.

(*The Secretary.*) I have sent the evidence to Captain Campbell, and he has sent it back with very considerable amendments, more in the wording than anything else, and he has made that correction amongst others, so that it will appear in that way.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I was also asked by Colonel Bray to say that he had made an omission in not stating that he borrowed money for his majority, and it is still owing—that, of course, he will be at liberty to insert in his evidence. There are certain gentlemen who wish to tender their evidence upon certain points which they think have not been sufficiently brought out. I have no wish to call them as witnesses, my case being closed, but I will put their names into your Lordship's hands.

(*Chairman.*) We will take them in the order of rank.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHNSTONE, Grenadier Guards, examined.

897. (*Chairman.*) Have you read the evidence which has been given in this case?—I believe so. *Lieut.-Col. Johnstone.*

898. Do you generally concur in it?—I do.

899. Do you desire to add anything to it?—Merely relative to the field rank in the guards, which rank was not saleable for many years previous to the abolition of purchase in the army; it was different from the remainder of the army; the remainder of the army might purchase their majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies, but we could only purchase as far as captain and lieutenant-colonel. We could not purchase the field rank in the foot guards.

900. What effect has the Act had in that respect?—When I purchased my captain and lieutenant-colonelcy in the foot guards I paid 8,500*l.*, and I bought every commission up to that rank. In paying that money I conceived that I was doing my best to secure my promotion in due course in my regiment, and I thought that it gave me a claim to my majority and lieutenant-colonelcy in the foot guards. When I paid my 8,500*l.* I purchased my lieutenant-colonelcy in the army.

901. (*Lord Penzance.*) How has your position been altered by the abolition of purchase?—If I had a lieutenant-colonelcy in the line, which as an average does not run as high as 8,500*l.*, I should at the time of the Army Regulation Act passing have been secure in my command of that battalion until I became a major-general, whereas now I am not yet a regimental field officer of the foot guards, although I am a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

902. (*Chairman.*) Still I do not quite see in what way the Act has altered your position?—If I had been a lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of infantry I should have been in the position for which I have paid. I could not have been turned out at the end of five years.

903. It is the regulation which limits a majority and a lieutenant-colonelcy to five years of which you complain?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We have had a good deal of evidence upon that point.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I think that I can explain the point which has been alluded to by Colonel John-

Lieut.-Col. Johnstone.

14 Nov. 1873.

stone. At the time of the Crimean war it was decided to abolish purchase in the ranks of regimental major and regimental lieutenant-colonel in the foot guards. Therefore, ever since then the purchase of a captaincy and lieutenant-colonelcy carried with it the succession in due course to the rank of regimental-major and the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel in the foot guards. By the action of the five years' rule, when an officer now attains that rank he will only attain it for five years, and will then be placed on half-pay, instead of remaining in command of his battalion or remaining in command of his regiment until he becomes a major-general.

904. (*Mr. Hunt.*) That is to say, he may be placed on half-pay at the end of five years?—He may be retained; he is liable to be re-employed, but he will be placed on half-pay except he is re-appointed.

905. (*Chairman.*) Do you accept Sir Percy's statement of your view?—I do; with the exception of the question of exchange. Formerly I was able to exchange to the command of a line regiment.

906. From what rank?—From the foot guards.

907. Holding what rank?—Captain and lieutenant-colonel. That has been withdrawn from me, and there has also been withdrawn the power of obtaining by that exchange the accelerated rank of full colonel, and of obtaining a large sum of money, and therefore recouping myself for my outlay by the higher rates of pay in India.

908. That is, supposing that you exchanged to India?—Yes; but in any way I should have got money for an exchange to a line regiment, and I should have gained the accelerated rank of full colonel.

909. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What do you reckon that the value of an exchange to a line regiment would have been?—I cannot give you the exact value, because it is, I think, generally known that it varied in price in different regiments; some regiments fetched larger sums than others.

910. Can you average it at all?—I should say 3,000*l.* I have known that sum given.

911. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say, that being a captain in the guards you could have exchanged to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the line, and have received 3,000*l.* for the exchange?—And have received a large sum of money. I should be sorry to say any positive sum of money.

912. But about that amount?—Yes.

913. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Up to 3,000*l.*?—Yes.

914. (*Chairman.*) Being a regimental captain in the guards you would have become a regimental lieutenant-colonel in the line?—Yes.

915. And you would have had this money?—I should have had this money in addition.

LIEUT.-COL. FITZ ROY FREMANTLE, Coldstream Guards, examined.

Lieut.-Col. Fitz Roy Fremantle.

916. (*Chairman.*) Have you read the evidenec which has been given before this Commission?—I have.

917. Do you desire to add anything to it?—My case is a little different from Colonel Johnstone's. I exchanged into the guards from the Rifle Brigade, and I paid a large sum for so doing.

918. (*Lord Penzance.*) How much?—2,500*l.* I exchanged from a captain in the Rifle Brigade to lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. I served 10 years as a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, receiving the very small pay of 7*s.* 4*d.* a day and doing the work of a subaltern, having served in the field as a captain in the Rifle Brigade; I also paid 5,300*l.* for my company in the guards in the hope that I might be allowed to return to the very ambitious position of the command of a battalion, and as Colonel Johnstone has stated, I should have received some of the money back. I happen to know that on the two last exchanges the officers received about 2,000*l.*; they were both in the Grenadier Guards. A lieutenant-colonel of the line gave a captain of the guards 2,000*l.* for the exchange. In my case I am, of course, not now serving in the rank which qualifies for promotion to full colonel. I was very anxious to get my rank young, but the power has been abolished by the Royal Warrant, namely, of exchange between a captain of the guards and a lieutenant-colonel of the line. I hoped that from having been abroad, and having served in two wars, and having passed for the staff in India, I might have been permitted to exchange, and I looked forward to commanding a battalion to obtain my full colonelcy. In fact, I went to the military secretary, and he said that in my case, under the usual restrictions, there would be no objection to the exchange. I particularly feel the deprivation of the hopes of many years, all this being abolished by the Act doing away with purchase. In the Royal Warrant it is expressly stated that this exchange for which I had hoped is now put a stop to.

919. You exchanged from the Rifle Brigade into the Guards?—Yes.

920. And you then bought your company?—Yes.

921. And you say that you were in a position to exchange back into the line, and to receive something like 2,000*l.* for it?—Yes, I should have got back that sum. In the Rifle Brigade I should now be without purchase a regimental major if I had not exchanged, and I should have saved 7,800*l.* The position of regimental major is a pleasanter position than serving as a captain at the Autumn Manœuvres, and I should have 7,800*l.* to do what I like with.

922. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that you would have succeeded to a regimental majority without purchase in that corps?—Yes. It has always been a corps with very slow promotion.

923. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then, as I understand you, what you wish to represent to the Commission is, that a part of your object in laying out this 2,500*l.* in going into the guards, and expending altogether 7,800*l.*, was to exchange back again into the line, and to obtain the command of a battalion?—Yes, and another reason why I hoped that in my case his Royal Highness might allow it, was that although it was an augmentation step I was compelled to purchase my company in the field in the Indian Mutiny, and the officers both above and below me got it without purchase. If I may be allowed, I will add that the regulation price of a company in the guards is of more value than the command of a battalion of the line. On the 1st of November 1871, when purchase was abolished, an officer of the line who had purchased his lieutenant colonelcy was guaranteed in that position; he is not to be turned out in five years.

924. He purchased before the abolition?—Yes, but we in the guards have purchased, and have given more money, that is to say we have given 4,800*l.* regulation price, and in the line they have only given 4,500*l.*, and those officers in the line who purchased before the abolition of purchase cannot be turned out; they were guaranteed their regiments. We were obliged to purchase, so that we should not be superseded, but we are liable to be turned out in five years when we obtain command of a battalion.

925. Is there any difference in the regulation as to five years.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) They have not obtained the rank of regimental-colonel in the guards, and therefore they are brought under that regulation.

(*Lord Penzance.*) Then in the line the five years rule is only applicable to majors and lieutenant-colonels promoted since the abolition of purchase, whereas in the guards it is not applicable.

926. (*Mr. Hunt.*) In the guards they have not purchased that step.

(*The Witness.*) A lieutenant-colonel in the line is in the same position as myself, because we both purchased our steps, but a lieutenant-colonel in the line of the same date as I am cannot be turned out of the command, because he purchased before the abolition

of purchase, whereas I in the guards, who purchased the same thing, must be turned out at the end of five years, but the man in the line need not be turned out, because he was guaranteed those rights.

927. (*Chairman.*) You had in the guards a rank equivalent to lieutenant-colonelcy in the line?—Exactly so.

928. And which you could have exchanged for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the line?—I could.

929. Assuming an officer of the same standing as yourself to have bought a lieutenant-colonelcy in the line at the same date as you bought your rank in the guards, he having bought his lieutenant-colonelcy before the Act, has it permanently independently of five years rule, whereas when you succeed to your lieutenant-colonelcy in the guards, you will only hold it subject to the five years rule. Is that what you mean to convey?—Exactly so.

Lieut.-Col. Fitz Roy Fremantle.

14 Nov. 1873.

930. Is there anything else which you wish to state?—Only that my case was different. I paid rather a large sum. I paid about 9,000*l.* altogether.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. H. BURNSIDE examined.

931. (*Chairman.*) In what regiment are you?—I am now on half-pay. I was lieutenant-colonel of the 88th regiment. I only went on half-pay last month.

932. Have you read the evidence which has been given before this Commission?—Certainly.

933. Do you desire to add anything in relation to your case?—No further than that my case is rather different from others. I was, I suppose, almost the senior officer of my rank, namely, captain in the army, on the 1st of November 1871, which was the date of the abolition of purchase. I had then nearly 29 years' service, 21 years of which, within a month or two, were as captain, which commission I purchased in 1851 and gave 650*l.* over-regulation, or 1,750*l.* in all, and on my retirement the other day to half-pay I only received the over-regulation price of a captaincy, or 600*l.*, whereas had purchase not been abolished I should have got my regimental majority in my old regiment, and should have received a sum equal to the regulation price (3,200*l.*) of a majority or (4,500*l.*) of a lieutenant-colonelcy, had I attained that rank, on retiring on full or half-pay, which would, of course, have made a vast difference.

934. If you had been a major before you retired you would have received more; you were on the point of becoming a major?—Under the present system I have been very fortunate, for I got both my majority and my lieutenant-colonelcy last year, but my monetary position is not so good as it would have been.

935. You have retired upon half-pay as a lieutenant-colonel?—Quite so.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. H. Burnside.

936. (*Lord Penzance.*) And all that you can get is from the sale of your captain's commission?—Yes, after nearly 31 years' service.

937. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What do you say that you estimate you are entitled to?—Had the purchase system remained in force the value of my commission would have been 3,200*l.*, or, with the over-regulation price, at least 4,200*l.*

938. (*Chairman.*) How would you have succeeded to those other two steps?—I might not have been a lieutenant-colonel, but I was speaking of the price of a major's commission, which, with the over-regulation price, would have been 4,200*l.*

939. (*Lord Penzance.*) And did you expect that you would succeed to that step without purchase?—Certainly; the step has gone.

940. (*Chairman.*) Were those promotions in the regiment, or were you promoted to some other regiment?—I was promoted out of the regiment under the new system. The step which I should have got has since gone in my old regiment.

941. (*Mr. Hunt.*) How did the vacancy arise?—It was a vacancy by half-pay, a non-purchase step which I of course looked forward to, and had looked forward to for 20 years.

942. (*Lord Penzance.*) You are now on half-pay?—Yes; I am chief instructor in the School of Musketry at Hythe.

MAJOR AUGUSTUS E. WARREN, 78th Highlanders, examined.

943. (*Chairman.*) You have heard the evidence which has just been given?—Yes; I received about four or five days ago a request from the officers of my regiment who are in the north of Scotland asking me whether I would speak generally for them, which I will do if the Commissioners will give me a few moments.

944. Certainly?—I put on paper what I proposed to state to the Commission and sent it to the officers of the regiment, asking them whether they approved of it. If you will stop me in case I say anything which you disapprove of, I shall be much obliged. I have been 25 years in the service. I purchased every step except my majority, which went without purchase, owing to the colonel's retirement on full pay; for it, however, I paid 1,400*l.* as my share of the bonus, which the colonel received. I have never purchased over another officer's head, and have paid about 3,400*l.* for my steps on promotion. In the 78th regiment there are but two officers (captains) who have been purchased over, one of whom got his company two months, and the other 14 months afterwards, the ward being made clear for them by the officer, who went over their heads. Every officer in the regiment except one sub-lieutenant paid for his first commission, and therefore, I think, became entitled to the prospective advantages held out by the purchase warrant. Of these advantages many have now disappeared, for which the officers have received no compensation. There are now in the regiment six captains and seven lieutenants who have been promoted since the abolition of purchase, and these officers are thus serving on much more advantageous terms than the rest of their brother officers. With the two exceptions already mentioned, purchase conferred equal benefits on all officers of the 78th regiment, raising each one in his turn, and at a reasonable interval, and preventing promotion from stagnating. I would add that we officers have been compelled to purchase, because the very letter which was sent to us when we got our ensigncy told us that on condition of our paying a certain sum of money our ensigncy would be given to us, and therefore we were by force compelled to join the service under that particular system. Since the abolition of purchase promotion of the majors and senior captains has wholly ceased. The present commanding officer was offered 5,000*l.* to retire on full or half pay in 1871, but could not do so, as he required his colonel's rank. The following year on applying to the Horse Guards with a view to retirement, he was offered by the War Office only 2,600*l.*, a sum far below the regimental average, as the previous commanding officer in 1867 on retiring upon full pay received 4,000*l.*, and his predecessor 3,000*l.* The present colonel will probably never leave us, and he does not intend to do so, for he says that he cannot afford to give up his position for so small a sum of money as 2,600*l.* The average length of service in the grades of major and captain has very much increased, there being now not sufficient inducement to old officers to retire. I purchased my company in 1855 most unwillingly, and did so only to prevent my being commanded by a junior in the field, the regiment I was then in being under orders for the Crimea. Many officers in the 78th regiment have also paid for their steps with difficulty, being ill able to afford it, and we feel that the abolition of purchase has deprived us of a portion of the equivalent for which we paid our money, as

Major A. E. Warren.

Major A. E. Warren.
14 Nov. 1873.

the purchase warrant, while ordering the payment of certain sums for promotion, at the same time in a measure guaranteed our arrival at the higher regimental grades in succession, provided we had the money required, and were otherwise properly qualified. The restriction of lieutenant-colonels and majors to five years' full pay has also much detracted from the benefits to which officers on buying their commissions thought they became entitled, as now, without compensation, they will be compulsorily placed on half-pay, and their incomes thus seriously diminished. The practical prohibition of the payment of money for exchanges has also acted injuriously on officers and on the service in general. Men, rich and poor alike, were benefited by the system, as while the former were able to seek the climates best suited to their health, the latter profited largely in pocket. I myself, having had a severe fever in India after the mutiny campaign, was able to exchange to my present regiment by the payment of 650*l.*, and yet I have remained in the service, and I hardly know an instance where an officer has exchanged and has not continued soldiering for a reasonable time. It was only the other day that one of our very best subalterns sold out simply because he could not exchange. If he had been allowed to go to India, he could have lived upon the Indian pay; but he has now gone into a foreign service. He is a very great loss to the regiment. The over-regulation sums and bonuses paid by officers were also of great benefit to the Crown, which was thus not put to the expense of providing pensions and other inducements for making officers retire ; and it would be difficult to calculate the enormous sums which this system must have thus saved the nation. We feel that if the sums which we have expended be returned to us, regulation money now, and the remainder on retirement, we shall then and then only be serving on equal terms with those officers who are now being promoted ; our commissions will then really be in the hands of the Crown, and all changes which it might make would be loyally and cheerfully accepted by us. I beg to say that I have made these remarks at the request of my brother officers, and in conclusion will add that while we ask for the compensation which we deem just for the evils which the late warrant has unwittingly inflicted upon us, we in no way complain of the abolition of purchase. I know that it is mentioned elsewhere that officers are trying to have purchase returned, but I believe that we are delighted to have it done away with. I am delighted at it. All that we ask is that our money should be returned to us, and that we may get on reasonably fast in our profession. We are only too glad that the heavy cost of keeping the ball of regimental promotion rolling should be removed from our shoulders to those of the nation, because we imagine that before 1871 we did it all ourselves. The sole effect to us of the removal of officers from full pay to half-pay in the rank of major and of lieutenant-colonel is to put us on very much reduced incomes, but it saves the nation the expense of creating some other, and, as I think, more equitable mode of keeping up promotion. The only other mode previously to November 1871 was by permitting the payment of over-regulation money and bonuses, because no officer since the time of Adam was ever known to retire on the regulation price, unless he was driven out inasmuch as he could not afford it. We are most of us not very rich people, at least in the branch of which I speak, and now the only substitute which is provided is again at our own expense, namely, that after five years' service we are to be put on half-pay. I am much obliged to the Commissioners for allowing me to express my views.

Captain William Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry, examined.

Capt. W. Galbraith.

945. (*Chairman.*) You have read the evidence, I suppose, which has been already published ?—Yes, I have heard it all.

946. Have you anything which you desire to state in addition?—I entirely concur in almost everything which has been said, but there is a point with regard to borrowed money to which I wish to allude, and to state the circumstances under which I purchased my company, which is my present rank. In April 1865, having then been nine and a half years a lieutenant in my regiment, I purchased my company ; for it I paid 1,100*l.* directly to the State, in succession to a captain who gave 1,400*l.* for an unattached majority. A record of the transactions will be found at page 84 of the account of the reserve fund. In the purchase of this step I invested all my private means, and gave up a small income which I had previously enjoyed. I was further obliged to borrow the greater part of the regulation price, as interest on which I still pay a considerable sum annually. The consequence is that in a pecuniary point of view I am worse off as a captain than I was as a lieutenant ; my actual income is less. I incurred this liability solely on the faith of regulations in force at the time, which held out to me prospective advantages of great value. These prospective advantages have been already described by other witnesses, but if not trespassing on the patience of the Commission I should like briefly to state what they were in my case. I expected to be pushed rapidly to the head of my present rank by the purchase transactions of those above me. On becoming senior captain I must, if efficient, have succeeded to the first non-purchase vacancy in the rank of major, which according to the average of such steps for 20 years before purchase was abolished, throughout every regiment of purchase infantry, must have occurred in something less than five years from my obtaining the position of senior captain. I can prove this by figures, if necessary. As a major I might, if necessary, have exchanged when my regiment returned home, receiving a considerable sum of money.

947. When your regiment returned home from where ?—From India.

948. Is it in India now ?—It is now in India.

949. Are you with a home battalion or at the depôt ? —I am serving with the depôt at Aldershot. I may mention that I am too poor to live in England, and when service at the depôt was offered me, I only accepted it in the hope of being able to represent the great grievance under which I believe myself to suffer. I further expected that instead of being reduced after five years to half-pay at 9*s.* 6*d.* a day, I might continue to draw the full pay of a major in India, amounting to nearly 1,000*l.* per annum, until I was in a position to purchase my lieutenant-colonelcy, or until promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase. And, finally, I expected that on becoming lieutenant-colonel, if I should find myself, through age or the accidents of service, in many trying varieties of climate, unfitted for further active duty, I might receive the entire value of my commissions, whether obtained by or without purchase, or might retire upon full pay, receiving a considerable bonus. By the Army Act of 1871 these prospects have been swept away ; yet I am still obliged to hazard the money paid for them to the State. My position having been so entirely altered by the abrogation in furtherance of public interests, and without any option on my part, of the contract under which I gave my service to the Crown, I feel it an extreme hardship that I am not relieved of a burden which I should never have assumed except on the faith, as I believed, of a State guarantee. I may perhaps add that the nation has liberally acknowledged its liability under the contract to which I have alluded, for we are assured in Appendix A. to General Order, No. 89 of 1872, that Parliament has provided at the public expense for the compensation of officers on the abolition of purchase. Yet that compensation is so distributed that no one can participate in it while he is an officer. In order to do so he must first become a civilian, and give up a profession to which he is attached and to which he

has devoted the best years of his life. In short if not prepared to sacrifice the money, which entirely different prospects induced him to invest in his commissions, his only alternative is with a constitution impaired by service to enter the competitive arena of civil life, beside boys of 16 or 18 who will outstrip him at every step. I am obliged to your Lordship for allowing me to speak. There is one more remark which I should like to make, if I may be permitted, it is very short.

950. If you please?—In a part of the earlier evidence adduced here it was remarked that non-purchase promotion was very rare. If such were the case my prospects, to which I have alluded, would have been based on false premises. I wish to mention that in the year 1871 there were 146 lieutenant-colonels of purchase infantry, and only three out of the 146 had purchased all their commissions, every one of the others had received some unpurchased commissions. There were 243 majors, but only 29 had purchased all their commissions. Of the captains and the lieutenants, about one-third had purchased all their commissions, and two-thirds had not. Also of the same officers, namely, the lieutenant-colonels, 81 out of 146 had obtained the actual step of lieutenant-colonel without purchase; and of 418 majors and lieutenant-colonels 216 had obtained their majorities without purchase, being more than half in each instance of those higher ranks to which I looked forward. The total value of commissions so acquired without purchase in 20 years, before the abolition, which I have carefully extracted from the Gazettes for that period, amounted to over nine millions of money at the ordinary selling prices throughout the army, the regulation price in purchase infantry of the line alone being over five millions.

951. We have returns of those figures?—The returns do not exactly include those figures. I thought that I might mention the circumstance.

952. You have very carefully gone through those statistics. In any of those cases have you found a single major or colonel who obtained all his steps without purchase?—In 1871 there were serving in purchase regiments of infantry of the line, 40 majors and lieutenant-colonels who had never purchased any promotion, but 8 of these had paid for their ensigncies; 9 were lieutenant-colonels, and had on an average obtained their rank in 26 years, while $20\frac{5}{12}$ years was the average time in which the remaining 31 had arrived at the position of regimental major. Besides these 40 there were several others who had only purchased lieutenancies. With your permission I shall mention two cases which will show the Commissioners the advantages which the non-purchase officers from the ranks have lost. I do not believe that any officer in the service wishes for a return to the purchase system. It was a very penal one on poor men, but the present system perpetuates those penalties and yet gives us none of the benefits which we might have received. The first case is as follows:—I speak from memory, but the Army List will correct me. A colonel of the 12th regiment now serving was originally promoted from the ranks. He obtained the command of a regiment in 17 years from the date of his being a private soldier without paying one penny. On completing 20 years he had not only received throughout his whole service full pay unmulcted for interest or assurance or other sums which purchase officers have to pay, but he had placed himself in a position at any moment to realize a deferred pay or retiring bonus, amounting with regulation and over regulation price to 7,000*l.*, or 350*l.* a year of deferred pay for every year that he had served up to 20 years. The colonel of the next regiment, the 13th regiment (I can give the name if necessary), who retired about three years ago, had obtained the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel in under 21 years, I cannot be positive of the exact time. He obtained 500*l.* to exchange to the 13th Light Infantry from a depôt battalion. He retired on half-pay, receiving a bonus of 2,300*l.* in the regiment. He then sold his commission for 4,500*l.* regulation value to the Government. In 21 years after his promotion from the ranks he had realized 7,300*l.* I only mention these instances to show the great value to non-commissioned officers promoted in the service, of the advantages which by the Army Bill of 1871 have been taken away from all who have not completed their regimental career.

953. Have you anything more to add?—No.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have received letters from several persons concurring in the evidence and statements which have been laid before the Commission, and therefore I hope that to that degree I have saved the Commissioners some trouble in hearing witnesses. I have also received a letter from a lieutenant (I only got it this morning and have not had time to answer it), who writes to me complaining that he was allowed to purchase his lieutenantcy on the 28th of October 1871, and that in the same Gazette, the commissions being dated the 29th of October, the whole of the ensigns in the army were promoted without purchase to be lieutenants, and that no notice was given to him of the intention on the part of the Government to make this promotion, and that therefore he was deluded into paying the regulation sum and the over-regulation sum for a lieutenantcy which he says he certainly would never have dreamed of doing in order to be one day senior to the other lieutenants.

(After an adjournment.)

953*a.* (*Sir P. Herbert.*) My Lord, I may say that I think it is perfectly useless for me to sum up the evidence which I have produced, experienced as the Commissioners are, and, therefore, I think that it is better to defer making any statement which I may have to make until we know whether there is any case against us. I will, therefore, now proceed with the half-pay case. I have no doubt that your Lordship will allow me to make some remarks with regard to the general case on some future day.

For the convenience of the Commissioners I have divided the cases of half-pay into three classes: first, officers on compulsory half-pay by reduction; secondly, officers promoted to half-pay on reduction of the army, with or without purchase, commonly called unattached promotion; and, thirdly, officers placed on temporary half-pay for ill-health or wounds. The first case arose from the reduction of regiments, such as the Canadian Rifles, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the West India regiments, or depôt battalions. The officers of these corps were placed on temporary half-pay on their regiments being disbanded. Their cases were always objects of the especial consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. Some had been brought on full-pay before the passing of the warrant, and they on retirement will receive the over-regulation price of their commission. Those who are brought on to full-pay subsequently to the passing of the warrant will be refused it. Other officers have been placed upon half-pay on the return of their regiments from India, in consequence of a difference of establishment in the two countries, such as the second lieutenant-colonels. There were two lieutenant-colonels for a long time on the establishment of a regiment in India, and only one on the European establishment. Officers in this position had often paid large sums of money for their promotion, were always replaced on full-pay as soon as possible, and were then able on retirement to receive back the money which they had paid. Those who were caught upon half-pay at the date of the warrant are now debarred from recovering their money, even if replaced on full-pay.

The second class are officers who have accepted promotion to the half-pay list, that is to say, who from regimental captains or majors have accepted with or without purchase the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, with the understanding that they would be brought back to full-pay as opportunities offered. Those who have been brought back previously to the passing of the warrant will obtain the

Capt. W. Galbraith.

14 Nov. 1873.

over-regulation price, those who were caught on half-pay at that date will not obtain it.

954. (*Chairman.*) Not the over-regulation price.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Not the over-regulation price. The regulation price they would have kept as a matter of course, if they were brought back. The third class consists of those officers who from ill-health or wounds have been placed on temporary half-pay; and, like the officers referred to in the former cases, happen not to have been provided for before the passing of the warrant. When I say "provided for," I mean brought under full pay before the passing of the warrant. It is possible that some cases under these categories would not, when individually considered, be adjudged compensation; but it is submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners whether some of them do not come under the spirit of the Act, even if it be held that they do not come under the express terms of it.

955. (*Chairman.*) All these officers are entitled to the regulation price.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) If brought on to full pay, and if they apply, I believe that they will not receive the regulation price as a matter of course. There was a limitation in the first instance, and I believe that that has been somewhat relaxed.

956. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Is there not a proviso in the third section of the Act limiting the number of half-pay officers of each rank entitled in any one year to receive compensation on retirement?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) There is.

957. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Do you know whether practically that limitation has been exceeded?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that the Secretary of State has withdrawn that limitation.

958. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Although they are not entitled under the Act, he has allowed them compensation irrespectively of numbers?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

959. (*Chairman.*) And he has obtained votes from Parliament?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He has obtained votes from Parliament for the purpose of carrying it out. I am not aware whether that is extended to all officers on half-pay indiscriminately.

960. (*Chairman.*) Will you look at last year's estimates?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Money has been provided for it in the estimates, but I am not aware whether every officer on half-pay is as a matter of course allowed to come within that provision. It says:—"All those "who may be allowed to retire;" and therefore I am not aware whether it is extended promiscuously to all officers. I am not sure whether every officer on half-pay is allowed to retire. I believe that it is the case that it is quite unlimited.

Colonel James R. S. Sayer, C.B., examined.

Col. J. R. S. Sayer, C.B.

961. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You are in command of the 26th brigade depôt?—I am.

962. When did you enter the army?—In May 1845.

963. By purchase?—By purchase as a cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

964. When were you made a lieutenant?—About two years afterwards; I do not exactly remember the date.

965. About 1847?—About 1847. I may briefly say that I purchased all my commissions up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment.

966. At what date did you get your lieutenant-colonelcy?—In 1859.

967. Have you served with your regiment in the field?—I have served with my regiment in the field in the Crimea. I commanded it throughout the campaign in China, for which I got the Companionship of the Bath; and I commanded it for nearly five years in India.

968. When you purchased your lieutenant-colonelcy were you on the Indian establishment?—Yes. At that time the establishment of all regiments in India comprised two lieutenant-colonels, and therefore I purchased the second lieutenant-colonelcy.

969. If you had not purchased the second lieutenant-colonelcy a junior officer would have purchased over your head, and have superseded you?—Certainly.

970. On the return of the regiment home were you placed upon half-pay?—Yes.

971. Without any option?—Yes, it was compulsory half-pay.

972. What extra money had you paid for your promotion?—As nearly as possible, 6,000*l.* I believe that it was 5,900*l.*

973. Being placed on half-pay compulsorily you had no opportunity of recouping yourself any portion of that money?—None.

974. Have you every reason to believe that you would have had an opportunity of returning to full pay if the old system had continued?—Undoubtedly.

975. That was a case which was always treated with all consideration by whoever was in command of the army?—Yes.

976. It was a case of great hardship?—Yes, it was always considered so.

977. Having commanded your regiment in the field, are you confident that you would have been replaced?—I quite feel so.

978. And you would then have been able to recoup yourself for your outlay?—Yes; my regulation and over-regulation price.

979. If you were now placed on the full pay of a regiment you would be debarred from doing so?—As I was upon compulsory half pay on the 1st of November 1871, when the Act came into effect, I should be for ever debarred from getting the full value of whatever commissions I held.

980. If you retired from the army the Purchase Commissioners would only give you the regulation price of your commission?—Yes. I consider that I am 6,000*l.* worse by the warrant than I was before.

981. You are now commanding one of the brigade depôts?—At the present moment I am in the command of one of the brigade depôts, and I have the authority of the military secretary, whom I saw yesterday, to say that that is a regimental appointment, the same as the command of a regiment.

982. A regimental appointment is merely a name attached to it, because whether it is a staff appointment or a regimental appointment makes not much difference, does it?—It makes a difference in this way, that there are several officers now serving in command of these brigade depôts who have not received their over-regulation money; they have been transferred directly from infantry regiments, and they will receive their over-regulation money when they retire from these brigade depôts. If a staff appointment had been given them they must, first of all, have gone on half-pay, and they would have realised their over-regulation money; but this being a regimental appointment it is considered as a transfer from one regiment to another.

983. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean that if, and when you retire, you will retire in exactly the same way as if you had been in a regiment?—Supposing that the warrant had not come into force, I look upon it that I should have been in the same position as if I had been appointed to the command of a regiment, and that I should have been able to realise my over-regulation price on retirement from a brigade depôt, like several other officers who are now in command of brigade depôts. Colonel Peyton of Lichfield was, I believe, transferred from the 98th Foot to a brigade depôt, without receiving the over-regulation price, and there are several other officers in the same position, because it is considered a regimental appointment, and when these officers who have not as yet received their over-regulation price retire from these brigade depôts, they will undoubtedly receive their over-regulation money.

984. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You will not?—I shall not, because I am debarred by the warrant.

985. You were on half-pay in 1871?—I was upon half-pay on the 1st of November 1871.

986. Then some of the officers who have been appointed to brigade depôts were previously placed on half pay and realised their over-regulation money?—Of course I am speaking without further authority than what I get from the Army List, but as far as I know certainly nine-tenths of them have been in that position; they were men who had retired voluntarily, and who had realised their over-regulation money, and of course they are not entitled to it a second time, either under the old or under the new system.

987. I have been informed that some officers when the brigade depôts first came out were appointed to those brigade depôts having previously realised their over-regulation money, and that some were appointed to those brigade depôts, and got an opportunity of receiving it inasmuch as the brigade depôts were held to be staff appointments. Have you heard that?—I can tell you about that. They were originally held to be staff appointments, but it was found that so many officers were retiring, or endeavouring to retire, from the command of infantry regiments, first of all realising their over-regulation money, and then getting appointments to these brigade depôts, that the designation of these depôts was altered from staff to regimental appointments, thereby stopping these officers who were being moved from regiments to brigade depôts from receiving their over-regulation money until they retired from the command of the brigade depôts, making a deferment of their over-regulation money for five years.

988. And if they died it lapsed?—Yes.

989. (*Chairman.*) They were left in the same position as if they had continued in their regiments?—Yes, but some officers had already realised their over regulation money, and were appointed to these brigade depôts.

990. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Then the position of the officers in command of brigade depôts is this, that some of them have realised their over-regulation money, and are in command of those brigade depôts?—Quite so.

991. And others will not be allowed to realise it until they have completed their five years, and are placed on half-pay?—Yes; but I, and one or two others, Colonel Knight and Colonel Prior, who were on half-pay by reduction on the 1st of November 1871, will receive no over-regulation money by the warrant.

992. That is your complaint?—That is my grievance.

993. (*Lord Penzance.*) Do I rightly understand you that your grievance is an isolated case, with the exception of the two or three gentlemen whose names you have mentioned?—It applies to all those officers, no matter what their rank was, who happened to be on compulsory half-pay, by reduction on the 1st of November 1871.

994. Are there many such?—A good many; those who were in the West India regiments and the Cape Mounted Rifles, and others. The establishment of regiments is constantly altering, it being sometimes augmented and sometimes reduced, and therefore no law can be laid down as to that.

995. (*Sir. P. Herbert.*) I believe that it would be right to say that there are several officers in that position rather than a "good many," because a good many were provided for?—Yes.

996. It is a class?—Yes; and I have been in communication with a good many of my class, and the views which I have represented here are acquiesced in by all those to whom I have spoken; in fact it is a type of that particular case.

MAJOR CHARLES VAN NOTTEN POLE, late Cape Mounted Rifles, examined.

997. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered the army by purchase in 1846?—Yes.

998. In the Grenadier Guards?—Yes.

999. You became lieutenant and captain in 1852 by purchase?—Yes.

1000. And major without purchase, late Cape Mounted Rifles, in 1870?—Yes.

1001. (*Chairman.*) You exchanged?—Yes.

1002. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Your full-pay service was nearly 24 years, when you obtained your majority?—Yes.

1003. Of which 16 years were foreign service?—Yes.

1004. When were you placed on half-pay?—In April 1870.

1005. Your case is similar to that of the previous witness?—Very similar.

1006. Excepting your actual rank?—Excepting my actual rank.

1007. Should you be placed again on full-pay, you are debarred from receiving any of the over-regulation money which you have paid for the commissions, or to which you would be entitled for your commissions?—Yes.

1008. You were captain and brevet-major on the disbanding of your regiment?—Yes, I was senior captain of the regiment.

1009. You were given the benefit of being placed on half-pay as major instead of as captain and brevet-major?—Yes, with the opportunity of exchanging on to full pay again.

1010. Or being placed on full pay by the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

1011. And in that case you would have been open to retire, receiving the over-regulation money, or to remain on full-pay service for full-pay retirement, retiring with a bonus?—Exactly so.

1012. That is your case?—Yes.

1013. (*Chairman.*) What was your prospect of being put on full pay?—I was senior captain; I could have retired.

1014. Into what regiment, and by what means?—First of all I might have been brought back on full pay to a regiment as a major, or in 1870 I might have made my own arrangements by exchanging with another officer who might have wished to go on half-pay in my place; I could, therefore, have got a regimental majority, and if I had wished to retire on full pay I could have done so, with the regimental bonus for so doing; or I could have sold as a major with the extra regulation price.

1015. You would have had to pay for it?—Yes, but I could have recouped myself afterwards.

1016. How did you expect to be put back gratuitously on full pay?—It has been done, and it might have been done in my case.

1017. I do not see how it could have been done without superseding the claim of somebody else?—(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It could not have been done; but the Commander-in-Chief would have taken Major Pole's case into consideration when a non-purchase vacancy arose in the regiment, and he would have given those officers who had been compulsorily reduced their steps.

1018. (*Chairman.*) Instead of its going in the regiment?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so. Supposing that death vacancies or non-purchase steps occurred in regiments, some of them would be given in the regiments, and some of them to officers placed on half-pay. The steps were divided in this way between the half-pay cases; it occasionally happened that the senior officer had not the step given to him, because he had a very short service, and because there were men who had been compulsorily placed on half-pay who had long service.

(*The witness.*) I would sooner have remained as senior captain and brevet-major, because I should

Major C. Van Notten Pole.

14 Nov. 1873.

then have been in the same position as other captains who were brought in, and I could have served my time for full-pay retirement, but when I accepted this unattached majority I understood that I should be brought back again to full pay, and so be made a major; or that I could make arrangements with another man which I was debarred from doing in 1871.

BREVET-COLONEL WILLIAM LYONS (Assistant Adjutant-General, Home District) examined.

Brevet-Col. W. Lyons.

1019. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You entered the service in 1828?—Yes.

1020. You enlisted as a private soldier in the 73rd regiment?—Yes, as a mere boy. In the year 1828, reverse of fortune in my family induced me to enter the service as a mere boy, under the command of an officer who was acquainted with my family connexions, and who at once employed me as a clerk in the orderly room until I attained the age of 16 years, when I was promoted a corporal in the ranks. My application to duty in my profession was so great that by the time I attained my 17th year I was promoted to the appointment of sergeant-major, which I believe was unprecedented. In two or three years' time I was recommended for a commission; however no vacancy occurred in my regiment until 1841, when I was gazetted ensign without purchase. I acted as adjutant and so on until 1843, when the adjutant of the 5th Fusiliers was shot on parade by a soldier, and I was removed from the 73rd regiment, and promoted lieutenant and adjutant in succession to him, without purchase. I remained for many years adjutant of that regiment at home and abroad, until the 8th of March 1852, when I was promoted to a company in the regiment in succession to a captain who shot himself.

1021. (*Chairman.*) Was that in your own regiment?—Yes, it was in the 5th Fusiliers. Whilst senior lieutenant of that regiment, I had been repeatedly passed over by junior officers, of which I beg to mention that I thought nothing whatever; in fact I was rather pleased than otherwise that promotion was going in the regiment, and I looked upon it that some day the money which they were paying, if I stuck to the service, which I determined to do, would turn to my account; and it so happened that in about five years' time, in 1857, I got a majority without purchase, to which one of those officers would have succeeded.

1022. I do not quite understand that statement. You say "to which one of those officers would have "succeeded"?—Yes, if he had not been killed out of my way, he having purchased over me. As a non-purchaser I was really benefited by the system. As major in the same regiment I went out to the Mauritius for a second time, having previously served seven years of my life there, and I remained there three years, making 10 years in all, in what I believe is acknowledged to be a very unhealthy climate. My wife lost her health there, and I had to come home, and at her wish, she having money, and I having none. I paid 600*l.* to a brother major to exchange battalions, which I found not only to be a very great convenience, but an actual saving in the long run. I served nearly seven years as a regimental major. Having gone through the school of musketry at Hythe, I was appointed a district inspector, and was employed on the Small Arms Committee for two years, and also as Deputy Judge Advocate from 1862 to 1864 at the camps at Aldershot and Shorncliffe. At length in 1864, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was pleased to select me for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 5th West India regiment by purchase, expressing his regret that he could not give it to me without purchase.

1023. (*Lord Penzance.*) How much did you pay for it?—The regulation price, 1,300*l.*, which, I may add, I had to borrow, and which I owe in one way or the other to this day. I proceeded to Jamaica, and joined the 5th West India regiment, but was present with it only for a few months, when I received orders to disband it, which I did in the short period of nine days, there being 800 men, and for which I received the thanks of his Royal Highness for my zeal and exertion. By the disbandment of that regiment, on the 31st of March I was placed on what is known in the service as compulsory half-pay, although your Lordship will notice that I paid for it. Immediately after that, namely, about the 9th of April, I was appointed assistant adjutant-general to the forces in British North America. As there was no direct communication between Jamaica and New York, I came to England, and called on his Royal Highness, to thank him for his kindness, when he informed me that he had given me the best thing that was going at the time. I served for four years as assistant adjutant-general in Canada. I was there during the first Fenian invasion on active duty under Lieutenant-General Sir George Mitchell. On the 31st of March 1869, when I had completed four years and six months in command of a regiment and on the staff, my appointment was abolished by the law for the withdrawal of the troops in Canada. I had then, as a matter of course, to revert to compulsory half-pay. It is clear that my regiment being disbanded, I could receive no money to go on half-pay. I found myself again on compulsory half-pay. It, however, gave me the admitted right of being on any day brought in either to the command of a regiment, which I had purchased, or to the staff. His Royal Highness was pleased a second time to appoint me to the staff as adjutant-general of the home district in London on the 1st of May 1871. I held that appointment on the 31st of October 1871, and was acknowledged by Article 115 of the Royal Warrant of 27th of December 1870 as qualified for the rank of brevet-colonel. I may here mention that had I had the most distant idea, prior to my appointment on the staff on the 1st of May 1871, that what has taken place would happen, I would have applied to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who was at all times most kind and considerate to old officers, to be brought into a regiment, so as to enable me to retire from it with the advantages to which my long service had entitled me; that is to say, to retire by receiving either the usual sum of 2,500*l.* over the regulation price, or a bonus of probably from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* But, my Lord, you will understand that, with the ambition of a soldier, I was desirous to remain on until I came to the rank of colonel, and until I was able to retire with the honorary rank at least of major-general. A short time ago (I think it was last March) I applied to the Army Purchase Commissioners to know what I would receive if I wished to quit the service by sale or by full-pay retirement, having actually as an officer completed more than 30 years' full-pay service. I was told by them that I should barely be allowed the regulation price of the commission which I sold, or the regulation price of 1*l.* a day if I took full-pay retirement. Consequently, deducting 1,300*l.* from 4,500*l.*, the value of my commission, it would only leave 3,200*l.* Ten years before that I could have retired as a major 5th Fusiliers on 16*s.* a day, receiving a bonus in the regiment of from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* I therefore found myself, after the additional 10 or 11 years' active service, excepting a short time upon half-pay, in a worse position than I had been in before. I considered that the regulation admitted that my service on the staff on the 31st of October 1871 told as full-pay service, and that it was not only equivalent but even superior to a regimental command, the allowance being greater, and I considered that I, at all events, ought to have been treated the same as if I had been in actual command of a regiment, which I was equally entitled to. Therefore in that respect there was a grievance. My actual belief and opinion was that on the 31st of October, when the Government thought proper to abolish purchase, I should receive 4,500*l.*, and that I had the right of retiring on 1*l.* a day after my service

of 30 years, which would have brought it to the usual custom of the service, and I should have been perfectly satisfied with it. My position, you will see, is different from that of most officers. I can point out other assistant adjutant-generals in the country who receive 2,500*l.* to go on half-pay. That added to the 4,500*l.* would have made up the 7,000*l.*, with which I should have been satisfied. Therefore my grievance is, that if I had wished to sell out, I should have received 7,000*l.*, or if I had wished to retire on full pay, I should have received the bonus of 4,500*l.* which was customary in the service ; and I think that this Royal Commission will admit that, after a service of upwards of 45 years in tropical climates and elsewhere, never having missed a day's duty, and never having been an hour sick, rendering faithful service to my country, I rightly feel myself now treated very unjustly, in being told that I shall get nothing except 1*l.* a day. I have a heavy debt to pay out of it, and what shall I be reduced to? I have now mentioned my case to the Royal Commission.

1024. You said that you are worse off than if you had taken some step 10 years ago. I did not quite follow that?—Ten years ago I was major in the 5th Fusiliers. If I had retired from that regiment, taking into account the years that I served in the ranks, which are allowed by the regulation to be combined with the service of an officer, I should have retired on full pay, with upwards of 30 years' service, which entitled me to 16*s.* a day, and the officers of the regiment for the non-purchase step would have given me the regulation price, and probably over.

Brevet-Col. W. Lyons.

14 Nov. 1873.

1025. To what would it have amounted?—Certainly 3,200*l.*, and probably more.

1026. Then you would have got 3,200*l.* as a bonus, and 16*s.* a day?—Yes. I have served 10 or 11 years longer, and when you deduct the 1,300*l.* which I have paid for the purchase of my lieutenant colonelcy, I barely get that 3,200*l.* alone.

1027. As matters now stand you have the option of 4,500*l.*, the regulation price of the commission, or the 1*l.* a day retirement?—Yes, but an officer of 20 years' service would equally get that. I can only get the option of 4,500*l.* if I sell or if I retire on full pay 1*l.* a day. I know that it may be argued that at the expiration of my period of five years' staff service, I was liable to return to compulsory half-pay. That is admitted ; but I believe that the Duke of Cambridge, who was always ready to assist an old officer like me, would have brought me into a regiment for a time to enable me to retire with advantage to myself, and to receive what I considered myself entitled to ; but now that cannot be done ; by the abolition of purchase it is all swept away.

1028. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else which you wish to state?—No.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES S. DOWSON, Half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, examined.

1029. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In what year did you enter the service?—In the year 1842, without purchase.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Dowson.

1030. I believe that your father had served in the army?—Yes, it was on account of my father's service.

1031. Had he seen any active service?—He was in the war in Africa.

1032. Where did your father serve?—He was in the first Ashantee war in 1824 ; he went out with a detachment of 10 officers and 100 men, and he was the only survivor in six months, and he died of disease contracted during that time.

1033. In consequence of your father's services you received your first commission?—Yes, without purchase.

1034. You got your lieutenancy?—Yes, without purchase.

1035. And your company?—Yes, without purchase.

1036. At what date did you get your company?—In October 1857.

1037. When did you get your majority?—I got my majority in 1866 as half-pay major, and I was afterwards brought on to full pay in the 3rd Buffs, and then I obtained a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy in 1870 without purchase.

1038. (*Lord Penzance.*) Did you purchase your majority?—No, I got all my steps without purchase.

1039. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You received your lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase under some understanding, I think ; will you state what that was?—I was a major in the Buffs in 1870 on leave from my regiment in India, when his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to offer me promotion to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, which I accepted conditionally by letter to the military secretary, and verbally at an interview with his Royal Highness. The conditions were that I should be restored to full pay when an opportunity offered. I distinctly pointed out on that occasion to his Royal Highness that my circumstances would not permit me to accept promotion upon any other terms, as I was a poor man, and could not exist on half-pay, and that I had entered the army as a profession for life. I could upon restoration to full pay have retained the command of my regiment until an opportunity came for me to retire on 365*l.* per annum, with a bonus of 4,500*l.* and the rank of major-general, or I could after restoration to full pay have sold out for the regulation price plus over-regulation money, amounting to 7,500*l.* The new warrant has, therefore, caused me utter ruin both professionally and pecuniarily, as by it I am receiving only 11*s.* a day, and may be getting that for all my life. I may be restored to full pay, which may now be at an indefinite period, and then I can only receive an annuity of 1*l.* a day minus the bonus which I should have had ; or if I wish to sell I can only get the 4,500*l.* minus the over-regulation price.

1040. You will be in a worse position because you happened to be upon half-pay on the 1st of November 1871?—Yes. In accepting this promotion I did it with a view to obtain the command of a regiment. I was promised restoration to full pay, and I am quite certain that his Royal Highness would have restored me.

1041. (*Lord Penzance.*) When you attained your unattached lieutenant-colonelcy you were a major on full pay?—Yes. If I had intended to retire from the service I should have done it then, because my commission as major was worth 5,200*l.*, but now owing to this warrant it is only worth 4,500*l.*, so that I have lost 700*l.* by the warrant even in an inferior rank.

1042. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You mean to say that if you had known that what has taken place would take place you would never have accepted the position?—Never.

1043. You would rather have kept on as a major?—Yes. If I had kept on as a major I could have retired now on 16*s.* a day with a bonus of 3,200*l.* which I am now deprived of as being a lieutenant-colonel, and I ought to get 4,500*l.*, therefore I positively lose 4,500*l.* by this warrant,

COLONEL SIR HENRY M. HAVELOCK, BART., V.C., C.B., Half-pay, late 18th Foot, examined.

1044. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In what year did you enter the service?—In 1846, as an ensign without purchase.

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bt. V.C., C.B.

1045. When did you obtain your lieutenantcy?—In 1848, by purchase.

1046. When did you become captain?—In 1857, without purchase, for service in the field, as B.A.Q.M. General in the Persian expedition of 1856.

1047. When did you obtain your majority?—In

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bt., V.C., C.B.

14 Nov. 1873.

1864, by purchase, and I am now a major regimentally.

1048. You are now a major on half-pay?—Yes.

1049. With the brevet rank of colonel?—Yes.

1050. You having received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for service in the field?—For service in the field in 1859.

1051. You served in India with your father during the mutiny?—I have served through three campaigns; namely, the Persian campaign of 1856–7, the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857 to 1859, and the New Zealand campaign from 1863 to 1865.

1052. And you have held, I think, staff appointments?—I have held every staff appointment for which an officer of my rank is eligible.

1053. You had the prospect, with the amount of active service which you had seen, and the recommendations which you had also received, of being placed on full pay again by the Commander-in-Chief?—If you will permit me I will state the case as briefly as possible. My position previously to the abolition of purchase was this. I was a colonel in the army under date of June 1868, and I was also a substantive major by purchase under date of June 1864, having previously attained that rank of major for service in the field in January 1858, and having purchased it subsequently six years afterwards. My prospects pecuniarily, if the royal warrant of the 30th of October 1871 had never been issued, were, that I had every likelihood of being promoted to the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel without purchase, for which I had been already noted, which means, practically, that it had been conditionally promised to me. I do not like to use the word "promised," because it is not an ordinary word in military matters; therefore, I prefer to say, "for which I had been noted," and which his Royal Highness has since told me I had every prospect of having received before this, had I remained on full-pay. My position would then have been that, on paying 2,000*l.* to return to full pay as a lieutenant-colonel, my commission would have been worth 7,500*l.*, that being the regulation and over-regulation price of a lieutenant-colonel's commission. Or, in other words, on paying 2,000*l.* for the purpose of returning from the position of lieutenant-colonel on half-pay to the position of lieutenant-colonel on full-pay, by the ordinary process of exchange, my commissions would have obtained the accumulated value of 7,500*l.* My commissions *now* represent the value of 3,200*l.*; and under existing regulations they cannot, at any subsequent period, attain any higher value. The possible oss to me, therefore, by the issue of the existing regulations is represented by, on one side, 7,500*l.*, from which has to be deducted on the other side 3,200*l.*, the price of my present commission, and 2,000*l.* which it would have cost me to have exchanged from half-pay to full-pay as a lieutenant-colonel. The difference between these two amounts, or *absolute* loss in any case, therefore, to me is 2,300*l.* The *possible* loss if I had returned to full pay without paying anything for it, of which, if I waited, I had every prospect from considerations resulting from accumulated field service and length of service combined, would be 2,000*l.* more, representing a loss in the extreme case of 4,300*l.* That is the difference of my position as represented pecuniarily on the 30th of October 1871, and on the 1st of November 1871. I may say, therefore, without exaggeration, that the operation either of the existing regulations, or, of the way they have been administered, has abrogated and cancelled all my professional prospects in a pecuniary point of view.

1054. For the purpose of retirement?—Yes, or as a saleable consideration. That, which may be called the "commercial" view of the case, is not the point of view from which I have been in the habit of looking at my military position, nor the point of view from which I should ever have looked at it, unless circumstances had compelled me to do so; but as this is a mere business transaction, I am of course obliged to take a business view of it. Further, by the abolition of the privilege of exchange I am debarred, as far as I can see for all time, from any prospect of returning to full pay for the purpose of completing the 30 years' full-pay service necessary for a full-pay retirement, thereby debarring me from ever retiring upon full pay, and at the same time that I am compelled, if ever I sell my commissions, to sell them for 3,200*l.* instead of for 7,500*l.*, the value they would have acquired in about six months more, if the abolition of purchase had not intervened and prevented it. That represents my case as shortly as I have been able to put it. If your Lordship will be good enough to question me as to anything which does not appear distinct I shall be delighted to explain it.

1055. (*Lord Penzance.*) How came you to be placed upon half-pay?—I purchased the unattached rank of major after nearly 19 years' service, having six years previously obtained the brevet rank of major in the field. My position now, however, is practically precisely that of an officer who is placed compulsorily on half-pay, say, for misconduct. That is the operation of the present regulations as far as I am concerned. I am sure that that is not the intention of those regulations, but practically that is their operation as far as I am individually concerned.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) My Lord, as regards the case of the half-pay officers, I think that it would be useless for me to call more witnesses; the other cases would be a question of compensation to each individual, but the evidence which I have laid before you represents generally the half-pay case. Therefore I do not propose to call any more witnesses.

1056. (*Chairman.*) Generally, how do you put the half-pay case; substantially, what is the general principle?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The general principle is that certain officers have been caught on half-pay by the issue of the warrant who had been offered promotion on half-pay, unattached under the impression either that they were at liberty to exchange back on to full pay, making their own arrangements, or that the Commander-in-Chief from the assurances given to them, and from their services and so forth, would bring them back to full pay, in which case they would have been in a position to realise a bonus on retirement after 30 years' service or the over-regulation money on retirement, by selling their commissions, but being caught by the Act on the 1st of November upon half-pay, they are absolutely debarred from ever receiving either the bonus or over-regulation money, whether they are brought back to full pay or not; that is their position. Some of them are compulsory half-pay officers. Some of them have been deluded into taking the promotion, thinking that they had prospects which have been now taken from them, and others have been placed on compulsory half-pay, and others by reductions and alterations in the army. I think that I have illustrated the cases quite sufficiently to this Commission, and I have no doubt that your Lordship will explain through the reporter that it does not in any way debar any officers who have grievances under the half-pay system from coming before the Commission.

(*Chairman.*) Quite so.

1057. (*Lord Penzance.*) The difficulty which stands in their way is created by the statute itself.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my Lord.

1058. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say, that under the statute, nobody who on the 1st of November 1871 was on half-pay can receive more than the regulation price.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

1059. (*Chairman.*) This evidence on the half-pay case has rather modified the impression produced on my mind by some of the other evidence as to the chances of succession. All these gentlemen upon half-pay could only have been brought in by getting the advancement which would otherwise have gone in the regiment.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) No doubt, my Lord.

1060. (*Chairman.*) It could not have gone both ways, namely, in the regiment and to these officers.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) No doubt.

1061. (*Chairman.*) Therefore it was a matter of discretion with the Commander-in-Chief as to whether he should give those promotions in the regiment, or to officers brought in upon half-pay.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Quite so, my Lord.

1062. (*Lord Penzance.*) Supposing that the Commander-in-Chief desired to restore a half-pay officer to full pay, did he always do it upon the occurrence of what I will call a non-purchase vacancy, or could it be done upon the occurrence of a vacancy which would not necessarily, or according to custom, be filled up by non-purchase?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) If he brought on those officers absolutely it must have been upon the occurrence of a non-purchase vacancy, but there was also the opportunity of the officers themselves exchanging and bringing themselves on to full pay, and a sum of money would have been obtained by so doing.

1063. (*Lord Penzance.*) Which sum was much less than would have been received in the regiment.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my Lord; they are now debarred from that exchange.

1064. (*Chairman.*) The officer exchanging would have taken the other officer's place on half-pay.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my Lord.

1065. (*Chairman.*) Then he would have exchanged on half-pay, but for a much smaller sum.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He got upon half-pay in a way in which he could not have got upon it otherwise. An officer exchanging on to half-pay very often received a less sum of money from the man with whom he exchanged than the sum of money which he could obtain in the regiment by selling out and giving a step.

1066. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then what was his inducement to go on half-pay?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) To remain in the service.

1067. (*Mr. Hunt.*) It might have been in consequence of illness, or anything of that sort.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, or for family reason. Your Lordship has very clearly put it that these officers could not have been replaced on full pay without taking a step which otherwise might have gone in the regiment. But I must draw your Lordship's attention to this point, namely, that all the non-purchase steps did not go without purchase in the army. The Secretary of State laid hold of a great many of them for the purpose of selling them, and putting money into the reserve fund. It was entirely discretionary with him to do it, and the number which he gave was simply according to the views which he took of the financial question. So that there were abundant opportunities, if they were allowed to go without purchase, of providing for them.

1068. (*Lord Penzance.*) There seem to have been several vacancies which might have been filled up by purchase or non-purchase, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Not at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, but at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

1069. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that it was the joint act of both.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) No, it was entirely at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

1070. (*Mr. Hunt.*) It was a financial consideration.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The Commander-in-Chief had always to obtain the consent of the Secretary of State. Of course the Commander-in-Chief was looking to the interests of the army.

1071. (*Chairman.*) And the Secretary of State was defending the finances.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my Lord.

1072. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other officer here who desires to support the half-pay case, having heard the evidence which has been given upon it?

(*Major Goldsworthy.*) I desire to make a statement.

MAJOR GOLDSWORTHY examined.

1073. (*Chairman.*) You have heard the evidence which has been given upon the half-pay case?—Yes, but I noticed that the case of officers promoted to half-pay for service in the field was not mentioned. I am an officer who was promoted to the half-pay unattached rank, without purchase, for service in the field, who received no over-regulation on going on half-pay. My first commission was dated in October 1857, and I obtained it for service under Sir Henry Havelock, which commission was given me without purchase.

1074. What was the rank?—A cornet; my first commission as cornet in the 8th Hussars was dated October 1857, and was given me for service in the field.

1075. (*Mr. Hunt.*) How long had you then been in the army?—I then entered the army; I had served with Havelock's volunteer cavalry in the Indian mutiny, at a time when Sir Henry was very hard up for cavalry. I was at the time waiting for a commission. My next commission as lieutenant, dated October 1859, was given me without purchase; it was a death vacancy. I was purchased over once. My commission as captain, dated October 1864, was purchased, and then I got a brevet-majority on the 29th of October 1864, for service in the field. I was promoted, for service in Abyssinia, as brigade-major of cavalry, in September 1868 to the unattached rank of major (which I am very sorry to say I accepted), as when this warrant and the Act were passed, and purchase was abolished, I was found upon half-pay; and I have now no means of getting on full pay owing to my very short service. I am not now allowed to exchange. There are very few or no opportunities offering to buy officers into regiments. Second majors of cavalry are no longer appointed, and there are lots of officers who have been reduced from regiments, and many of them with very much longer service than I have. To give you an instance of the working of the Act, I may mention that there was a vacancy in the 15th Hussars shortly after I was placed on half-pay, for which Major Swindley, who was then on half-pay as well as myself, was a candidate. Major Swindley was brought into the 15th Hussars, and will receive on selling out approximately about 9,000*l.*, whereas I shall receive on selling out, as I am told by the Army Purchase Commissioners, 1,600*l.*

1076. Being the value of what?—Being the value of my commission on that date.

1077. What commission?—I am not entitled to the full value of a major's commission, not having completed 20 years' service; I am only entitled according to my length of service, which unfortunately, when the Act passed, was very short; my actual full-pay service is only 10 or 11 years. They may increase that 1,600*l.* to 2,400*l.*, because my first commission was given for service in the field, that is to say, the Government received from me 1,100*l.* for my captaincy, and they give me for my services about 550*l.*, plus the difference between cavalry and infantry. What I find to be a great hardship is that, as has been so often represented before you, I have now no means of receiving more money; I cannot afford to serve upon full pay, that is, in a regiment in England, because I had to borrow a portion of the money to purchase my commission and to get on in the service, but at the same time I have no means at present of getting employment at all. Everything is cut away from me. It is like having got a good way up a ladder, and when certain prizes are within your grasp, those prizes are taken away. There is *nothing* for officers who are in my position. I shall be a lieutenant-colonel directly in the ordinary course of events, but I shall be prevented from qualifying for colonel and for higher steps. Moreover I do not see how any poor man is to get on in the service if exchanges

Major Goldsworthy.

14 Nov. 1873.

for money are prohibited, because that was the only way which enabled poor men to get on at all.

1078. (*Chairman.*) You mean receiving money for exchanging?—Yes, for exchanging with other men serving in other places; for instance, I cannot afford to serve in England, but I am quite prepared to serve in India. If I were brought into a regiment in England to *serve* here, I could not afford to serve at all; formerly I could have exchanged. The bonus, however, which I should have received for going to India would have been very considerable in my rank. I beg your Lordship's notice to the fact that my first commission was given for service in the field, my second commission I got by a death vacancy, occasioned by the death of an officer in India, where I was, my third commission I purchased, and my next commission I got for service in the field. I therefore am an officer who has endeavoured to do the best that he can in the service, and who is at the same time a very poor man.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES VAN H. MONTAGU examined.

Lieut.-Col. J. Van H. Montagu.

1080. (*Chairman.*) You have heard the evidence which has been given, have you anything to add to it?—My position is very much the same as the position of those who have gone before. I purchased my ensigncy, and lieutenantcy, and my company, and I obtained in the year 1866 an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy.

1081. Did you buy the unattached lieutenant-colonelcy?—No, I obtained it for long service. I had then been 26½ years on full pay, and I obtained an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase in 1866. By the Royal Warrant of 1871 I am prevented from making any arrangement to come on to full pay for the purpose of either serving or retiring from the service, and getting the over-regulation money which I have paid for promotion.

1082. That is the grievance which you have?—That is the only grievance.

1083. You have been in that position ever since 1866?—Yes.

1084. You apparently do not seem to have formed any intention of returning to the service in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871?—I have been anxious to return to the service, but there have been no opportunities.

1085. Your opportunities were rare?—They were. On applying to the Army Purchase Commissioners for the over-regulation money, I was informed that I could only get the regulation money.

1086. Were you during that long period desirous of returning to the army, and could not you find an opportunity of doing so; or what is your explanation as to that?—That I had no opportunity of returning to full pay from the year 1866.

1087. (*Lord Penzance.*) Do you mean that you could not have effected an exchange, if you had wished it, by paying for it?—I could have effected an exchange from 1866 to 1871 by paying about 2,000*l.* for it. After that period I was prevented by the Royal Warrant from making any arrangement to return to full pay.

1088. But you mean that you could not have returned to full pay without that?—Not without that.

1089. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other gentleman in the room who wishes to give evidence?

(*Major Browne.*) I should like to make a short statement.

MAJOR HENRY GEORGE BROWNE, V.C., Half-pay, late 100th Foot.

Maj. H. G. Browne, V.C.

(*The witness.*) I entered the service in 1855 without purchase. I got my lieutenancy a year afterwards by a death vacancy. I got my company in 1858 for service in the field.

1090. (*Chairman.*) All without purchase?—All without purchase. I purchased my regimental majority in 1868. My health suffered very much from wounds and from sun-stroke, which, of course, the medical records of the regiment would show; and I was recommended to retire temporarily upon half-pay until my health got restored. I found a man to exchange with, and he paid me 1,500*l.* and shortly after that the warrant passed. I am now in perfect health; I am in the prime of life, and I see no prospect whatever of being able to resume my profession. Besides that, having got all my commissions, with the exception of my majority, without purchase, and not being able to serve again on full pay, I should, with the prospect which I have, lose a certain number of hundred pounds, because the Purchase Commissioners would, no doubt, only allow me 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* for my non-purchase steps, whereas if I had served for a certain number of years I should be entitled under the former regulations to the full price of my commissions.

1091. (*Lord Penzance.*) And over-regulation money also?—Yes; the majority which I purchased in the regiment was sold for 2,000*l.* over-regulation.

1092. And against that the 1,500*l.* must be set which you got for going on half-pay?—Yes; and of course I should lose money by not being allowed to serve again. For the company, the regulation price would be 1,800*l.*, and I should now only be allowed to receive 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.*, because the calculation is at the usual rate of foreign and home service.

1093. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other gentleman who desires to come forward? If there is no other gentleman who wishes to give evidence, we will adjourn until Friday next at 11 o'clock.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) What course will be pursued on Friday?

(*Chairman.*) Some of the officers of the guards are coming to give evidence.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) What I wanted to know was, with respect to my case, what I am to do. I am anxious to get out of town, and should like to know what case is coming against me, because if there is to be any case against me I ought to know what it is before I make my closing remarks.

(*Chairman.*) I will address a communication to Mr. Cardwell upon the subject.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 21st November 1873.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JULIUS JOHNSTONE, Grenadier Guards, further examined.

Lieut.-Col. Johnstone.

21 Nov. 1873.

1094. (*Chairman.*) I understand that you wish to add something to your former evidence?—I appear before you by desire of His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, commanding the Home District and Brigade of Guards, to state how I came to be selected to give evidence on Friday last. On Wednesday, the 12th instant, a meeting of officers from each battalion of Guards in England was held, Prince Edward presiding, to consider what course should be pursued with reference to the representation of the Guards' grievances before this Commission. At that meeting it was decided that some officers should request Sir Percy Herbert to call them as Guards' witnesses before the close, and within the limits of his case. Prince Edward, in order not to take up the Commissioners' time unnecessarily, and wishing to show that the brigade of Foot Guards were not apathetic in the matter, and were in favour of requesting Sir Percy to lay their grievances before the Commission, selected two officers, one from the Grenadier and one from the Coldstream Guards, namely Colonel Freemantle and myself, to attend the Commission last week. His Serene Highness wished me to make the statement which I have just made to the Commission.

Lieut.-Colonel FitzRoy Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, attended to make the same explanation.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have received a notification from an officer of the 35th Regiment, namely Captain Browne, who was originally in the Indian army, and who gave up his pension, or lost all claim to pension, by exchanging into the line. By the abolition of purchase he finds himself debarred from the prospects with regard to retirement by the sale of his commission, which he had when he exchanged, although he has lost all claim to a pension from the Indian Government.

1095. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that he was in the royal army when the Act passed?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

1096. (*Chairman.*) Therefore he would be entitled, according to the regulation, to whatever the person with whom he exchanged would be entitled to?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He is in Ireland, and if I make this statement he may be satisfied without coming across.

1097. (*Chairman.*) He was in the Indian army and he exchanged, and the result has followed.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes. There are some other similar cases where officers have written to me, and possibly when they find what appears upon the notes they will see that their cases have been brought to the attention of the Commissioners.

1098. (*Lord Penzance.*) As I understand, the only peculiarity of Captain Browne's case is that he has sacrificed his Indian pension in order to obtain a position in the line?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, my lord.

1098*a*. My lord, I wish to hand in and draw the attention of the Commissioners to Parliamentary Return, No. 243, of the session of 1871, being an "Estimate "showing the probable cost of an immediate payment "of the value of army commissions."

(*The following return was delivered in by Sir Percy Herbert.*)

"ARMY (VALUE OF COMMISSIONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 18th May 1871; *for* ANY ESTIMATE showing the PROBABLE COST of and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of the VALUE of ARMY COMMISSIONS.

War Office, 19th May 1871. EDWARD CARDWELL.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT FOR COMMISSIONS.

REPORT.

We estimate the total regulation value of the commissions of all *effective* officers at 7,102,424*l.**

If the proposal be that the payment should stop here, the over-regulation prices being left for private arrangement between officers, this sum is the total for *effective*.

If, however, besides the payment at once, Government should pay the over-regulation when the officers quit the service hereafter, the payments would be 7,102,424*l.* down for regulation prices, and 2,821,912*l.* for over regulation, spread in a diminishing series over about 25 years; in all 9,924,336*l.*

The present value of all the estimated payments for effective commissions under the Government proposal is, with money at 3½ per cent., 6,821,113*l.*, while under this suggestion it is 9,517,303*l.*, showing an additional charge, for *effective only*, of 2,696,190*l.* over the Government proposal.

If it be proposed that Government should pay the officers on half-pay the regulation price of their commissions, without cancelling the half-pay, the cost of thus paying the officers on permanent half-pay would be approximately 1,925,000*l.*, and those on temporary half-pay 632,081*l.*

A COMPARISON of the COST of BUYING UP COMMISSIONS by IMMEDIATE or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

	Deferred Payments (as in Army Regulation Bill).	Immediate Payment of Regulation Value.		Increased Cost by Immediate Payments.	
		With Over-Regulation on Retirement.	Without any Payment for Over-Regulation.	With Over-Regulation on Retirement.	Without Over-Regulation.
Total charge:	£	£	£	£	£
Effective commissions -	7,995,067	9,924,336	7,102,424	1,929,269	— 892,643
Non-effective - -	534,230	2,557,081	2,557,081	2,022,851	+ 2,022,851
Total - -	£8,529,297	12,481,417	9,659,505	3,952,120	+ 1,130,208
Present value of charge:					
Effective commissions -	6,821,113	9,517,303	7,102,424	2,696,190	281,311
Non-effective - -	393,533	2,557,081	2,557,081	2,163,548	2,163,548
Total - -	£7,214,646	12,074,384	9,659,505	4,859,738	2,444,859

28th April 1871.

DENHAM ROBINSON,
ROBT. R. F. DAVEY."

* An exact valuation would involve the investigation of the actual service of every individual. This duty will probably occupy the future Commissioners for some months.

Lieut.-Col. Johnstone.

21 Nov. 1873.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) By that parliamentary return it appears that the immediate payment of the regulation value alone was 7,102,424*l.* The value of regulation paid down and over-regulation on retirement was 9,924,336*l.* The present value of the second sum was 9,517,303*l.* The estimate under the bill for both regulation and over-regulation deferred was 7,995,067*l.* The present value of which sum was 6,821,113*l.* These remarks and figures apply to the "effective," or full pay commissions. I am not aware of any proposition having been made to pay down the regulation value of all half-pay commissions, at the same time retaining the officers upon half-pay, though a calculation of the cost of buying up the whole of the non-effective or half-pay commissions appears in the return. Regarding this document, I beg to remark that the Army Regulation Bill, as presented to Parliament, was calculated to conciliate support, as it bore the appearance and was spoken of as one of great liberality, inasmuch as it recognised and made provision for the repayment to officers, upon their retirement of the over-regulation prices. It retained the money of the officers then serving, as an inducement to them to retire in due course by the sale of their commissions without half-pay, or retired full pay. It thus avoided the demands which must have been made upon Parliament, if the regulation prices of the commissions had been at once paid to the officers, as it is contended that the Government when they altered their terms of service were bound in honour and equity to do. It was calculated to lessen the opposition of those officers who had paid large over-regulation prices, by securing to them, in some measure, the sums which they had paid; officers who from their military rank and social position, were supposed to be able to influence the reception of the measure. Lastly, by deferring the payment of the regulation and over-regulation price until the officer retired from the service, and by taking advantage of all the deaths of the officers during their service, it saved to the exchequer as against the regulation price paid down, and the over-regulation on retirement, the sum of 2,696,190*l.*; and even as against regulation paid down alone, repudiating altogether the over-regulation payments, which the Government said it was impossible for them not to recognise in the face of the report of the Royal Commission on over regulation payments, there was a saving to the exchequer of 281,311*l.* These figures give a measure of the loss to the officers, by the postponement of the payment of the regulation prices, and throw some light upon the supposed liberality of the arrangement.

My lord, an officer of the engineers has also written to me, asking that he may appear before the Commission on account of the right of exchange being affected. I replied to him that I thought that there was not any occasion for him to come to give evidence upon that subject. I told him that the question of exchanges was already before the Commission; and that I thought that the Commissioners would be unwilling to hear any further evidence upon it.

1099. (*Chairman.*) Are there any special circumstances connected with the non-purchase regiments? The cases which we have had before us upon the abolition of the power of exchanging have gone to show that it is rather a hardship upon a poor officer. A poor officer was willing to go out to an unhealthy climate or an unhealthy place in substitution for a man who was willing to pay for it.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That would apply equally to the non-purchase corps. The system of exchange was perfectly free between officers of the engineers or officers of the artillery, and they were able to make their own arrangements in the same way as between different regiments.

1100. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that practically it would only be an exchange to go to India, or something of that kind.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) They could not exchange from one corps to another, but the officers of the engineers *inter se* could exchange and make their own arrangements as to stations.

1101. (*Lord Penzance.*) Have we anything to do with the non-purchase corps?

(*Chairman.*) It is really not within the Act at all.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It is caused by the warrant. That point having been stated to me, I thought it right to bring it under the notice of the Commissioners for them to decide whether they would hear it or not.

1102. (*Chairman.*) The practice extended not only to the purchase corps but to the non-purchase corps, and it is a general practice which has been done away with by a general regulation, and which has no necessary connexion with the Army Regulation Act at all.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Quite so.

1103. (*Chairman.*) It is a general regulation affecting everybody. It may affect the navy. I do not know whether any exchanges were allowed in the marine corps in the same way.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have no knowledge on the subject. Probably the remark having been made that will be sufficient.

(*Chairman.*) There are some officers of the Guards here who, I think, wish to state their own views.

COLONEL EDWYN S. BURNABY, Grenadier Guards, examined.

Col. E. S. Burnaby.

1104. (*Witness.*) With the permission of your Lordship and the members of the Royal Commission, I will state the chief reason which has necessitated my appearing before them. I desire to express my disapproval of any separation being made between the ancient regulation price and the customary over-regulation price of my commission. It seems to me that the object of such separation by the first witness (Sir Percy Herbert) is with a view of a compromise between the purchase officers and the State, in that the purchase officers be now paid the ancient regulation portion of their commissions, whilst the customary or over-regulation portion should stand over for payment until the retirement of the officers from the service, and with the risk of its loss to them in the event of death. If I am correct, I beg to state that such a compromise (even if acceptable) would act very unequally on the several branches of the service, and I cannot do better than quote what the Secretary of State for War said, when alluding to this subject in the House of Commons, on the 8th of May 1871: "But if the honourable and gallant gentleman" (that was Colonel Anson who had a motion on the subject) "does not intend that the over-regulation prices are "to be paid at all, what becomes of the commission "of the right honourable gentleman the member "for Morpeth, and what will those officers in the "cavalry and in the guards say, to whom the over-"regulation money is of such great importance, and "to whom this so-called compromise will be nothing "more nor less than absolute injustice."

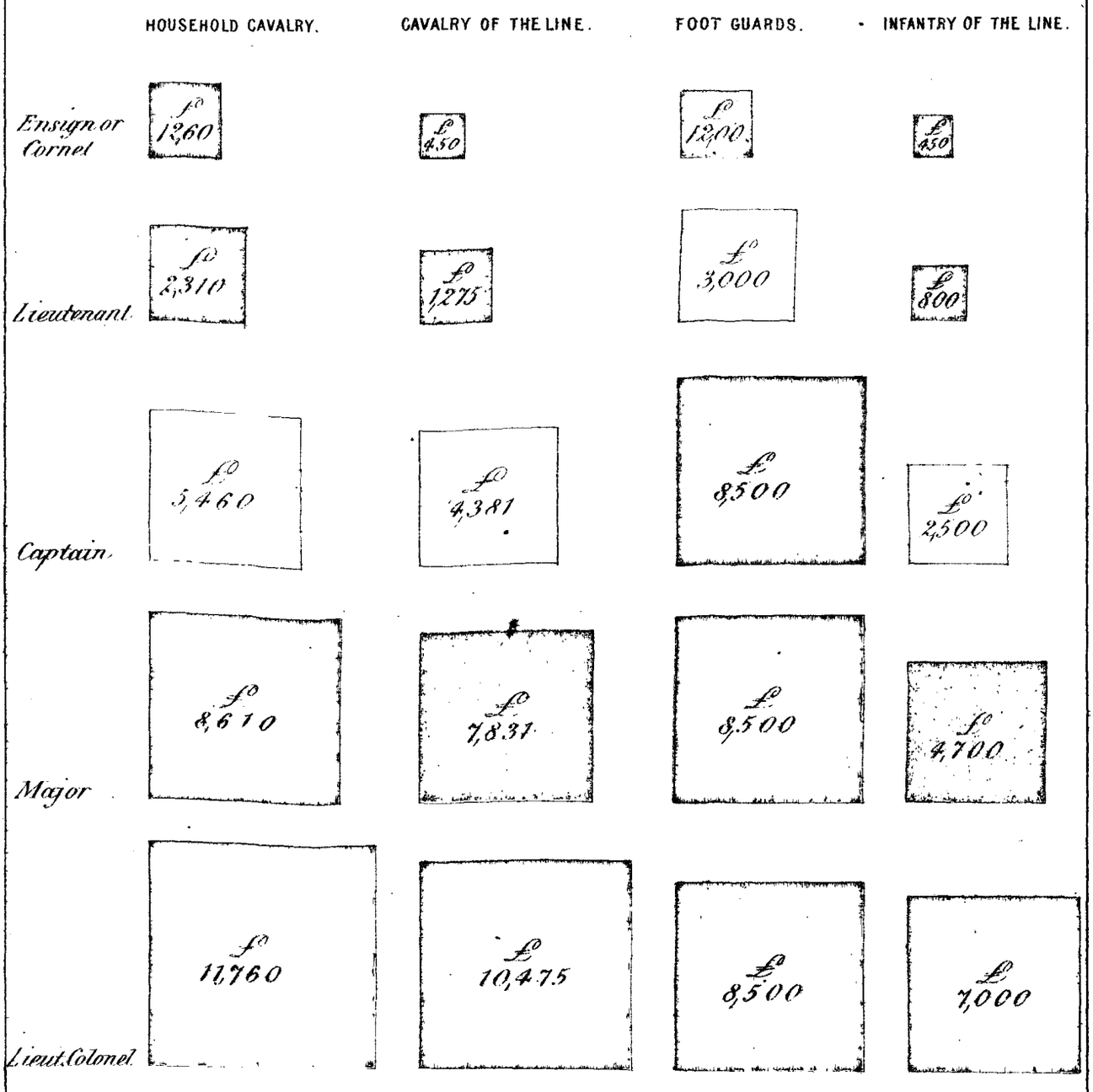
1105. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that Colonel Anson's motion was for the payment down of the regulation prices, as a final settlement and compromise of the whole thing?—It was. I simply call attention to the fact that there is a very great difference between the over-regulation prices of the guards and the cavalry and that of the infantry of the line.

1106. (*Lord Penzance.*) It is the cavalry and the guards on the one hand, and the line on the other?—Yes.

1107. (*Chairman.*) You say that the regulation and over-regulation prices ought to be put upon the same footing?—Yes. On the same occasion Mr. Cardwell remarked. "But now I ask the honourable "and gallant member (Colonel Anson) if he has not "kept us in the dark as to whether he intends by "his proposal that the over-regulation prices are to "be paid as well as the regulation prices. The "honourable and gallant member who seconded the

A.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE AVERAGE VALUE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE PURCHASE CORPS OF THE ARMY. 1870.



1. The prices shewn in this diagram, are those which the Royal Commission of 1870 ascertained to be the average customary value of Commissions in the four purchase Corps of the Army.

2. In the Household Cavalry, the value of a troop in the First Life Guards was £6,510, and in the Royal Horse Guards all the Commissions were less. In the Foot Guards the value of a company in the Coldstream was about £300 less than in the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards. These differences do not appear in this diagram. In all other respects each column shews the proportionate value of Commissions of the several ranks in each branch of the service to which it refers.

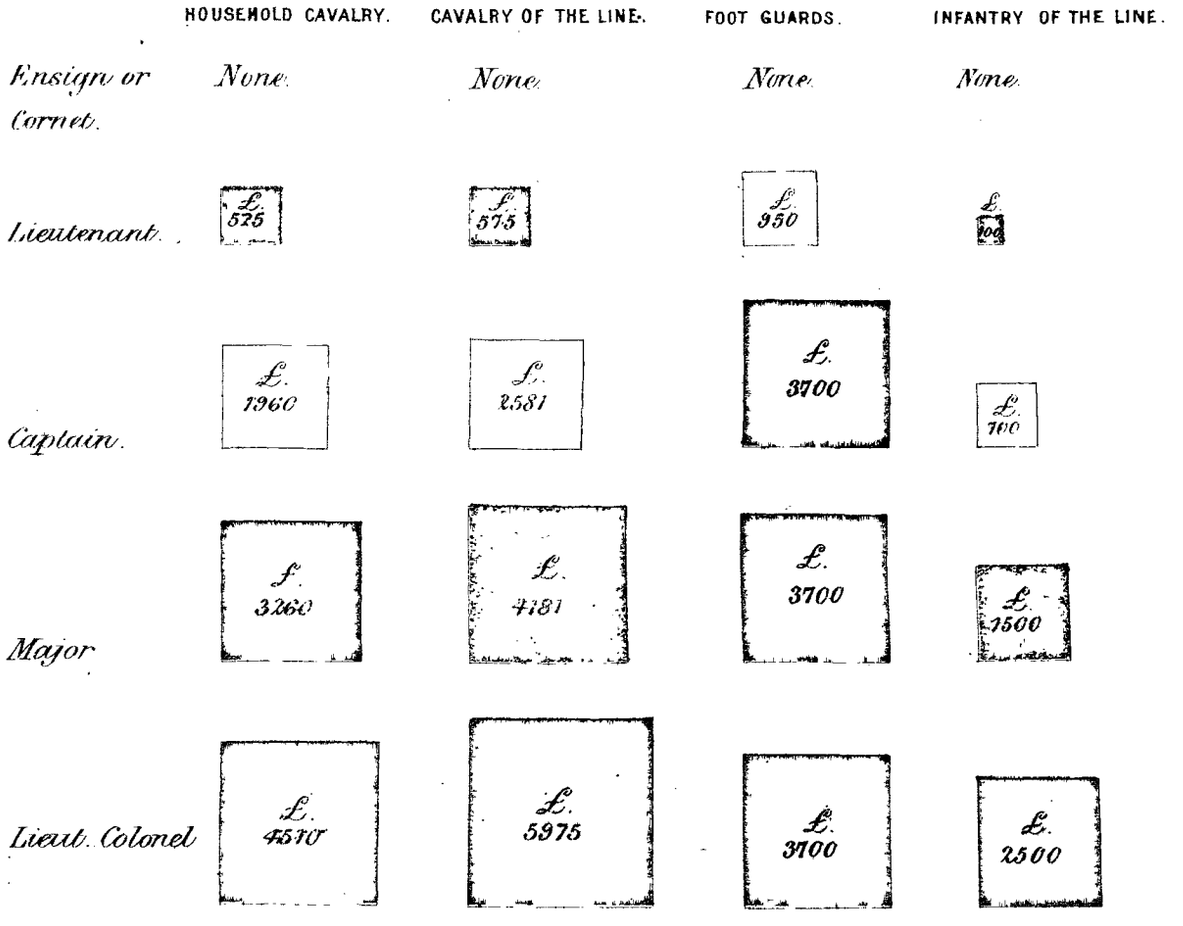
3. The relative disproportion of the value of Commissions in each corresponding rank in these four branches of the service is apparent.

4. Regimental rank is similar in each branch of the service (but in the Guards, the Senior Captains perform the duties of Major, and the Majors command Battalions). The colors opposite the ranks in the 2nd and 3rd columns indicate the successive regimental ranks.

5. Superior rank in the Army, is held by officers in the Foot Guards, and by the Majors in the Household Cavalry, for which the colors of the 2nd and 3rd columns serve as an index. The holding of the superior army rank of Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Foot Guards, is not a personal privilege, but is the mark of the recognition by various Sovereigns of important services, rendered in past times by the Regiments to which it was given. The Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1872, cancels for the future these marks of recognition, in that they shall not be held by officers subsequently appointed. The superior army rank held by the Field Officers of the Foot Guards and Household Cavalry, is necessitated by the special duties they perform about the person of the Sovereign.

B.

ILLUSTRATION OF WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE CUSTOMARY OVER-REGULATION PORTION OF COMMISSIONS IN THE PURCHASE CORPS OF THE ARMY 1870.



1. The prices shewn in this diagram are those which the Royal Commission of 1870 ascertained to be the average *customary over-regulation* portions of Commissions in the four purchase corps of the Army.

2. In the Household Cavalry, the over-regulation of a troop in the 1st Life Guards was £1,050 more than in the 2nd Life Guards; and the over-regulation of all Commissions in the Royal Horse Guards was less. In the Foot Guards, the over-regulation of a Company in the Coldstream was about £330 less than in the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards. These differences do not appear in this diagram. In all other respects each column shews what were the proportionate averages of the over-regulation portion of Commissions of the several ranks in each branch of the service to which it refers.

3. The relative disproportion of the value of these over-regulation portions of Commissions in each corresponding rank in these four branches of the service, is apparent.

"motion (Colonel Barttelot) did not disguise that "such was the view he took of the honourable and "gallant gentleman's proposal. Some honourable "gentlemen have suggested the possibility of a com- "promise being effected, but we do not ask for a "compromise. We do not know who on the part of "the army is able to speak the language of com- "promise, and we do not know who would undertake "that what would be agreeable to one portion of the "army, say the infantry, would be agreeable to "another portion of the army, say the cavalry. We "have nothing to do with compromise in any way. "Our business is to do justice, and justice we are "determined to do, and by the proof that we are "doing justice we desire to stand."

To illustrate the subject to which I am alluding, I produce two Tables (*vide* Diagrams A. and B.) the one to show the average value of commissions in the four branches of the purchase service, the other to show what formerly was the customary over-regulation portion of a commission in each rank, and the relative disproportion of the value thereof in the corresponding ranks of these four branches of the service.

(*The witness delivered in the accompanying Diagrams, see opposite.*)

1108. (*Witness.*) Before venturing further to proceed to express my views I beg to state that I have been asked by certain officers of the cavalry and guards who are to day present before the Commission, and by others at a distance who are unable to attend, to be their spokesman. If I obtain your lordships' permission to be so, it must be very distinctly understood that I have no representative character, and that I am simply expressing my own individual opinions, in which these officers individually happen to concur.

(*Chairman.*) Certainly.

1109. (*Witness.*) I and other officers abstained in our memorials from more than mentioning the heads of our several alleged grievances, with the expectation that we or some witnesses by us approved, would be permitted to explain them at length. Having perused the evidence already adduced in the present inquiry, I am of opinion that the three following subjects have not been sufficiently set forth, and I therefore respectfully beg that your Lordships will be good enough to receive such evidence as shall exhaustively explain them. First, the non-existence of that same freedom of exchange which previously existed, coupled with the custom of selling the intrinsic value of the prestige of commissions in the more privileged regiments, such as the guards, household cavalry, heavy cavalry, not quartered in India, and light cavalry, *inter se*, and as compared with the infantry of the line; or in the event of officers having purchased such an exchange, their inability now to sell it and thus recoup themselves. Secondly, the liability to be placed on half-pay after a tenure of five years' service as field officer, particularly in the guards. Thirdly, the disparity of pay between the purchase and non-purchase officers, resulting from the capital which the former have invested in their commissions, and the premiums of life insurance to secure this capital in case of death. This is a grievance which will be found set forth in several of the memorials of the household cavalry and guards, and I believe in others.

1110. Is not that a grievance which always existed, namely, the disparity of pay between the purchase and the non-purchase officers; it has nothing to do with the Act?—Nevertheless we do hold that to be a grievance which exists.

1111. It is not a grievance with which we have to do, because if the Act or the Warrant had never passed it would still have continued to exist?—Certainly; but in the service in which we serve purchase was the rule, and non-purchase was a very rare exception.

1112. (*Lord Penzance.*) I rather imagine that what Colonel Burnaby meant was that, although there was no doubt a disparity of pay before the abolition of purchase between those who had purchased and those who had not, inasmuch as those who had purchased lost the interest of their capital, yet under the changes which have been made the advantages which lay *per contra*, and which in some respects compensated for that difference, have not been secured to them?—Quite so; I hope to explain it further at length presently.

1113. (*Lord Penzance.*) They say that now that purchase is abolished they cannot sell their commissions, and so forth.

(*Chairman.*) Non-purchase officers may say the same thing.

(*Lord Penzance.*) Yes.

(*Witness.*) It is likewise wished to have the opportunity of differing from the opinions expressed by Sir P. Herbert with regard to the separation of what formerly was known as the "over-regulation" of commissions, the more particularly if any thing which he or any of the witnesses whom he has brought forward may have said should lead the Commissioners or the legislature hereafter to infer that any such separation for the purpose of making a present payment to officers of the regulation prices of their commissions was a tacit acknowledgment that officers do not consider themselves equally entitled to both. It has always been considered that the regulation and over-regulation prices (after the recognition given to the latter in Parliament) stand upon exactly the same footing, and that if officers have an equitable claim to the payment of the former amount they have precisely the same claim to the latter.

It is my opinion that no distinction ought to be made between regulation and what are called over-regulation prices, because, although the Act of George the Third legalises the sales of commissions only at such prices as should then or thereafter be regulated by the Crown, and certain regulations as to those prices were, it is true, published from time to time, yet it was perfectly notorious and was well-known to the ministers of the Crown and to the public, that the prices customarily payable in regiments did not tally with the regulation prices; nevertheless the receipt and payment of over-regulation prices were acquiesced in by the authorities, the agents of the Crown, and the public, and not the slightest attempt has ever since the passing of the Act been made to stop the system. There has been no prosecution, no court-martial, no court of inquiry on the subject, not even a general order directed to its suppression. The Crown had the power of fixing the regulation prices at any amount, but as some regiments were more sought after than others, the prices applicable to one regiment were not applicable to another, and as it was impossible to make such an invidious distinction between different regiments as would have been implied by setting a different value upon commissions in them respectively, things were allowed to follow their natural course, and the customary prices in different regiments became practically the regulation prices, not avowedly, but by the tacit consent of the Crown. It cannot be imputed to the Legislature that they would have countenanced, even inferentially, arrangements which were substantially contrary to law. It was generally felt that it would be a very unfair proceeding suddenly to turn round upon individuals and punish them most seriously for acts which, if infractions of the letter of a law, the nation at large had morally participated in. The question, however, of the legality of over-regulation has within the last few years been so exhaustively argued out, that it is really only necessary to point to the proceedings of the Royal Commission of 1870 appointed expressly to inquire into the over-regulation payments of the army, which concludes its report as follows:—"The regula- "tions expressly prohibiting the practice have been "gradually relaxed and finally withdrawn." "There "has been no real discouragement of the practice by "any authority." "There has been a tacit acquiescence "in the practice amounting in our minds to a virtual

Col. E. S. Burnaby.

21 Nov. 1873.

"recognition of it by civil and military departments "and authorities." In corroboration of this report made to them the Government and their supporters during the debates on the subject repeatedly alluded to the regulation and the over-regulation portions of army commissions as being "inseparably linked together;" and, finally, the Act of 1871 was passed, which assured to the purchase officers the payment of both the regulation and customary over-regulation prices upon retirement.

It had been intended, and understood, that officers should confine themselves to a fair representation of their grievances, and leave the question of the redress which they seek to be dealt with by the nation represented in Parliament. It is, however, now feared that the views which many officers entertain may be prejudiced if they remain silent.

I wish to be permitted to make one or two observations on the purchase system itself. It need hardly be said that no suggestion will be made that the late reforms in the army should now be modified, and, therefore, the only way in which the officers' complaints can, if well grounded, be met will be by making arrangements which will affect the public purse. Now it has been generally assumed that the public derived no benefit either directly or indirectly from the payments made by officers in respect of their commissions. This however is erroneous. In order the better to comprehend why this system was applied to the army at all, opposed as it is to the general principles of the law applicable to such matters, it may be well to point out what has been said on the subject by some notable legal authorities. Lord Kenyon said, "There is no "rule better established respecting the disposition of "every office in which the public are concerned than "this *detur dignitori*; on principles of public policy, "no money ought to influence the appointment to "such offices." Lord Chancellor Henley remarked, "It is no uncommon thing to sell commissions in the "army, but then it is done with the leave of the "Crown, *as a method to reward merit with economy*, "where an officer who has deserved well desires "to retire." The object of the Government in upholding the purchase system was not to benefit the individual officers who were thereby heavily taxed, but to relieve the public from a very onerous charge. In short, an officer who had served his country, and was entitled to some retiring allowance, was to receive that, not from the country, but from his successor, and in that way the purchase system was a direct relief to the national exchequer.

Incidentally, the purchase system encouraged a much greater flow of promotion than would otherwise have existed, and so far also the public got the benefit of having a continual supply of young regimental officers instead of men more advanced in age, and less fit on that account for the active duties of junior officers, whereby the efficiency of the national forces was undoubtedly increased.

I desire to show that the purchase system was not a mere arrangement for the benefit of the officers *inter se*, a contract between them respectively with which the public had little or nothing to do, but that it was a system in which the public were largely interested, in which they had a most substantial concern, and from which during a number of years they derived real and great pecuniary advantage, that there was in fact such a perfect understanding between the public and the officers, as to amount in our minds to a contract. The next point which the memorialists desire to bring to your notice is that, that *quasi* contract has been put an end to by one of the contracting parties without the consent of the other, and that, although by the provisions of the Act of 1871 it was no doubt intended that officers should be compensated for the rights of which they had been deprived, some of those privileges were lost sight of, and so the spirit and intention of the Act have not been carried out by its actual provisions. Under this head comes the privilege of exchange, the loss of which is unprovided for by the words of the Act. An officer who was willing to exchange from a regiment of guards or cavalry into the line could have obtained a very large sum on the transaction. There are officers here present who have received those large sums.

1114. (*Chairman.*) We are aware of that. We know that very large sums were constantly given?—Yes. A captain and lieutenant-colonel in the guards who exchanged with a lieutenant-colonel of the line, would have received for such exchange a net sum of about 850*l.*, a lieutenant and captain in the guards would have received a net sum of about 2,000*l.* Such exchanges, that is to say, the latter ones, were common enough, and were an almost certain resource upon which an officer in the guards or cavalry could fall back in case of need. In the cavalry exchanges were very frequent and large sums could be received by cavalry officers exchanging to the infantry. Again, an officer who obtained command of his regiment under the old system would be entitled to remain in such command until promoted to major-general; provided always, that his system of command met with the approval of the authorities. Under the new state of things, he may, after a tenure of five years' service, be placed on half-pay, with an altogether inadequate income, and just at the time when, from his position and emoluments he might have hoped to reap the fruits of long service and of a large pecuniary outlay. Besides this, rapidity in the promotion of the purchase officer has been stopped, and they lose the current income of their paid purchase money, without continuing to derive the prospective advantages which that loss formerly assured to them. Practically, under the old system, upon every promotion by purchase the promoted officer received what he had previously paid from the officer promoted to his place; and then, in consideration of his own promotion, he paid to the officer whose place he took, the sum received, with a further sum in addition, so that on promotion the benefit of the purchase money previously paid was spent so to say, and was then received and invested by the purchase officer in a new transaction.

As the manner in which under the old system, promotion by purchase was carried out, is not generally understood by the public, it may be well to give the following example:—It was as though a contract had been entered into between two persons on some such terms as these: A. (the State) will take B. (the officer), into A.'s service, either on payment of a given sum, or of nothing, as the case may be, and will retain B. in A.'s service as long as B. is competent to perform, and does perform his duties; and B. shall be entitled to increased pay and promotion in A's service in the usual course; but if with a view to accelerate B.'s promotion he is willing to lodge with A. a given sum, after say three years' service, B. shall have the right to do so, and thereupon to be promoted with an increase of pay, and B. shall also have the right from time to time upon making further specified payments to further promotion and pay until he has reached a certain rank in A.'s establishment. B. shall have no claim to interest on the monies lodged with A., but they shall be returned to B. at the end of his service. If such a contract had been entered into and was binding on both parties, and had been acted upon, and one or two payments had been made under it, and then although B. was ready and willing to lodge a further sum at the proper time, according to the terms of his contract, A. refused to perform, or was incapable of performing the corresponding part of the contract on his part, in such a case it would be held that the contract was entire, and could not be apportioned; because it would be impossible to say that the very object and consideration which moved B. to part with his money was not the attainment of the rank and position ultimately held out to him. It would really be no answer to a claim by B. for repayment of his money as upon a failure of consideration, that A. was willing to retain B. in his service, and that B. was willing to remain. The supposed case, has been considered by

an eminent equity lawyer as altogether analogous to the case of the purchase officers. The object generally in the lower ranks was not merely the present promotion, but the hope of ultimately obtaining command of the regiment. Take the case of a cornet or ensign, whose promotion to a lieutenancy, except as regards ulterior views, would be of very little value. Both are subalterns with similar duties, and the distinction in those ranks is of no social value.

As to the increase of pay, promotion by purchase generally entailed pecuniary loss, but the loss was to be compensated by prospective advantages. Now under the new system the purchase money long ago paid is to be neither directly nor indirectly receivable; it is to be unproductive and dead until the officer retires from the service, or until it be lost altogether by death on promotion to major-general.

I will now proceed to a ground of discontent previously alluded to which operates far more strongly than any sense of mere pecuniary loss, and which I believe to be more worthy of consideration on the part of the Commissioners than any other, in examining the allegations of the memorialists, I allude to the contrast between the terms upon which the purchase officers practically serve, and are henceforth to serve and the terms of service of the non-purchase officers. No doubt there are many officers in the army who are not seriously inconvenienced by the loss of income from the purchase money invested in their commissions, and who could afford to lose their capital in the event of their death, or partly on promotion to be major-generals. But that is not at all generally the case. The purchase money often had to be borrowed, more often still it was obtained under an arrangement necessitating the payment of interest in one form or another, and the insurance of the principal. Indeed most prudent men to whom their purchase money was and is a matter of any importance, insure their lives in order to protect their families against loss in the event of their dying in the service.

Let me illustrate this from a table which has been carefully prepared, and shows some of the facts and incidents to which I am alluding, with reference to the officers of the Grenadier Guards, (*vide* Table C). An ensign and lieutenant by purchase in that regiment paid 1,200*l.* on receiving his commission, deduct interest on that sum at four per cent. only (though five per cent. can easily be obtained,) and deduct the premium on a policy of insurance to that amount from the officer's pay, and it leaves him practically 31*l.* a year pay; while the non-purchase officer of the same rank, and with less service and experience, now receives 100*l.* a year pay.

1115. The officer may receive too little or too much?—Take the next step, my Lord. After an average of four years' service the ensign and lieutenant became lieutenant and captain, and the total of his purchase money for that step was 3,000*l.* Deduct interest and premiums from the pay as before, and the purchase officer will be serving at an actual loss of 40*l.* a year, while the non-purchase officer will receive 133*l.* a year net pay. After an average of seven years and four months' service as lieutenant and captain the officer obtained a further step and became captain and lieutenant-colonel, his purchase money being 8,500*l.* and his yearly loss 58*l.* while the non-purchase officer will receive 456*l.* as net yearly pay.

1116. I think that we need not go through all the details. Of course it is the same all through, that is to say, that the man who has received the benefit without having paid for it, receives the same thing as the man who has paid for it. There is a table likewise as to the 2nd Life Guards which shows much the same result (*vide* Table D). There is a third table with reference to the 17th Lancers (*vide* Table E.) and there, so far as refers to the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel the losses of the purchase officers are still greater.

1117. You mean that the comparison is more to their prejudice?—Yes. The word "loss" may not be the right word to which I am directing attention. It is the "comparison." In that regiment a lieutenant-colonel having invested 14,000*l.* in his commissions after 22 years' service, would with his pay be just able to meet the premiums on his policy of insurance, so that from that large amount of capital if he protected it from the chance of absolute loss by death, and after that comparatively long service, the officer would not receive a single shilling of income, while the non-purchase officer will be in the enjoyment of his full pay.

(*The witness delivered in the following Tables.*)

C.

FOOT GUARDS.—(GRENADIER GUARDS.)

RANK.	Purchase Officer.								Non-purchase Officer.	
	Customary Value of Commissions.*	Interest at 4 per cent.	Premium of Insurance.	Sundry Deductions.	Total Deductions.	Net yearly Pay and Allowances.	Yearly Profit.	Yearly Loss.	Net yearly Pay.	Comparative yearly Profit if possessed of the same Capital as the purchase Officer, but otherwise invested.
	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
Ensign (and Lieutenant) † - - -	1,200	48	21	‡‡	69	100	31	—	100	117
Lieutenant (and Captain) § - - -	3,000	120	53	‡‡	173	133	—	40	133	293
Captain (and Lieut.-Colonel) ‖ - -	8,500	340	174	‡‡	514	456	—	58	456	854
Major (and Colonel) - - - -	8,500	340	174	‡‡	514	613	99	—	613	854
Lieut.-Colonel (and Colonel) - - -	8,500	340	174	‡‡	514	818	304	—	818	854
Captain, Major, or Lieut.-Colonel on Lieut.-Colonel's half-pay.	4,500	180	92	‡‡	272	201	—	71	201	452
Major-General, if so promoted from half-pay	4,500	180	92	‡	272	456	184	—	456	452
" " " the command of a battalion.	8,500	340	174	‡	514	550	36	—	550	754
Major-General, if so promoted from the command of the regiment.	8,500	340	174	‡	514	600	86	—	600	854

Fractions of pounds are omitted.

* The customary value of commissions in the Scotch Fusilier Guards are similar to those of the Grenadier Guards, but there is a slight difference between these regiments and the Coldstream Guards, the latter being somewhat less.

‡ No deductions are here made for the cost and maintenance of an expensive uniform, income tax, or the cost of the field officer's chargers, their farriery, &c.

‖ The rank of lieut.-colonel was granted to the captains of the 1st Regiment of Guards, to be by them "at all times held," by King James II., on the 30th July 1670, and was subsequently conferred on the captains of the 2nd and 3rd regiments of guards.

§ The rank of captain was given to the lieutenants of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Guards "for the time to come," by King William III., on the 9th July 1691, and was afterwards similarly conferred on the lieutenants of the 3rd regiment.

† The rank of lieutenant was given to the ensigns and "to all future appointments to ensigncies" (in the three regiments of guards), by King George III. in 1815, in recognition of the "distinguished gallantry of the brigade of foot guards on the victory of Waterloo," and the title of "Grenadiers" was on the same occasion given to the 1st regiment in commemoration of its having defeated the grenadiers of the French Imperial Guards on that occasion.

Col. E. S. Burnaby.

21 Nov. 1873.

D.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.—(2ND LIFE GUARDS.)

RANK.	Purchase Officer.								Non-purchase Officer.	
	Customary Value of Commissions.*	Interest at 4 per cent.	Premium of Insurance.	Sundry Deductions.†	Total Deductions.	Yearly Pay.	Yearly Profit.	Yearly Loss.	Net yearly Pay.	Comparative yearly Profit, if possessed of the same Capital as the Purchase Officer, but otherwise invested.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cornet	1,260	50	23	64	137	146	9	—	82	123
Lieutenant	2,310	92	44	65	201	189	—	12	124	228
Captain	5,460‡	218	112	71	401	275	—	126	204	548
Major (and Lieut.-Colonel)	8,610	344	195§	68	607	448	—	159	380	883
Lieut.-Colonel	11,760	470	527§	73	1,070	532	—	538	459	1,467

* All the commissions in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) are somewhat less than in either the 1st or 2nd Life Guards.
† The "sundry deductions" are for forage, farriery, band subscriptions, and the difference between a 2nd batman's wages and a civilian groom (which the officers must of necessity keep, the regiment being too weak to supply a 2nd batman to officers under the rank of field officer).
The number of (days' pay stopped for messing are not included in the deductions nor is the income tax or the cost and maintenance of an expensive outfit and uniform.
No account has been taken of the loss to officers in buying their chargers (the average price for two being about 300*l.*).
‡ The customary value of a troop in the 1st Life Guards is 6,510*l.*, and in the Blues 5,000*l.*
§ The average service of major and lieutenant-colonel, to ascertain the age for the rate of insurance, is taken from the three regiments of Household Cavalry.
All fractions of pounds are omitted.

E.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.—(17TH LANCERS.)

RANK.	Purchase Officer.								Non-Purchase Officer.	
	Customary Value of Commissions.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Premium of Insurance.	Sundry Deductions.*	Total Deductions.	Yearly Pay.	Yearly Profit.	Yearly Loss.	Net Yearly Pay.	Comparative yearly Profit if possessed of the same Capital as the Purchase Officer but otherwise invested.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cornet	450	18	7	41	66	146	80	—	105	43
Lieutenant	1,550	62	27	41	130	164	34	—	123	151
Captain	4,950	198	96	65	359	266	—	93	201	492
Major	9,500	380	205†	83	668	347	—	321	264	965
Lieutenant-Colonel	14,000	560	334†	86	980	420	—	560	334	1,454

* The "sundry deductions" are for forage, farriery, band subscription, and the difference between a 2nd batman's wages and a civilian groom (which the officers must of necessity keep, the regiment being too weak to supply a 2nd batman to officers under the rank of field officer).
The number of days' pay stopped for messing are not included in the deductions, nor is income tax for the cost and maintenance of an expensive outfit and uniform.
No account has been taken of the loss to officers in buying their chargers (the average price for two being about 300*l.*).
† The average service of major and lieut.-colonel to ascertain the age for the rate of insurance is taken from regiments of cavalry of the line.
Fractions of pounds are omitted.

(*Witness.*) This state of things cannot fail to be unsatisfactory to the purchase officers. Equality is equity. Men may be willing to serve for nothing while their fellows do so, and while it is the general rule of the service ; but when the grounds for any such sacrifices have been swept away, and a new order of things has been inaugurated, it is strongly felt that the terms of service should as far as possible be assimilated, and that all officers should now be put upon a footing of equality as to pay, as they are in respect of promotion. This may to some persons appear a sentimental grievance, but it is a very substantial one, and one which upon grounds of public policy ought to be fairly met.

It has been lately remarked in a public journal that the purchase officers having by means of well filled purses obtained promotion to the prejudice of poorer men have no claim now to receive back their money and at the same time retain those exceptional advantages which the money produced. The answer to that is, that under what is called the purchase system it was not the capital that was in fact paid for a commission, but the use of it, and that the interest which might have been derived from it was given up for certain advantages present and prospective. In each case the advantages present when the money was advanced have been paid for by a loss of the fruits of the capital from the time of payment till now, the prospective advantages have been withdrawn, and yet the capital monies are to continue unproductive. On the one hand, the purchasers of promotion serve for less comparative pay, and run the risk of losing their capital in case of death in the service ; whilst, on the other hand, those who declined to purchase, in many instances, actually received sums of money to allow juniors to purchase over them, and, when promoted without purchase, they inherited the value of such promotion without the investment of a single shilling. The chances and speculations of the system were perfectly understood by the officers. It is also a fact that the great majority of officers, particularly in the guards and the cavalry, were purchase officers. To purchase was the rule, and there were few exceptions, so that it seldom happened that anyone really obtained an advantage over his fellows. So what possible plea can be raised for keeping back the monies of the large number of officers who have never purchased over the heads of others? But if this is the only ground of objection, then let the Government hand over the officers' money to arbitrators, to adjust its disposal with different claimants.

It should be observed also, that the chance of losing the whole of a man's purchase money if he dies in the service, or is promoted, has always been and is looked upon as a very great hardship. The retention of this liability under the Act of 1871 will afford a very slight relief to the public purse, and

while retained it involves the necessity of keeping up heavy insurances which many officers have great difficulty in meeting. Indeed to a captain of the guards, if it were done away with, it would relieve him immediately of a premium of 174*l.* a year, and to a lieutenant of 53*l.* a year.

Evidence sufficient has been brought before you to show that in the last two years a sum of nearly two million pounds stirling, paid to the Government by officers for their commissions, and which was intended to be held as a reserved fund, has in fact been applied to strictly imperial purposes, by which the public have been directly relieved to the extent of that large sum. We think that that case has been thoroughly sifted.

My lord, I hope that we have satisfied the Commissioners that the purchase system was in a pecuniary sense an advantage to the public, though very onerous to the officers, that the public were thereby relieved from the burthen which would have been thrown on them by any scheme giving retiring pensions for past services, and ensuring a proper current of promotion in the army, and that the public enjoyed that relief for many years at the expense of the officers. Further I trust that we have satisfied you that no distinction ought to be made between strictly regulation and customary prices, because the over-regulation prices as they are called grew to be part of the purchase system, for which individual officers were no more responsible than for the system itself, they found it established and had no power to resist it. The customary over-regulation payments were perfectly known to and acquiesced in by the authorities representing the public, and I submit that according to the ordinary principles of law and justice the public are therefore as much bound by the system in one form as in the other. The whole of the purchase system has been condemned and swept away, except so far as regards the burthens incident to the system, which are still left to be borne by individual officers. Ought not the public to relieve them from those burthens without imposing any further sacrifice upon them, after having withdrawn the prospect of corresponding advantages?

The monies in question were in fact applied to provide retiring pensions for officers who have left the service. Those retiring pensions should have been provided at the public expense. The Act of 1871 recognises the liability of the nation to recoup the existing purchase officers their advances; and the spirit and intention of the Act was, we cannot doubt, to accept that liability in a liberal spirit, and afford adequate compensation. But according to the letter of the Act the purchase officer is told that he may take his money if he likes, but that if he does he must retire from the service, and abandon his profession. That could hardly have been intended. Lastly, is it for the benefit of the service, is it for the public good, that the officers of longer service and greater experience should serve upon worse terms than their juniors?

The Financial Secretary of State for War said in the House of Commons, on the 9th March 1871, as an argument in support of the Bill for abolishing purchase, "It was now, however, proposed that "officers of the militia should, under certain con- "ditions, get commissions in the army, and he should "like to know how it would be possible to take "officers under the purchase system and place them "side by side with officers of the regular army, each "of whom had paid 450*l.* for his commission."

The Financial Under Secretary for War thus expressed the impossibility of what is nevertheless happening.

Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons, on the 17th March 1871, as an argument for abolishing the purchase system, "But how is it possible to ask "when their offices are their own property, that "they should be subject to that unrestricted handling "for which it is necessary that Government should "have unrestricted power?"

Now what I maintain is, that if my office was at that time my property, it is just as much my property now (as it has not been bought back from me), and that the process of unrestricted handling is nevertheless going on in taking away from me the power of exchanging, rendering me liable to be placed on half-pay, superseding me.

I and the officers present whose names are on the list, which I beg to lay before your lordships, have ventured thus to express our views. It is also our wish, with your lordships' permission, to say a few words on those subjects referred to, which yet require explanation to meet our individual cases. In order to simplify this object we venture to propose that the subjects be classified, and in succession exhaustively explained.

The following list was delivered in by the witness:—

List of officers who appeared before the Royal Commission 21st November 1873.

Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards.
Colonel R. Bateson, 1st Life Guards.
Colonel R. Gipps, Scots Fusilier Guards.
Colonel the Hon. William H. A. Feilding, Coldstream Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel E. Napier, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers.
Lieut.-Colonel H. M. C. Legh, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Thynne, Grenadier Guards.
Major A. S. M. Browne, 2nd Dragoons, Scots Grays.
Major J. Fryer, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers).
Major J. J. L. McAdam, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Captain C. W. Duncombe, 1st Life Guards.
Captain G. A. Curzon, 2nd Life Guards.
Captain H. B. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers.
Captain W. C. Clayton, 9th Lancers.
Captain W. E. Chapman, 1st Dragoon Guards, (Royals).
Captain C. A. L. A. French, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Bays).

1118. (*Witness.*) Some of these officers complain with regard to the tenure of service of five years in the foot guards, they having purchased their captaincy. To illustrate this I beg to refer to the coloured Diagram A. All the blocks are to scale, and represent the money value of the commissions, and your lordships will see that when a captain in the foot guards purchases his captaincy (this colour being red, and the general colour which represents the captains being yellow,) he likewise purchases his lieutenant-colonelcy in the army, and with it the power of exchanging under certain conditions to the command of a battalion of infantry of the line.

1119. (*Lord Penzance.*) Are those blocks in size meant to represent the value?—Yes; they are to scale.

1120. Do they represent the regulation value, or the over-regulation value?—On Diagram A. they represent the whole. Diagram B. represents the over-regulation prices only. Thus it will be easily seen when the over-regulation prices of the infantry of the line are compared with the over-regulation prices of the cavalry that there is a great disparity between them; and it was to that disparity that Mr. Cardwell was alluding when he made the remark, which I ventured to bring to your lordships' notice at the beginning of my observations.

But to come to the point, Colonel Gipps, I think, will explain to your lordships that in purchasing his captaincy he likewise considered that he purchased the command of a battalion, and likewise a lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment.

1121. (*Chairman.*) In the statement which you have made, a great many of your observations are very forcible as to the interest which the State and the public had in the purchase system. What interest had the State at all in an exchange by an officer from the guards or the heavy cavalry to another regiment, in what possible way was the Government interested

Col. E. S. Burnaby.

21 Nov. 1873.

in the exchange from one regiment to another?—I consider that it is a great object to have an army contentedly officered serving as it does in the four quarters of the globe. Officers must now retire, and the State lose the value of their experience.

1122. I mean what possible advantage had the State in an exchange as between an officer of the guards and an officer of the line?—No pecuniary advantage.

(*Lord Penzance.*) I understood His Royal Highness the other day to say that he thought that the system of exchanges was a very valuable one for the army. I suppose that that would include all exchanges.

1123. (*Witness.*) It is not exactly if the country saves by the alteration, but it is what the officers lose that we complain of.

(*Chairman.*) That is a fair way of putting it.

COLONEL REGINALD GIPPS, Scots Fusilier Guards, examined.

Col. R. Gipps.

(*Witness.*) I shall only occupy the time of the Commission for a few minutes. What I have to bring before you is, that although I entirely agree with what Sir Percy Herbert has laid before the Commission, or nearly entirely agree with what he has done, and do not wish to prejudice anything which he has said, I do not think that that the case of the guards has been fully brought before you. I will allude for one moment to what Colonel Johnstone has said with respect to himself, and Colonel Fremantle, having been selected by the brigade of guards to come before your Commission. I was not then in England, but I was with my regiment in Ireland, and had not an opportunity of attending that meeting, otherwise it is possible that it would not have been necessary for me to come here myself. I am not deputed by any officers of the brigade to come here, though I feel certain that I speak the sentiments of a very great number of them. I entirely concur in the unfair inequality in pay which the introduction of a large number of non-purchase officers into the army produced. I am aware, referring to the remark of your Lordship, that that inequality did exist previously in isolated instances, but there is a very great difference between isolated cases and the general rule. The officers of the army were willing to allow that advantage to the very small number of officers who formerly got their commissions without purchase, but this warrant introduces everybody without purchase, and of course it is apparent that when an immense number of officers are receiving pay, the officers who receive none are in a worse position than they were in before, and that it is an unfair inequality, and a breach of faith to those officers.

(*Chairman.*) I do not see it myself.

1124. (*Lord Penzance.*) They are not in a worse position absolutely, but relatively?—It is difficult to argue logically that they are in a worse condition, and it is difficult to argue logically that purchase was a good thing, but we know that it has worked very well. Supposing that a judge is in receipt of 1,000*l.* a year, and supposing that a new judge is made and gets 2,000*l.* a year, will not the other feel himself aggrieved.

1125. (*Mr. Hunt.*) It is exactly the case of the labourers who were coming in for a penny a day, is it not?—Very much, but that parable supplies no answer to our case. But if we begin a theological discussion here we may go on for hours.

1126. (*Lord Penzance.*) If you applied that principle among the privates you might probably have a very discontented army. That is a remark in your favour, although a penny a day or twopence a day might be the usual pay, yet if, still giving twopence a day, you suddenly introduced new men and gave them threepence a day there would be great discontent, and it would be impossible to carry it on?—Yes. That is what I mean. Therefore I think that I am justified in saying that there is an unfair inequality and a breach of faith with the purchase officers, as has, I understand, been laid before the Commission by Sir Percy Herbert.

1127. (*Chairman.*) I do not think that Sir Percy Herbert did so, but it is quite sufficient for you to do it?—The next thing which I wish to bring before you is the slowness of promotion, which is caused by this new warrant. Formerly, officers had an inducement to go out, now to a certain extent there is an inducement to stay in. We see the effect already. There are cases of officers, and of officers whom I know, who intended to leave the army as soon as they had purchased their steps, but they are now receiving pay and have not had to pay money, and they are willing to remain in. Therefore, the promotion of junior officers is stopped by it, and the case is exemplified by what the abolition of 1854 of the purchase to the rank of major in the guards has already done.

1128. I do not quite follow that?—For instance, the senior lieutenant and captain in my regiment now gets his company and lieutenant-colonelcy for nothing. He possibly may have intended to go out. He would have had to borrow the money, 5,500*l.*, with which to purchase this step, and he may have intended to go out. Of course he will not go out now.

1129. That is for his benefit at all events?—Yes, but it is to the detriment of the others, and it checks the promotion in the army. When the abolition of purchase was brought in, a retirement scheme ought also to have been brought in, but no retirement scheme has been brought in. We already suffer from slowness of promotion.

1130. That is to say, one officer suffers from slowness of promotion because another officer is not compelled by poverty to sell out; it is because another officer remains in?—It is because there is no longer the inducement to retire that there was formerly. Promotion is being checked. That has already begun to work, and will work a great deal more.

1131. Promotion is prevented because an officer is not compulsorily made to retire?—It was not compulsion, but there was an inducement. There is now no inducement for him to retire; he gets no money when he retires.

1132. Does not he get exactly the same money; the Government pays it?—He only gets 3,000*l.* instead of 8,500*l.* when he retires; he gets what he gave merely, not what he would have been entitled to.

1133. You are taking a gentleman who has got a higher step?—Yes.

1134. (*Chairman.*) I now understand it.—He gets a higher step in rank, and lacks the inducement to go. Therefore there is no retirement scheme. I venture to think that a retirement scheme will become absolutely necessary if this system continues. The third thing is what Colonel Burnaby brought before you, namely, the five years system, which presses very hardly upon most officers; I mean their being liable to be limited to the command of a battalion for five years. Every advantage which we gained by the purchased system is taken away from us; the inducement to retire, the rapidity of promotion, and the possibility of exchanging and making money by exchanging; all these advantages are taken from us, and we are left saddled with the great drawback, which is the payment of the money; and at the top of that we are told that after five years the command of the battalion (the thing to which we have all our lives looked forward) is to be taken away from us, and we also lose the only possibility of recouping ourselves for the losses which Colonel Burnaby has told you we are suffering from. The first time that we begin to get any pay for our services is when we arrive at the rank of major in the guards; that is about 90*l.* a year. Other officers have been allowed to continue that for any time, and therefore have been allowed to any extent to recoup themselves for their losses, but now at the end of five years that is taken away from us. Further than that, there is a most extraordinary inequality, because this is not to

apply to the holders of those commissions in the year 1871, when the warrant was brought out. Now those officers and myself, and the officers of my rank in the guards paid exactly the same amount of money, and bought exactly the same privileges, and many of us entered the army at almost exactly the same time; still these officers are allowed to continue their position, whereas we are liable to sacrifice ours at the end of five years. It may be said that it is not the intention to bring that rule into force, but we may say, what will be the intention in five years' time? We know that we are liable to that rule. If it had been made to apply to the present holders this would have been to a certain extent made up to us in one way, but we lose the chance of their having to go in five years, and so getting the promotion. In fact that is the only scheme which Mr. Cardwell has brought in as a retirement scheme, and it hits us most unfairly.

1135. You mean to say that it hits the officers who are next in succession?—I mean the whole of the captains and lieutenant-colonels, who gained that rank before the Royal Warrant of '71. The nearer you are to it the harder it hits you.

1136. It may be in favour of those who are lower down on the list?

(*Colonel Burnaby.*) Colonel Gipps means that each captain who paid for his captain and lieutenant-colonelcy paid the same, namely, 8,500*l.*, and that there was no further sum to pay to obtain the subsequent command of a battalion or a regiment.

(*Colonel Gipps.*) Yes; we have all paid the same.

(*Colonel Burnaby.*) The captains who paid 8,500*l.* have nothing more to pay, that being the customary price of a captain and lieutenant-colonelcy.

1137. (*To Colonel Gipps.*) The question is this: supposing you to be appointed major, as I hope you will be, you will have to retire after five years?—It is possible that I may.

1138. You are liable to be called upon to retire at the end of five years without having had the chance of succeeding to be lieutenant-colonel, whereas otherwise you might have been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel?—I was lieutenant-colonel all along.

1139. I mean in the regimental rank. If you retire at the end of five years, and do not get the promotion, the person next to you may get it?—Yes; but on the other hand, I am only to be removed if it suits the Commander-in-Chief or somebody to remove me; it is not compulsory.

1140. If you are not removed you do not suffer, and if you are removed some other officer gains?—I suffer in this way, that I cannot calculate upon holding the office for more than five years. Then again, if war breaks out at the end of those five years I may be removed. Having served for years with the hope of commanding my regiment on active service, I am removed at the very moment when war is declared, and am taken away from it, and somebody else is put in my place, whom I may or may not consider equally efficient. That I consider to be one of the greatest hardships brought upon us, because it affects us pecuniarily and socially, and in every way, and as I said before, every advantage is taken away from us and nothing whatever in our case is substituted. I think that that is all I have to say.

Col. R. Gipps.

21 Nov. 1873.

1141. (*Colonel Burnaby.*) In order to exhaust the grievance of purchase officers in the guards, having become liable to be placed on half pay after a tenure of five years' service as field officer, I will show what is the accumulated average loss of the senior captain of a company in the Grenadier Guards. He would have had about four years' service at a profit of 31*l.* a year, about seven years at a loss of 40*l.* a year, and about 13 years at a loss of 58*l.* a year, the result being that after about 23½ year's service, his loss with compound interest would amount to about 1,200*l.* I am now the senior captain of a company in the Grenadier Guards (and I happen to be the senior of the captains of the 70 companies of guards). I have 27 years' service. Upon the average tenure of the two junior ranks, and an excess of three and a half years in my present position, my loss would be over 1,500*l.* Whatever may be the loss of the senior captains in the guards, each hoped to recoup himself that loss upon promotion to the command of a battalion, by a profit of 99*l.* a year, and to the command of a regiment of guards by a profit of about 304*l.* a year. But now, when promoted, and if placed on half pay after five years' service, they will, instead of recouping themselves, have to suffer a loss of 71*l.* a year (such being the loss of a lieutenant-colonel on half pay under the purchase system). Thus, the difference between a profit of 99*l.* as commander of a battalion, and of about 304*l.* as commander of a regiment of guards after many years' faithful service, to a possible loss of 71*l.* a year by being placed on half pay constitutes one of the purchase officer's grievances.

1142. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then you say that an officer who obtained the step of major and colonel just before the abolition of purchase does not come under that disadvantage?—No, he can continue till he becomes a major-general.

1143. Though he has paid no more than you have paid?—Just so; in fact we are gazetted within a very few months of each other, and we think that our intrinsic value is much the same.

1144. You say that drawing the line, and making the five years' rule operate after the Regulation Act came into force, produces that wide discrepancy between the cases of two men who have paid the same, but one of whom has been promoted three months before the other?—Precisely.

1145. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other gentleman who desires to add anything to the evidence?

(*Colonel Burnaby.*) There are several gentlemen who wish to allude to their inability to exchange, and to recoup themselves thereby. Colonel Legh exchanged from the 25th regiment, and paid a large sum of money to exchange.

1146. (*Lord Penzance.*) Is not that an illustration of a general rule?

(*Colonel Burnaby.*) I indexed your proceedings of the first three days, and it struck me that that point was not very sufficiently brought forth, as I think will appear when your Lordship's index comes to be made.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY M. C. LEGH, Grenadier Guards, examined.

1147. (*Chairman.*) You desire to add something by way of illustration?—I happened to exchange from the 25th Regiment as a captain to a lieutenant and captain in the Grenadier Guards, for which I paid a large sum of money, namely, 2,500*l.* In consequence of the exchanges in my present position in the guards being done away with, I am debarred from recouping myself that sum.

1148. By re-exchanging?—By the sale of the value of it; by in fact, re-exchanging. It is simply an illustration.

1149. In truth you paid as much as the over-regulation price in substance for a commission in the guards?—Yes, that was the case.

1150. Your position is not different from that of any other gentleman who has paid the regulation and over-regulation price for his commission, is it?—Yes, it is. They have only paid for their commission, whereas I have paid 2,500*l.* The value of my former commission in the line was 2,500*l.*, the value of corresponding position in the guards to which I exchanged was 3,000*l.*, thus 2,000*l.* is the sum I paid for the intrinsic value of the prestige of the commission in the guards, and my complaint is, that I cannot recoup myself that 2,000*l.*, exchanges in my present position being abolished.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. C. Legh.

1151. You had the power of selling like any other officer who had paid for his commission?—I had the power of selling out.

1152. (*Lord Penzance.*) And the power of exchanging?—Yes.

1153. (*Chairman.*) As any other officer had done?—Yes.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. C. Legh.

21 Nov. 1873.

1154. I think you will admit that your position is exactly the same as that of any other officer; it does not signify how you came to pay for it, but you paid for the exchange?—It was exactly the same previous to the new Act; but now I have not the power of exchanging back to the line.

1155. So had any other officer?—Exactly so, but they have not now that power.

1156. (*To Colonel Burnaby.*) Would you consider it a fair settlement of your grievances if the regulation price of your commission was paid down at once, the payment of the over-regulation being postponed until retirement?—Most certainly not; I can place no distinction between regulation and over-regulation. It is my desire to confine myself to a fair representation of my grievances, and with perfect confidence to leave the question of the redress I seek, to be dealt with by the nation represented in Parliament. I believe that that is the view of the gentlemen present?

1157. You speak in the presence of these officers, and I presume that they assent to that view?—If they do not they will state so.

(*Colonel W. Feilding*, Coldstream Guards.) If we stated to your Lordships what would satisfy us, and if your Lordships or the nation should eventually decide contrary to our wishes, we should then be placed in this position, that we should remain aggrieved officers; and I think that that would be injurious to discipline, and would be directly against all our principles in the service, namely, to put ourselves before the public generally, and before our soldiers who read these things, as remaining aggrieved by our own declaration. I therefore respectfully request that your Lordship will not put the question what would satisfy us, because as officers we must rest satisfied with whatever your Lordships and the nation at large choose to decide as being fair and equitable to us. As private individuals we may have our own opinions, but as officers we must remain satisfied with what the nation decides.

(*Capt. Curzon*, 2nd Life Guards.) The answer which has been given to that question expresses not only my own feeling on the subject, but also that of my brother officers in my regiment, and I think that it expresses generally the feeling of the cavalry at large.

1158. (*Lord Penzance.*) You mean the answer given by Colonel Burnaby?—Yes.

(*Capt. Duncombe*, 1st Life Guards.)—I beg to say as much for my regiment.

(*Capt. Chapman*, 1st Dragoon Guards.) On behalf of my regiment I also say what Colonel Burnaby has stated.

(*Major McAdam*, 7th Dragoon Guards.) I beg, my Lords, to state on behalf of my brother officers, that we agree with Colonel Burnaby.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLAYTON CLAYTON, 9th Lancers, examined.

Capt. W. C. Clayton.

1159. (*Witness.*) I should like to state that the grievances as laid before you by Colonel Burnaby are the grievances which are felt by the officers in the 9th Lancers as a rule; and that the answer to the question which was put, is the opinion of the officers, particularly with reference to Colonel Feilding's addition as to our not attempting to dictate to the Commissioners.

1160. (*Lord Penzance.*) You agree with Colonel Fielding?—Yes, entirely.

1161. May I take it that the gentlemen who have expressed their concurrence with Colonel Burnaby, concur with him not only in his answer to the question of the Chairman, but also in relation to the arguments which Colonel Burnaby has put forward this morning?

(*Those Officers.*) Certainly; it is a fair representation of our feelings upon the subject.

(*Colonial Napier*, 6th Dragoon Guards.) I am certain that the officers of my regiment quite agree with the substance of what Colonel Burnaby and Colonel Feilding have said. But if they were pressed for their answer upon the matter, they would say, that if the whole value of their commissions on the 1st of November 1871 was paid down or guaranteed in case of their death, with interest while serving and with the power of devising it, they would be quite content.

(*Lt.-Col. W. Feilding.*) I am perfectly aware that in the regiment in which I have the honour to serve the feeling is that they do not wish it to appear to the world, that they remain aggrieved as officers when the case has been fully laid before you.

(*Major Browne*, Scots Greys.) The views expressed by Colonel Burnaby and Colonel Feilding are those which I feel are the views of the officers of my regiment.

CAPTAIN ROBERT C. D. SPOTTISWOODE, 21st Hussars, examined.

Capt. R. C. D. Spottiswoode.

1162. (*Witness.*) As an officer of one of the so-called non-purchase cavalry regiments now on its way home from India, I feel that my case is rather a peculiar one. I wish to point out that, as regards prospective advantages, we are in a measure in the same position as the so-called purchase officers in the army, and also as to exchanges; and the Act has acted detrimentally upon us in both ways, as I can show your Lordships. Though I belonged to one of the non-purchase regiments, so-called, a system of purchase existed in it inherited from the Honourable East India Company's service, which was recognised by that company, and subsequently by Parliament in 1871, commonly called the bonus, or purse system. It materially accelerated promotion, and in some instances induced officers to retire before they had completed the service which entitled them to pension for life, according to certain rules fixed by the East India Company, and which along with our rights of privileges, pay and promotion, was guaranteed to us by Act of Parliament on our volunteering in the general service, the State being thus gainers not only professionally but pecuniarily. It was more compulsory for every officer in a regiment under this system to join in purchasing out a senior than for an officer in agreeing to an over-regulation price in an old purchase regiment, because no one could go over the head of another, and, consequently, any individual officer, especially if among the seniors, of a grade could stop the promotion of the whole regiment by refusing to pay. In common, then, with the rest of the army, I respectfully maintain that I have been deprived of any prospective advantages which I might have attained. My Indian pension, or its equivalent, I of course never expected till I retired; but the money which I have laid out for my future professional advantage (for I joined in contributing to every step) seems to me never likely to realise the purpose for which I invested it, namely, my rapid promotion to the command of my regiment and the subsequent value of that rank, supposing that I got it without purchase. As regards exchanges, in common with the rest of the cavalry, my power of exchanging to infantry, and thereby receiving a considerable sum of money, has been taken away. Prior to the 1st of November 1871, captains in my regiment have been offered from 1,500*l.* to 1,700*l.* from captains of infantry to exchange. Now we can get nothing but our expenses.

1163. (*Chairman.*) Your's was a non-purchase regiment?—Yes, but at the same time, both as regards pay and position and other privileges, captains of infantry were willing to pay us from 1,500*l.* to 1,700*l.* to exchange.

1164. Your regiment was a non-purchase regiment. Was it an old East India regiment?—Yes; it was amalgamated with the Royal Army in the year 1862.

1165. It is now borne on the strength of the Royal Army. Is it in this country or in India?—It is on its way home from India.

1166. The regiment is on its way to England to serve in England?—Yes.

1167. It is not to be retained for service in India? —No.

1168. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other gentleman who desires to give us any information?

Capt. R. C. D. Spottiswoode.

21 Nov. 1873.

COLONEL ARTHUR S. COOPER, C.B., late 33rd Regiment, examined.

1169. (*Witness.*) I wish briefly to state in person what I have stated in a letter, namely, that on the 15th August I applied for permission to retire on temporary half-pay under the Royal Warrant of March 1873; to my astonishment I was refused, and wishing from family considerations to leave the regiment, I was compelled, under a respectful protest, to accept the terms which the Purchase Commissioners awarded me. They declined to give me any one of three things, either what I have stated on oath I have paid over regulation, the sum which I was offered, or the average of the two last purchase steps in the regiment. That is briefly the contents of this letter addressed to the secretary.

1170. (*Lord Penzance.*) What is the explanation? —I can give none.

1171. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Will you show us how you claim those alternatives under the terms of the Act?—In the first place the sum which I have stated on oath I paid over regulation was 3,660*l.* The average of the last two purchase steps in the regiment, which can be proved on oath, is 3,500*l.* The sum which I was offered was 3,750*l.* The commissioners awarded me 3,000*l.*

1172. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then it seems, according to your statement, to have been an error in the judgment of the Purchase Commissioners. You say that they ought not to have taken the average in the regiment, but to have been guided by the particular sum offered to you?—I have not made that statement myself, but I have stated that if they had given me any one of the three things which I have specified, namely, the sum which I have been offered, the sum which I have stated on oath I have paid, or the average of the last purchase steps in the regiment, I should have been satisfied. There was an interval of 20 years between the purchase steps in the rank of lieutenant-colonel; the last lieutenant-colonel who sold out, sold out in October 1848. I got the regiment in October 1868, which was exactly 20 years afterwards. I myself paid 3,000*l.*, but I did so under exceptional circumstances, because there were then two supernumerary captains in the regiment, it having just returned from foreign service, and before we attempted to get the step in the regiment it was perfectly well-known that it would not go below the rank of captain, so that two officers really had to pay for the four. I have explained that at great length to the commissioners, but they have declined to make any alteration of the sum originally awarded.

1173. (*Chairman.*) I am afraid that that is not a question which we can take into consideration; that is a mere question whether the Purchase Commissioners decided rightly under the Act or not?—It is also connected with my having been refused permission to retire on temporary half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. Cooper.

(*Chairman.*) That also is a matter into which we cannot inquire.

1174. (*Lord Penzance.*) You might have been refused that permission before the abolition of purchase, might you not?—I might have been refused, my Lord, before abolition of purchase, but I should have been very much surprised if I had; seeing that officers of my service and junior to me, have been constantly allowed to exchange, and some within a few weeks of the date of my application were permitted to do so.

(*Lord Penzance.*) We do not sit here to review the acts of the Horse Guards, or of the War Office.

(*Witness.*) But it is in connexion with the abolition of purchase.

1175. (*Chairman.*) Will you state how it arises out of the Act?—When I was a major on half-pay the very officer with whom I exchanged had not twenty years' service. It was before the abolition of purchase. I am unwilling to give names, but I could give the names of several officers who very lately were allowed to go upon half-pay with about my service.

1176. That is not the point; how does the refusal to allow you to retire on half-pay arise out of the Act? —In this way, that I was not allowed to exchange to half-pay; not only that, but I was not allowed to *go* upon half-pay.

1177. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You say that under the old system you had the right to exchange to half-pay?— Not the right, my Lord, but under the old system I should have been allowed to exchange to half-pay, and I was utterly astonished when I was not allowed to go upon half-pay; and I was further told that if I received any money from the Army Purchase Commissioners I should be ineligible for any staff appointment. I am very unwilling to give names, but I could give the names of some officers who very lately were first allowed to go upon half-pay and then received staff appointments. I am very unwilling to do it, but if pressed I will do it.

1178. (*Chairman.*) Did that appear in your statement in writing?—No names appear.

(*Chairman.*) Of course we do not want names.

1179. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What I understand is, that under the old system you would have been entitled to exchange to half-pay, and now you are forced to take what the Purchase Commissioners have awarded to you?—Not actually *entitled*, my lord, but those exchanges when officers had commanded regiments for years were never refused, unless there was some good reason for refusing them; and in my case not being permitted either to exchange to, or to retire upon, half-pay, I was compelled to accept whatever sum the Purchase Commissioners thought proper to award me.

LIEUT.-COL. C. R. PLATT (Half-pay), examined.

1180. (*Witness.*) I have to state, my Lord, that I was shut out of the over-regulation price by the new Act. The Duke was about to bring me back to full pay, but the new Act completely shut me out from being brought into a regiment, whereby I might have realised the regulation as well as the over-regulation price. Having already in my letter to his Royal Highness of the 31st July 1873, which I believe is before your Lordships, set out as clearly as I could the grounds upon which I conceive myself entitled to be paid the over-regulation price of my commission, I do not propose to trouble your Lordships with what would amount to a virtual repetition of the remarks made by me previously in writing; but I am desirous of submitting to your Lordships that under the second clause of paragraph 3 of the Regulation of the Forces Act, if the term "such officer is permitted to go on half-pay" can be read retrospectively, it would be a direct sanction of my claim to the over-regulation money, and though it does not lie within my province to attempt any argument as to the proper construction of the clause in question, yet should your Lordships' opinion be adverse to me, I would further submit that some recommendation should be made by your Lordships with the view of having the clause in question amended. In conclusion I beg leave to observe that the Army Purchase Commissioners expressed their regret that they could not award me the over-regulation money. I was placed upon half-pay on account of ill health contracted in and by military service when on field service in India.

Lieut.-Col. C. R. Platt.

1181. (*Chairman.*) Therefore you only got your regulation price?—I only got the regulation price last March. It was made up to me by the commis-

Lieut.-Col. C. R. Platt.
21 Nov. 1873.

sioners. I have the letter which was addressed to me by the Army Purchase Commissioners, wherein they express their regret that under the Act they cannot award the over-regulation money.

1182. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Under the old system how would you have been entitled to the over-regulation money?—I should have got it on being brought back into a regiment.

1183. You would have gone back to a regiment from half-pay, and you would have been entitled to sell the commission for the regulation and the over-regulation price?—Yes.

1184. (*Chairman.*) That is to say if you had been brought back?—Yes.

1185. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You have lost the chance of being brought back?—Yes.

1186. And with that goes the over-regulation money?—Yes.

MAJOR JOHN FRYER, Carabineers, examined.

Major J. Fryer.

1187. (*Witness.*) Your Lordship asked a question of Colonel Burnaby which I think was scarcely answered by him, and perhaps you will permit me to give the answer. The question was, what possible advantage could accrue to the State by the prohibition of exchanges.

1188. (*Chairman.*) No, the question was, what possible advantage could accrue to the State by allowing exchanges?—There is a possibility of the State reaping advantage by allowing exchanges in this way. They retain the service of an efficient officer if his health is restored by exchanging to England. By the prohibition of exchanges there is a possible advantage to the State in a pecuniary point of view, by the officer remaining and dying in an unhealthy climate, whereby the State would become benefited by the money which he had paid for his steps.

(*Lieut.-Col. the Honourable E. G. P. Littleton*, Grenadier Guards.) I beg to state that it may be recorded, on behalf of the majority of the purchase officers in my battalion, namely, the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, that they agree in the views which have been expressed by Colonel Burnaby and Colonel Feilding.

(*Captain Hamilton*, Carabineers.) My commanding officer, Colonel Napier, who was here just now, desired to have it placed on record that with regard to the question which you asked Colonel Burnaby he would answer it in exactly the same words as Colonel Burnaby has done. And also that he and all the officers of his regiment agree entirely with what Colonel Burnaby has said, and likewise the remark of Colonel Feilding.

(*Colonel Burnaby.*) Four officers, who respectively are in Ireland, Scotland, on duty, and unable to appear to-day, have written to me expressing their individual cases or views. May I be permitted to place these before your lordships?

The Chairman having given permission, Colonel Burnaby put in the following documents:—

(*a.*) A LETTER from CAPTAIN F. MONTAGUE, 4th Hussars, to which the following statement was annexed:

"I was gazetted to the army on the 26th February 1856. When it came to my turn to purchase my troop, although perfectly prepared to pay the regulation money for it, I was unable then to pay the usual over-regulation price. I at once withdrew my name from the purchase list, and six officers purchased over me before I got my troop. The first of these was gazetted on the of 186 .

"I obtained my troop without purchase on the 14th September 1867, when the regiment was augmented a troop on going to India. In 1870 the major of my regiment retired. I was then in a position to have purchased, paying the regulation and over-regulation; but one of the six officers was still in the regiment, was then my senior, and, as a matter of course, purchased the step. He was gazetted on the 17th August 1870. I do not complain of any of this in the slightest degree. These were the terms on which I entered the army, and I felt that although purchased over, I was earning the money value of any rank I might attain. I only advance these facts to prove that so far as cavalry was concerned the non-regulation was to all intents and purposes as much a part of the price of promotion as the regulation itself, for the simple reason that it was impossible to obtain promotion without it. It was nominally illegal, but the authorities never interfered to enforce the law. Had they done so, I would have been a captain in my regiment some years before I was, and major of it on the 17th August 1870, instead of being only a captain as I am, with very poor prospects of promotion.

"The authorities not having enforced the law to my manifest advantage in the way of promotion, by separating the regulation from the non-regulation money, I beg most respectfully to submit for consideration that it will be scarcely justice to make any separation to my disadvantage now.

"The day it is decided I am entitled to receive the regulation money I have earned by dint of service (be it now or in the future) I beg most respectfully to submit, I am equally entitled to the over-regulation as well, for the reasons which I have given above."

(*b.*) A LETTER from CAPTAIN A. RICKARDS, 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, to which the following statement was annexed:—

"I declare that I did pay in respect of an exchange from the sixth regiment of Dragoon Guards, to the King's Dragoon Guards a sum of 750*l.*, and I say I paid such sum of 750*l.* for such exchange, in full faith and confidence that I should receive same again by an exchange to some regiment in India, and that the sum of 750*l.* was advanced to me in such faith and confidence, I engaging to exchange to India in order to repay the same.

"By the abolition of purchase I am unable to carry out this engagement, and my memorial prayeth that in calculating the value of my commission, the sum of 750*l.* may be added to the sums which I have paid for my promotion, and be allowed when I retire from the service."

(*c.*) A LETTER from LIEUT.-COL. VISCOUNT HINCHINBROKE, Grenadier Guards, wherein he expresses his hope that the Commissioners will not separate the regulation and over-regulation sums in any award they may give.

(*d.*) A LETTER from COL. DUNCAN BAILLIE, commanding the Royal Horse Guards, wherein he maintains that he is in a worse position than a sub-lieutenant.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. L. COBHAM, 47th Regiment (late Royal Canadian Rifles), examined.

Capt. J. T. L. Cobham.

1189. (*Witness.*) Will your Lordships allow me to read this short statement. I was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 49th regiment without purchase, during the Crimean war, on the 24th of April 1855. I purchased my lieutenancy, giving 250*l.*, the regulation sum. I purchased my company, giving 1,100*l.* the regulation sum, and 850*l.* over-regulation, making a total of 2,200*l.* In addition to this sum I had paid upwards of 200*l.* for the exchange to the Canadian rifles; but of course that would not be taken into consideration. I exchanged as a lieutenant in 1860. In 1870 I was placed on compulsory half-pay, owing to the disbandment of the regiment. I have since been restored to full pay as junior captain of the 47th regiment, eight years as a captain being thus thrown away. Seeing therefore no prospect of promotion to compensate me for my lost time, I have made application to retire from the service by sale of my

commission, but I am informed that not having been on full pay on the 31st of October 1871, I cannot receive any further sum beyond the regulation price of my several commissions, namely, 1,800*l.* I have a letter from the Commissioners to that effect, which if you will allow me I will read "109 Victoria "Street S.W. 21st November 1873. Sir, I am "directed by the Army Purchase Commissioners to "acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th "instant, and to acquaint you in reply that on your "retirement from the service being sanctioned they "will be prepared to award you the full regulation "value of a captain's commission, viz. 1,800*l.*, but "that, under the provisions of the Regulation of the "Forces Act, 1871, they have no power to grant any "sum on account of over-regulation to an officer "who was on half-pay on the 1st of November 1871. "I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, "A. W. W. Uniacke, for secretary. Captain J. T. "L. Cobham, 47th regiment." So that I cannot receive any further sum beyond the regulation price. I am now, therefore, offered 400*l.* less than I have actually paid for my commissions, after 15 years' service, mostly foreign service, including Malta, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and Canada, on the sole ground that I was on half-pay on the 1st of November 1871, which was the result of the disbandment of my regiment. I therefore submit that without taking into consideration the certainty of immediate promotion by purchase which I had previously to that disbandment (I have the colonel's letter to that effect which will corroborate that statement), I am pecuniarily in a worse position by the abolition of purchase.

Capt. J. T. L. Cobham.
21 Nov. 1873

1190. (*Lord Penzance.*) Your case differs from that of those gentlemen who have preceded you by the fact that you have been absolutely restored to full pay?—Yes, but I am in no better position by the restoration.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR C. W. CROOKSHANK (Bengal Staff Corps), examined.

1191. (*Witness.*) I was gazetted to the 35th Foot, as an ensign without purchase, on the 11th of January, 1859, and to a lieutenancy by purchase in the same corps on the 3rd of October 1862. I was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps by a general order of the Government of India, dated the 8th of July 1868, and the vacancy thus caused in my regiment was absorbed on a reduction from the foreign to the home establishment. On transfer to the staff corps, had I retired I was entitled, in consequence of my having purchased and served over eight years in a line regiment—only nine months of which had been passed on home service to the value of a lieutenant's commission, namely, 700*l.*, as well as any over-regulation sum which I might have got. At the time when I entered the staff corps, the rules then in force admitted of my exchanging back into a line regiment at any time before my promotion to field rank, which would be at the end of 20 years' service. I could then have retired from the service and realized the full value of a captain's commission, in addition to the over-regulation price, which, in the 35th regiment, would in all have exceeded 2,000*l.*; but now, under the Royal Warrant abolishing purchase, if I exchanged back into a regiment I should simply be entitled to the value of my commission as it stood in 1870, *i.e.*, that of a lieutenant, 700*l.* or 800*l.* at the most. I am therefore quite debarred from the advantages of an exchange with the view of realising the value of my commissions.

Capt. A. C. W Crookshank.

1192. (*Chairman.*) You are serving on the staff corps?—I am in the Bengal Staff Corps. I refrained for a long time from going into the staff corps, on account of the loss of the value of my commission; but it was getting very generally understood in the army that officers going into the staff corps would receive the value of their commissions, and just before I went into the staff corps a general order was published to the effect that all officers going into the staff corps—from a date preceding that of my joining—would receive the value of their commissions, provided they had less than four years' service. I had over four years' service, and my application in accordance with this rule which presses heavily on officers similarly circumstanced as myself could not be acceded to, but officers with under four years' service got their money back if they had purchased, or the full value of their commissions if they had not purchased.

1193. That was before the Act?—Yes. The only way in which the Act affects me is that I can no longer return to the line to realise the value of my commission should I wish to retire from the service before being entitled to a pension under staff corp's rules.

1194. Have you any other observation to make?—No.

COLONEL SIR HENRY M. HAVELOCK, BART., V.C., C.B., further examined.

1195. (*Witness.*) I am very sorry to take up your lordships' time again, but I find, on going over the notes of my evidence the other day, that I omitted one or two points of very considerable importance, and if I may have an opportunity I should like to be able to say a few words upon them.

1196. (*Chairman*). We shall be obliged to you if you will do so?—I think that I failed the other day to make it plain in what particular degree the operation of the existing regulation bears hardly upon the few officers who happen to be in the peculiar position which I occupy. Of course, I do not speak in any sense as the representative of anybody else, because that is against the principles of military usage, but I put forward a case which is my own individual case, but which, at the same time, happens to be a representative case, as far as many other officers are concerned, who, it also happens accidentally, are officers who have been very often specially selected for staff appointments. Therefore, to that extent, it is a representative case as regards many officers who have done a good deal of staff service, and who are at present accidentally on half-pay by the lapse of their regulated period of staff service. I am a brevet major of January 1858, for service in the field. Under the regulations in force at that time I could have claimed to have my brevet rank converted into substantive rank. I did not do so, because that would have withdrawn me from the campaign; and I wished to see it, and I did see it, to its end in May 1859. Before that time this privilege was cancelled, having existed only from 1855 to October 1858. I thus lost my substantive majority, which I could have claimed in 1858. Sir Edward Lugard, whose D.A. Adjutant-General I then was, knows this to be the case. Under the purchase system, six years afterwards, that is to say, in June 1864, I purchased the same rank. On doing so I passed from the position of a captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the line to that of major unattached. For that I paid to the State the regulated price of 1,400*l.* In consequence of certain scruples which may be peculiar to myself, but which, at the same time, are entitled to a certain amount of respect, I declined on that occasion to take from the officer who succeeded me in my battalion 600*l.*, which he was willing to have given me for making him that vacancy; and it would have been the regulated and customary practice of the service. I mention that point only to show with what a peculiar degree of hardship the operation of the present regulations bears upon me. Of course that is accidental, but still it makes the case harder. I took the rank of major unattached in preference to my rank of captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel in a regiment because it

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bt., V.C., C.B.

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bt., V.C., C.B.

21 Nov. 1873.

made me eligible for staff appointments of one degree higher in the staff scale. Subsequently, after the lapse of two years, an opportunity offered for his Royal Highness to appoint me assistant quartermaster-general in Canada, to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley in that post, which, of course, I gladly accepted. I subsequently served for six years, instead of five, which was the regulated time, in the staff appointment of assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, partly in America and partly in Dublin. Those six years expired on the 1st of October 1872. As I have previously mentioned I had solicited in the beginning of 1871 the unattached rank of lieutenant-colonel. Of course I had not had that promised to me, because it is not customary in military matters to make any definite promise to any officer; it would be inconvenient to do so. At the same time I hold a letter from the then military secretary stating that I had been noted for that rank, without purchase, when an opportunity should offer. That rank was frequently given to officers of 26 years' service, without purchase (I can name an officer of the line who was allowed to purchase it after 13 years and 6 months' service, and Colonel, Honble. Wm. Feilding, Coldstream Guards, purchased it after eight years and two months' service), and as I had then completed nearly 27 years' service with considerable field service, namely, three campaigns, my prospect of obtaining that rank became a very favourable one. I therefore had a legitimate right to consider that I stood very well for it. There could be no opportunity of my receiving that rank until the 1st of April 1872, because these steps only fall vacant once a year. I had asked for it in the beginning of 1871, and I could not have received it before April 1872. Before that period, however, namely, on the 1st of November 1871, purchase was abolished, and coincidentally in point of time with the abolition of purchase the gift of these annual steps unattached, one of which I hoped to have, was swept away. I do not say that that was a necessary consequence of the abolition of purchase, because I am not sufficiently behind the scenes to know whether it was so or not. I only say that the two things coincided in point of time. Consequently, my present position is that, my regulated period of staff service of five years, having expired, I am a major on half-pay; and the abolition at the same time of the privilege of exchange has apparently taken away from me any prospect, for all time, of returning to full pay. I do not say anything of the position in which an officer is placed who, after 28 years' service, receives 9*s.* 6*d.* a day from the State as an equivalent for it, but I should like to call attention to the fact of one peculiarity. A certain number of officers, upon whom it could not by any possibility have been intended that these regulations should bear hardly, have been prejudiced specially by this regulation; that is to say, officers who *primâ facie* were selected officers, having been selected to hold the staff appointment of assistant adjutant-general, or assistant quartermaster-general, which by royal warrants without number has always been made and considered equivalent to the command of a battalion, or regiment of cavalry, that is to say, as Mr. Knox, or anybody else acquainted with warrants can tell the Royal Commission, for years past the appointment of assistant adjutant-general, or assistant quartermaster-general has been considered equivalent to the command of a regiment as a service qualifying for the rank of colonel and of major general. For instance, my predecessor, who has given evidence here to-day, Colonel Honble. William Feilding, of the Coldstream Guards, being already by his position as an officer in the Coldstream Guards a captain and lieutenant-colonel, on the completion of five years' service as assistant adjutant-general in Dublin, in which I relieved him, became thereby a colonel in the army; and from his position as a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the guards he still continued and does continue on the full pay of the army. Of course I do not, in any degree, invidiously draw attention to the difference between the officers of the guards and the officers of the line in that respect, but I merely mention it because this individual instance happens to illustrate the point I am drawing attention to. My position is, on the contrary, that I not only lapse to the position of major unattached, but by the deprivation of the privilege of exchange, I am, on the completion of my staff service, as far as I can see, debarred from ever coming on to full pay again, although I have had the long service which I have mentioned. Consequently by being kept on half-pay I am debarred from exercising any privileges, or advantages, of my military rank as colonel, and am, moreover, debarred from completing the balance of the time which is necessary for my retirement on full pay.

1197. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is 30 years?—That is 30 years. As a further illustration of what I have been saying I should like to mention that, since the introduction of the present regulations, a new rule appears to have come to the surface; that is to say, that no officer is eligible for the command of a brigade depôt (which is considered equivalent to the command of a battalion of infantry) who has not previously attained the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel; that is a rule which was never heard of before. Its operation in my case is that about 20 colonels, who are for periods of from four to five years my juniors as colonels in the army, and many of them my juniors as regards length of service in the army, are commanding brigade depôts; for which I am ineligible, and ineligible simply from the fact of my not having attained the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel, which is the very rank which the intervention of the abolition of purchase prevented my attaining, as I might otherwise reasonably have expected to do, on the 1st of April 1872. I do not know whether I have made that point clear.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Lord Penzance.*) I think so.

(*Witness.*) I do not wish to be understood as complaining in any way of the abolition of purchase, to which I have always been personally opposed, I, like other officers in the army, cheerfully accept any change which may be considered beneficial to the State. I only point out that the present regulations, or the manner in which the present system of things has been administered, bears hardly upon myself.

1198. (*Mr. Ward Hunt*). I think you have stated that you have now no means of completing your 30 years' service?—None whatsoever.

1199. Is that quite accurate?—Quite so, I think.

1200. Are you not now qualified for a staff appointment?—Yes.

1201. And would not service on a staff appointment complete your 30 years' service?—I am not prepared to give a positive answer upon that point, because I really do not know; but I believe that it would not, because, as I understand it, an officer must be on full pay of a regiment, in order to retire on full pay. The substance of what I wish to point out is simply this, that by what I am certain is an oversight, for it never could have been intended, the operation of the present regulations, and the way in which the present state of things is administered, is peculiarly hard upon a class of officers upon whom I am sure that no change could have been intended to operate disadvantageously.

1202. *Chairman.*) You say "a class of officers," will you be good enough to define the class of officers included in that category?—I am speaking of officers who, having served five years in the staff rank of assistant adjutant-general, or assistant quartermaster-general, have reverted to half-pay by the expiring of their regulated term of staff service, and who by the deprivation of the privilege of exchange are, during the existing state of things, debarred by any effort of their own from returning to full pay.

1203. (*Lord Penzance.*) So as to get their full pay retirement?—So as either to get their full pay re-

tirement or, as I have pointed out in my case, to come into beneficial enjoyment of the rank which they otherwise hold, that is to say, their colonel's rank in the army.

1204. (*Chairman.*) You mean that you are deprived of the power of purchasing the exchange. The exchange would only have been by purchase?—I said in my previous evidence, the other day, that if I had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel unattached, for which I hoped, it would have cost me 2,000*l.* to return from half-pay to full pay in that rank; and that is a privilege which at present is taken away. It is not for me to say whether it is a desirable privilege for an officer to exercise. I wish to explain merely that the present regulations operate in a double way to the disadvantage of officers in my position, namely; partly by the abolition of purchase having, as it were, caught them unexpectedly on a certain date, and therefore having prevented their attaining a rank to which, in point of length of service, they were equitably entitled, or to which they might reasonably look forward; and partly by the taking away of the privilege of exchange. There is another point upon which I am prejudiced by the present regulations, which did not before occur to me, and which has been suggested to me by the questions (Nos. 1200 and 1201) which the Commissioners put just now, namely, that supposing that I were brought back to full pay on the staff, and completed my 30 years' service, at the completion of that time I should only be entitled to retire on full pay as a major, and not as a lieutenant-colonel, making a difference to me of 91*l.* a year, for life, less than I should have received on retirement under the former state of things.

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bt., V.C., C.B.

21 Nov. 1873.

COLONEL RICHARD BATESON (1st Life Guards), examined.

1205. (*Witness.*) I should like to say a few words, more particularly with respect to the five years' rule. I joined the service in March 1849. I purchased all my steps at the regimental price up to my majority. In 1872 I obtained the regiment under the new system without purchase, but for upwards of 50 years my predecessors also obtained the regiment without purchase under the old system, in fact, since the year 1821 the 1st Life Guards has not been bought, if it was bought then, which I have not been able to discover, all the lieutenant-colonels until the last having retained the command of the regiment until they were made major-generals. Under the new system I have obtained it without purchase, but I should probably have had to purchase it under the old system. Under the new system, in May 1877, namely, in three and a half years, I shall be placed on compulsory half-pay (on what is called half-pay), unless specially re-appointed. Now half-pay is in reality no pay at all. Although purchase is done away with, yet when I am put on half-pay I must pay 4,500*l.*, for which I shall receive 11*s.* a day. There is not an insurance office in England which would not gladly take that 4,500*l.* and give me better interest for the money.

1206. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by being obliged to pay 4,500*l.*?—The Commissioners keep me out of my money. Formerly you paid it in to the agents on going upon half-pay; I now must either leave that 4,500*l.* in the hands of the Purchase Commissioners, and receive only 11*s.* a day for it, forfeiting the right to sell it when I am 60 years of age, or I must leave the service altogether; and, of course, I should not get a penny of pension, or anything at all.

Col. R. Bateson.

1207. You mean that you do not receive your 4,500*l.* when you go upon half-pay?—Yes, it is kept back from me. A non-purchase officer does not pay it, but I have to pay it, being a purchase officer, although purchase is abolished.

1208. (*Lord Penzance.*) Under the old system you would have done the same?—Yes; but under the old system I could have remained in command of my regiment until I was major-general, receiving 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* a day. There is another thing, the major of my regiment is liable to be placed on half-pay the same day as myself. I shall only receive the half-pay of an infantry lieutenant-colonel, while my major will receive the same pay, he being major and lieutenant-colonel. With regard to the over-regulation price, no questions were ever asked. An officer was asked whether his money was ready. The regimental price was always understood, and the officer always paid his money without making any distinction between regulation and an over-regulation price. I may mention that 20,000*l.* was once offered for an exchange into the 1st Life Guards to command the regiment. I state that in order to show the value of the regiment.

1209. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other officer who wishes to make any statement?

COLONEL CHARLES C. FRASER, V.C., C.B. (late 11th Hussars), examined.

(*Witness.*) My Lord, I wish to speak of the position of adjutants of cavalry. The adjutant of my late regiment, the 11th Hussars, came from the ranks with the prospect in time of obtaining a troop. He was appointed adjutant of the 11th Hussars in 1864. As I induced him to become my adjutant, I feel responsible for his position, and, as he is serving in India, I beg to be allowed to bring his case forward.

1210. (*Chairman.*) I think that his case does not differ from the other cases which we have had very clearly put before us; it is only an additional instance; it is the case of a gentleman receiving his commission who has come from the ranks, and he expected his commission in due course, which he could have sold for a considerable sum of money?—I believe that the position of adjutants of cavalry is rather different. Lieutenant Taylor is now within two of getting his troop, and should he stay on, according to the old rules, it is, of course, a very valuable commission, but should he obtain it under the new rules, of course it is only the difference of daily pay, which, in the adjutant's case, is particularly small; he loses the extra half-crown of a lieutenant.

1211. He would obtain the value of a captain's commission, in the one case, and he gets the value of a lieutenant's commission; is not that the case?—There is a little difference in the warrant concerning the adjutants. If Lieutenant Taylor sells out now, or at any time before he becomes a captain, he will receive the regulation price, 700*l.*, and the over-regulation price, 610*l.*, making a total of 1,310*l.* Should he, however, make up his mind to wait until he is a captain, and sell out as such, he will be allowed regulation 1,025*l.*, over-regulation 610*l.*, making a total of 1,635*l.* Had purchase not been abolished, and had Lieutenant Taylor remained on in the regiment until he had obtained his troop, when he had served 20 years, including service in the ranks, at the rate of two years in the ranks for one as an officer, he would have been able to sell out for regulation price, 1,800*l.* and over-regulation, 2,775*l.*, making a total of 4,575*l.* It must be borne in mind that the 100*l.* for each year's foreign service, and 50*l.* for each year's home service, is now lost; also that the money which could be made by exchanging to infantry from cavalry is likewise lost; and if an officer goes on half-pay after 25 years' service he only gets the over-regulation price of the rank which he held at the date mentioned in the Act, and he is unable before 25 years to go upon half-pay at all. The half-pay of a lieutenant is 4*s.* 8*d.* a day, and of a captain 7*s.* 6*d.* The case of the adjutant of the 11th Hussars is the case of the adjutants of cavalry. And if I might in closing read the case of Captain Harran of the 4th Dragoon Guards, I think that it would exemplify all the cases. Captain Harran's statement is as follows: "I beg leave respectively to represent that I was "appointed cornet in the Crimea in February 1855,

Col. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B.

Col. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B.

21 Nov. 1873.

" from regimental serjeant-major, after nine years " service in the ranks, and was then appointed " adjutant. In March 1857 I was promoted lieu- " tenant, and after having been purchased over 15 " times I obtained my captaincy by the promotion " of Colonel Shute to major-general on the 8th " December 1871. As the purchase system was " abolished on the 1st November, only five weeks " before, I lose in the value of my captaincy 2,775*l.*, " being 1,100*l.* the regulation value, and 1,675*l.* " the over-regulation sum usual in the regiment. " This to me is a very serious loss indeed, as I had " for years, when allowing myself to be so often " superseded, looked forward to the value of a cap- " taincy, or any higher commission which I might " obtain, as a handsome provision for life; but by " the sudden introduction of the new system I find " myself, all at once, deprived of this, as well as " of numerous other advantages. E. HARRAN, Captain " 4th Dragoon Guards."

1212. (*Chairman.*) Are there any other gentlemen who have any new facts to give us; if not, we will adjourn the meeting?

MAJOR F. DRAGE (late Depôt Battalion), examined.

Major F. Drage.

(*Witness.*) The way in which I suffer from the new Act of Parliament is simply this, that after having been 17 years on full pay I was placed on compulsory half-pay at the disbanding of depôt battalions. At the reduction of the depôt battalions I was placed on compulsory half-pay as a major, I had then been for very nearly eight years adjutant of a depôt battalion; I was entitled two years before that time to my majority by the Queen's Regulations in those days; after six years service I was entitled to my majority, but I preferred to stay on. I was very fond of my profession, I had no idea of purchase being done away with. I preferred to stay on to get my majority in the service. I made the service my profession, and I loved it very much, and had no idea of going. The fact of my being adjutant of a depôt battalion for eight years will prove that I cannot have been a very bad soldier, I meant to make it my profession for life. I should have stayed on and should (as I expected when I first joined the service) have purchased my steps up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in due course, unless any accident of health or misbehaviour or anything of that sort, had prevented me from doing so. I fully expected that in due course I should get my lieutenant-colonelcy. By serving 10 years more time I could have retired on 365*l.* a year, and should have got a large bonus from the regiment, instead of which I only get 1,012*l.* I have purchased everything excepting my majority. I am thrown out in the world to begin life again, and have nothing but 50*l.* a year pension. In 10 years' time I could have received 365*l.* a year. I should have continued in a profession which I loved, and I should have got my full pay on retirement and a large bonus.

1213. (*Chairman.*) You contemplated purchasing the intermediate steps ?—I purchased everthing except my majority; I was prepared to purchase everything; I should only have had to purchase my lieutenant-colonelcy.

1214. How much would you have had to pay for it ?—I was prepared to give 1,000*l.* to exchange back on to full pay.

1215. And then you must have paid for the lieutenant-colonelcy ?—Yes, or I might have got it by a death vacancy. That was according to the old régime.

1216. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It is one of the cases of compulsory half-pay by reduction, the officer being debarred by the Act from exchanging on to full pay, and from the prospective benefits.

(*Witness.*) That is to say, an officer who intended to follow the profession as a livelihood.

1217. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I believe that in consequence of the hopelessness of your prospects you have been forced out of the service ?—I may say that I have been absolutely kicked out of the service, from no fault of my own.

1218. (*Lord Penzance.*) Have you retired ?—I retired on the 31st of last year, receiving 1,012*l.* above what I had paid. I got 2,812*l.* 10*s.* and I had paid 1,800*l.*, I lose all chance of over-regulation money, and I lose the 100*l.* over-regulation money which I paid for my lieutenancy; I got my company at the regulation price.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) My lord, the half-pay officers who were called the other day wish to state that they never received any over-regulation money upon going upon half-pay, or bonus from the regiment.

Adjourned to Friday, 5th December, at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 12th December 1873.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN MCCOURT examined.

Lieut.-Col. J. McCourt.

12 Dec. 1873.

1219. (*Chairman.*) In what regiment are you ?—I was in the Military Train. I have sold out.

1220. I suppose that you have seen the evidence which has been taken before us ?—Yes, I have read it all.

1221. Have you any additional points to state ?—I did not see any case represented by any officer who had sold out, and I therefore wish to make a statement to the Commissioners.

1222. Will you be good enough to state how you have been affected ?—I was upwards of 12 years a regimental major in the Military Train, for six years of which time I was the senior major of my regiment; and had the Military Train not been reduced I might reasonably have expected to attain the next step in my corps, in a short time, as there were three lieutenant-colonels in it above me, of very long service, all of whom before the present time could have retired on full pay. I commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Military Train and the corps in Ireland for nine years, and am in possession of testimonials from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and other officers of high rank as to the manner in which I have performed my duties at stations at home and abroad, and in the field. I was, without being consulted in the matter, placed on half-pay as lieutenant-colonel. I was not asked whether I would accept the half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy or not.

1223. When was that ?—In 1870 when the new Act came into force.

(*Lord Penzance.*) 1870 would be before the new Act.

Lieut.-Col. J. McCourt.

12 Dec. 1878.

1224. (*Chairman.*) You were reduced, I suppose?—I was reduced on compulsory half-pay.

1225. Not under the Act?—The Act affected me as I will show afterwards.

1226. But that was before the Act?—I was placed on half-pay as lieutenant-colonel, but I would rather have remained as senior major and brevet lieutenant-colonel in my regiment, with the near prospect of promotion, pay, position, and other advantages, than to be compulsorily placed on half-pay as lieutenant-colonel on about 200*l.* a year, with not only a pecuniary loss of more than 100*l.* a year; but an end was thereby put to my professional career, at a comparatively early age. Had I not been compulsorily placed on half-pay I could this year have retired on full-pay, with 365*l.* a year, and the rank of colonel. My case is a peculiarly hard one. Another officer of about my service, a major in a line regiment (and not the senior as I was) whose regiment was not reduced, had a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy offered to him, at the same time as I received mine, he accepted it, because the juniors in his regiments gave him a very large sum to make a vacancy. This officer did not purchase any of his steps, and sold out lately with the over regulation sum which he had received in his regiment, and the regulation price of his commission; but by the reduction of my regiment, and no prospect of being brought again to full-pay (I applied several times to His Royal Highness) I could not obtain the over regulation price to which I consider I was entitled. I can give the officer's name; and very many, if not all, who accepted a step on half-pay received large sums before going voluntarily on half-pay, because their regiments were not broken up. I not only suffer by my regiment being reduced, and am placed on compulsory half-pay, but also am denied the privileges granted to officers on full-pay on retiring being thus injuriously affected twice over, I applied to sell my commission because I had no prospect of being brought in to serve, having repeatedly applied without success to His Royal Highness the Duke to be re-appointed, and in case of my death my family would lose the price of my commission. I have Mr. Cardwell's, and Mr. Gladstone's statements here, saying what they will do for officers, but they will not get what they are by right entitled to. I would also mention the way in which the officers are now treated on retiring, as compared with the way in which they were treated before. Formerly if I sent in my papers I was treated like a gentleman.

1227. (*Chairman.*) We have nothing to do with that. In what way are you affected by the new Act which abolishes purchase?—I was put on compulsory half pay.

1228. That was before the Act?—Yes; but if the Act had not passed I should probably have been brought in again as a lieutenant-colonel.

1229. You had the chance of being brought in again?—Yes, but I am now debarred from all that, because, I believe that Mr. Cardwell has made a rule that he will not bring in any officers who like myself had been compulsorily placed on half-pay with a step of rank; at least, I have not seen any who have been brought in, and I have repeatedly applied to be brought in without any success. My claim is not only for what I consider I am entitled to as over-regulation price, but I have lost my position. I am a comparatively young man and had a very good position. I was six years senior major of my regiment, and all at once I was placed upon half-pay and my prospects were destroyed for life, in a military point of view. I consider that I have been very badly and unfairly treated, and with great injustice.

MAJOR EDMUND D. SMITH, half-pay, late 95th Regiment, examined.

Major E. D. Smith.

(*Witness.*) I have been now for nearly 21 years in the army with full-pay and half-pay, and the abolition of purchase which was created in November 1871, has affected my prospects very much. I entered the service early in 1853 as an ensign by purchase, and went with my regiment in March 1854, as one of the army of occupation to Turkey, with which I served all through Varna and towards the Danube, and came back again with it and landed with my regiment at Old Fort on the 14th of September. I was through the Crimean Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege and sorties. I got my lieutenancy without purchase in consequence of the augmentation of the army, and I got my company without purchase in consequence of the severe mauling which my regiment had at Alma. We had 19 officers knocked over. I came home and was very ill through a serious wound which I received in the trenches, and through illness contracted in the Crimea and in Turkey. I went out again to join my regiment in India and was through the whole of the campaign in India with Sir Hugh Rose in 1857 and 1858. I came home very ill, and then wanted either to exchange from my regiment, or desired promotion in any way, when the Duke could transfer me into another regiment, or to buy an unattached majority which I afterwards did. I recruited my health, and was recommended by the medical board to go out. I went out again to join my regiment, and I came home again seriously affected by fever and dysentery contracted in Aden and Kurrachee in Scinde. When I came home, I had no alternative but to exchange to a regiment at home, and revert to the bottom of the list as Captain or else to get my promotion, and the Duke, in consideration of my services (which I have in writing from the late military secretary) allowed me to purchase this boon. It was a boon at the time, and I should have acquired through it a great many privileges hereafter, if this Army Bill had not passed, which I shall show to your Lordship presently.

1230. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is to say, you purchased your unattached majority?—Yes, and I gave the same price for it as I should have done in my regiment, and in doing so I lost in a monetary sense, but it was with the prospect of bettering myself. I actually lost 2*s.* 1*d.* a day; at present I only get 9*s.* 6*d.* a day. I purchased my majority in 1866. I have been for nearly eight years a major, and the difference of pay between what I have received as a major and what I was receiving as a captain is this. I was receiving as a captain 11*s.* 7*d.* I actually paid 1,400*l.* to get less pay, which I am now doing. I am getting 2*s.* 1*d.* a day less, after having paid 1,400*l.* for the accommodation, but I was compelled to do it; I had no alternative. I was broken down in health with wounds and disease. I, however, did it knowing that I could always have the power of exchanging, and the Duke was very considerate, and said that as soon as he had an opportunity he would bring me in, but I waited so long that I offered as much as 1,000*l.* to get back again to full pay. I made that known, and one exchange was nearly negotiated, but it broke through. If it had not broken through, I know that the Duke would have allowed the exchange, for I was so told, and if that had been the case I should now have been on full pay and should have been allowed to sell from a regiment. I could have done so before the Army Bill passed, and I should have got a large amount beyond my regulation price, but I am now precluded from that. I did not purchase some of my steps, and I have not served 20 years on full pay: I lose the difference as respects my half-pay time; not only do I lose the over-regulation amount, but I actually lose the money which I intended to have got by serving again, which I should have done four or five years ago.

1231. (*Chairman.*) But, according to your statement, you have served your full time on full pay?—No, I have not.

1232. Every year abroad reckons as two, does it not.—No, it does not on half-pay. It is 100*l.* for

Major E. D. Smith.

12 Dec. 1873.

every year abroad, and 50*l.* for every year at home as long as you are serving on full pay. I am on half-pay and have been so for nearly eight years. On the first of May next year, I shall have completed eight years on half-pay as a major.

1233. (*Lord Penzance.*) You had your full pay from 1853, when you entered, up to 1866?—Yes. I am going to fill an appointment, as to which I do not know whether it will count towards my full service or not, but I fancy that it will not do so.

1234. Then the way in which the Act affects you is, that you are not able to exchange back to full pay, which would give you a benefit in two ways. First, the benefit of the commission which you could then sell; and, secondly, that you would be able to work out your 20 years, and so to get the full value of your non-purchase commission?—Not quite that. There are two or three ways in which it affects me. The first is, that if I had served for 20 years in a regiment, or anywhere, on full-pay, I could have got the full value of my commissions, whether I had purchased them or not. I did purchase some of my steps but not having purchased all and having been obliged to go on half-pay it has prevented my getting the difference to which I should have been entitled if this bill had not passed. 3,200*l.* is the regulated value of a majority, in addition to any sum I could have got in any regiment to which I could have exchanged.

1235. (*Chairman.*) You could only have exchanged to a regiment by paying for the exchange?—I had two ways of doing it. His Royal Highness promised me that he would do so as soon as he could on account of my services, but he stated that the chances were very small, that his patronage was not very great, but, that as soon as he could he would do so. Then there was another way in which it affected me. If the Army Bill had not passed it was my full intention, even if the Duke did not serve me in that way, to have paid out of my pocket another 1,000*l.*, so that I could have got in as junior major, and could have completed my 20 years, and I know that had I exchanged into one or two regiments I should have commanded the regiment, and I should have been enabled to secure not only the price of my majority, but the regulated price of my lieutenant-colonelcy, and the over regulation price also. I could have got that for a certainty because I am living, but I am now deprived of that, and can never get it. In addition to the prospective advantages before me, of course if I could have commanded a regiment I should have put in my claim after six years to be full colonel, and I could have gone on to be major-general, but now I can never be a major-general unless they bring me in to serve, which I do not desire, the time has now gone by. It is a serious loss to me, because I have a wife and a family, and this is a part of my property.

(*Chairman.*) I think that we understand your case. We have had cases of the same kind.

Captain Edward F. Browne, 35th Regiment, examined.

Captain E. F. Browne.

(*Witness.*) Sir Percy Herbert has already given an outline of my case to the Commissioners, and I have to thank him very much for his kindness in doing so, but as my case is a very exceptional one, I wish with your permission, to represent it for myself. Before entering into detail I would desire to give a short sketch of the grounds on which I proceed. Eleven years ago I was a captain in the Indian army, and had certain rights which were guaranteed to me by Act of Parliament, I was offered the option of exchanging these rights for privileges and advantages under the Purchase system. For reasons which, if you will allow me, I will state by and bye, I was induced to accept these terms. Since then these terms have been so changed and modified, that the whole spirit of the implied contract is altered. I find myself deprived of what I looked on as to some extent equivalent advantages for those which I relinquished, and I consequently occupy a position in which I would never have voluntarily placed myself. I therefore conceive that I have an equitable claim to revert to the terms of my old contract which I gave up for conditions on the stability of which I fully relied, but which the State can now no longer fulfil. I entered the Indian army on the 4th November 1854, and became captain on the 6th June 1862, having had a rapid run of promotion, owing to the Indian Mutiny, throughout the whole of which I served. On the amalgamation of the royal and Indian services, officers of the latter were invited to volunteer for general service. This they could do in two ways—first, by joining the non-purchase regiments, retaining their pensions, &c., and secondly, by joining the purchase branch on vacancies caused by the removal of line officers to the Indian staff corps. In doing this they would relinquish their Indian pension, &c., receiving in lieu the advantages and privileges of purchase. This latter course was evidently much to the advantage of the State, as it would save the pension of officers accepting these terms, and the ultimate sale of their commission would not be met by the State. I was induced to accept these terms by the following considerations. First, the hope of more rapid promotion by purchase. Secondly, to avoid serving in a climate which did not agree with me, exchanging when necessary, and thirdly, to secure the full value of all steps which I might hereafter attain either by purchase or otherwise. I therefore applied for and obtained a transfer to the 35th Foot, joining as junior captain on the 24th March 1863. Could the abolition of purchase have been foreseen, it is not likely that I would have forfeited my pension to secure its advantages, when I might have joined one of the non-purchase regiments and have retained my pension, receiving in addition a bonus ranging from 2,000*l.* to 1,000*l.* or 800*l.*, according to the position which I might have held in the list of captains in November 1871, when purchase was stopped. To this it may be objected that I should have had to pay for each step in succession in a non-purchase regiment, but I should have carried with me on joining, the value of my company either 1,000*l.* or 800*l.*, and might fairly have relied on getting some steps without subscribing towards them. (In the Indian army the bonus paid to an officer on retirement was made up by subscription amongst all his juniors, each contributing according to his position and the advantage derived.) So that had my position in a non-purchase corps been worth, say 1,500*l.* in November 1871, I should not, under the circumstances, have myself paid more than 300*l.* or 400*l.* towards it. That I should have stood high in any one of the regiments may be gathered from the fact that I am now senior to every captain in the late non-purchase regiments of infantry. My regimental position of 8th captain on an establishment of 10, after serving for 10½ years as a captain in the 35th regiment (I have been 10½ years in virtually getting up two places); shows that I have hitherto derived no advantage from purchase, and consequently that when purchase was abolished, all the advantages which I had looked for were still prospective. These advantages have now dwindled down to the payment of 1,800*l.* regulation money, together with 450*l.* over-regulation, making a total of 2,250*l.*, or if I should serve on, I may after 25 years' service have a chance of getting the half-pay of a brevet major (I never can aspire to be higher than that, standing as I do at present), receiving 146*l.* per annum, and losing the value of my commission. These I respectfully maintain can hardly be considered the terms for which I gave up the certainty of a liberal pension, and the bonus in addition. Rather than enter the non-purchase branch of the line, I relinquished my pension, and now find that I have done so to no purpose, as I am in a non-purchase service after all. I have already memorialized the Secretary of State for India through, and I believe with the favourable recommendation of

His Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief, but without avail. In conclusion I have been most anxious to state my case fully to your Lordships in the hope that if it should please you to report favourably upon it, Her Majesty's government may be induced to place me on the same footing as my old comrades, the officers of the Indian army now serving in the late non-purchase regiments, thereby restoring to me what I gave up on so utterly different an understanding.

1236. (*Chairman.*) You have had to a great extent what may be called ill-luck?—I do not complain of my ill-luck.

1237. You are now eighth captain on an establishment of ten?—Yes, and I have been for 10½ years a captain in my present regiment; but I do not complain of that.

1238. Suppose that the luck had been the other way, and that you had got up to the top of the list of captains?—I should then have certainly been in a better position than I now occupy, but unless I had obtained a real step in rank, it could hardly have been said that I had derived any positive advantage, while in a non-purchase corps each step would have entitled me to a higher bonus, and in addition to this I should have had my pension. I now find that I have lost my pension, and shall only receive 2,250*l.* in exchange for it, whereas I should have received, say 1,500*l.* bonus in a non-purchase regiment, besides my pension. I was offered 1,500*l.* over-regulation money the day before purchase was abolished, but it did not suit me to take it.

Capt. E. F. Browne.

12 Dec. 1873.

MAJOR EDWARD WHYTE, half-pay, unattached, late Royal Canadian Rifles, examined.

(*Witness.*) On the 30th of March 1858, I was gazetted to an ensigncy without purchase in the late Royal Canadian Rifles. I purchased my lieutenancy on the 9th April 1859, paying 100*l.* over regulation. On the 12th of May 1863, I purchased my company, giving 700*l.* over-regulation. My majority I purchased on the 13th of June 1868, paying 1,015*l.* over-regulation, and on the 7th of November in the same year I paid 100*l.* to become the senior major of the regiment. In regulation prices I therefore spent 2,750*l.* and in over-regulation 1,915*l.* I also wish to state, that I purchased my several steps to avoid being myself purchased over, and that when I bought my lieutenancy I was the senior ensign of my regiment.

1239. (*Chairman.*) How could you have been purchased over?—If I had not purchased, the next ensign below me would have done so.

1240. As senior ensign you could have insisted upon the regulation price?—But the man would not have gone unless I had given him something, and the next man would have given it. Therefore although I was the senior I was obliged to pay for it. In 1870, owing to the disbandment of my regiment I was placed on compulsory half-pay, and had this event not taken place, I should have got my lieutenant-colonelcy early in 1871 by the retirement of Colonel Hibbert.

1241. Why?—Because Colonel Hibbert wrote me a letter to the effect that he wished to leave. He became a full colonel in April, and the regiment was disbanded 31st of March. He did not wish to retire before he was a full colonel, and when he wished to sell the officers did not care to buy in a regiment that was about to be disbanded, or rather actually was; Colonel Hibbert, therefore, by the disbandment of the regiment lost his over-regulation money, and I lost my promotion. The junior major of my late regiment, the four senior captains, and some lieutenants, got steps of unattached promotion without purchase, but though professionally and pecuniarily I lost more by the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Rifles than any other officer in it, having been for seventeen months the senior major, I got nothing to compensate me for my great loss; and I am I believe at the present moment the only officer of my late regiment on half pay. Under the old system I had every reason to suppose, by letters received from the Horse Guards, that I should be restored to full pay, and I should then have been enabled either to purchase further promotion or to sell for the full value of my commission. Although my name is noted by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Cammanding-in-Chief for restoration to full pay "whenever a suitable "opportunity presents itself," I shall when that time arrives receive in pay 20*l.* per annum less than I had five years ago; I shall have to revert to the position of junior major, to rise from which I in 1868, paid 100*l.* and moreover the appointment of regimental major is now for only five years. Being debarred from exchanging from half to full pay I am now unable to rise in my profession, which until the the Act of 1871 was passed, I had every reason to expect I should have done, and further, by being kept on compulsory half-pay, I am unable to complete the necessary years of service to enable me to retire on full pay. A few of my brother officers who were restored to full pay prior to November 1871, and who have since sold, or who may hereafter sell, received or will receive their over-regulation money, whilst I, because I was caught on temporary half-pay in November 1871, and have had therefore a longer period of half-pay, in itself a great grievance, must be further punished by the loss of 1,915*l.* The injury done to me by the disbandment of my regiment should be, I respectfully submit, a motive for treating me rather with indulgence than with exceptional harshness, and I therefore ask that my misfortune in being caught on temporary half-pay in November 1871, should not be imputed to me as a fault of my own causing, and that I should be treated in all respects as regards the working of the Act, as if I had been on full pay of the Royal Canadian Rifles on that date. I am now kept in enforced idleness, though most willing to serve anywhere and in any regiment of the line, receiving the miserable half-pay of 173*l.* per annum, which is less than 3¾ per cent. interest on the capital I invested, and in which, moreover, I have but a life interest. At the age of 18 I entered the army, intending to make it a profession, and I have still the same desire if, after more than three years of half-pay the authorities will only restore me to the position which I purchased from them in 1868, believing at the time when I did so, that I was buying a commission which would always command the same price as I paid for it, and which I might at any time sell under the same conditions as I bought. That is my statement.

Major E. Whyte.

1242. Did you buy an unattached majority?—No; I was the senior major. I bought my regimental majority, and in addition, after being junior major, I paid to become senior major.

1243. You say that you purchased from the authorities?—I bought from the Government. I paid the Government 1,400*l.* for my majority.

1244. How did the Government get that money?—I had to pay it to the Government. I do not know the way in which they got it, but the commercial value was 1,400*l.*

1245. Was not it given to the other officer?—I have nothing to say to that. I paid the army agent 1,400*l.*, and I paid the officer retiring 1,015*l.* I can never complete the necessary years of service, and I only get the little interest of 173*l.* per annum for nearly 5,200*l.*, including the value of my ensigncy.

MAJOR EDWIN R. WETHERED examined.

(*Witness.*) I appear before you under the following circumstances. Seeing that nearly all classes of purchase officers have been represented, and ours being a special class, I have been requested by several officers

Major E. R. Wethered.

Major E. R. Wethered.

12 Dec. 1873.

similarly situated, to state our cases before you. We are army paymasters at present, holding purchase commissions, and are immediately affected by the regulation of the Forces Act, 1871. I will briefly state our case to you, which is this: an indispensable qualification for an army paymastership under the regulations of 1848 was, that the candidate must hold rank not under that of first lieutenant. The understanding upon the faith of which an officer accepted the office was, that he should temporarily relinquish his combatant commission, reserving a right to revert thereto should he deem it expedient either for the purpose of rejoining a regiment, to serve and obtain promotion, or to realise the regulation and over-regulation price of his commission. In thus relinquishing his combatant commission its value became an immediate profit to the State, as either the officers in the grades below who obtained a step of rank by his removal from the regiment were compelled to purchase such promotion, the proceeds passing directly to the credit of the Exchequer, or the half-pay list was relieved of the cost of an officer of corresponding rank who replaced him in the regiment. Under these regulations we were precluded from selling out in our regiments previously to being appointed paymasters, and realizing if a captain about 2,600*l.*, and if a lieutenant about 1,000*l.* After we had thus accepted the appointment this qualification was dispensed with, and not only did civilians, officers, and non-commissioned officers from the ranks become eligible for the appointment, but a large number of officers who had been previously serving with us on full-pay, including many captains, were allowed to sell out, realising the regulation and over-regulation value of their commissions, being afterwards appointed paymasters. The approximate numbers of each class now serving as paymasters, appointed in conformity with the regulations of 1848, are as follows:—Holding saleable commissions there are seven captains and 51 lieutenants. There are also seven ensigns holding saleable commissions, but who were not appointed in strict conformity with those regulations, and besides there are 25 quartermasters, officers from the ranks, holding non-saleable commissions, and 89 civilians, including a large number of officers who have sold out, and realised their money. All officers, including paymasters, employed in the control department, who formerly served in the combatant branches, are allowed to receive the value of their former commissions. We are the only class of officers serving on full-pay, holding what may be termed latent purchase commissions, and the only non-combatant branch of the army, as well as only a section of our own immediate department, who have not been permitted to realise the value of those former commissions which we have either paid for, or earned by long service; hence our exceptional positions. Doing away with the requirement of rank as above set forth, was virtually raising the pay and cost of employment of paymasters subsequently appointed. As a consequence of not taking into account the invested capital retained in the hands of the Government, our longer and more experienced services are retained at a far less expense to the State than those of other subsequently appointed, and under conditions which having been dispensed with in their case, should in equity cease to exist in ours.

1246. (*Chairman.*) They were dispensed with before the Act. We are thereby placed at a decided pecuniary disadvantage as regards our incomes, and risk of loss of capital at death, in comparison with a majority of paymasters in our own department serving side by side with us, and discharging like duties, but employed without these vested requirements; or who, having received the value of their former commissions enjoy in addition to their pay the use and interest of the money, which is secured to their families, instead of being kept from them, as in our cases. Originally, we all served in purchase corps, but having limited means and not being in position to pay largely over-regulation, we found it hopeless to expect advancement to the higher grades, and not liking to borrow money which would in the event of death have involved our families in pecuniary difficulties, or to stop the promotion of our brother officers, we reluctantly quitted the combatant branches, accepting regimental paymasterships where we could enjoy the society of our brother officers, and be in a sort of independent position. It will therefore be understood how dissatisfied we feel at having our money thus tied up when others similarly employed enjoy the benefit of their previously earned commissions; and, as a consequence instead of deriving any benefit from our former commissions, we suffer a material as well as a rankling injury, for had we never given such service we should now be richer by the money, sunk in our commissions, and should not have sacrificed some of the best years of our lives without due recompence or consideration. The only condition on which we are allowed to receive the simple regulation value of our former commissions is, that we shall relinquish all claim for the service given under which we attained to that rank, and in addition thereto shall go about our business, and surrender our paymaster's commissions with all claim for subsequent service given, and all claim to increased pay as well as retirement earned in a capacity separate and distinct from that under which we hold our latent combatant commissions. These particulars will explain to your Lordships how we, as paymasters, still injuriously and in an exceptional manner, retain latent purchase commissions. Our former combatant rank has been so completely ignored under the warrants now in force, that many of us have since their promulgation been superseded both in pay and rank; and while the regulation of the Forces Act makes no provision for, or even reference to, our class, we are nevertheless injuriously affected by its provisions, as we are thereby prevented from receiving large sums for exchange as heretofore, and in the event of desiring or being compelled to revert to our former rank, we are now precluded from realising over-regulation money as heretofore. That, my Lord, is the statement of our case.

1247. In your case, supposing that the Act had not passed, what could you have done which you have been prevented from doing?—I could have got 1,000*l.* for an exchange with another paymaster or anyone who had an interest could have got the vacancy. I could have got perhaps 1,000*l.* for the position which I hold, and I could have gone back to my regiment and could have realised some over-regulation money, but now I can no longer do so.

1248. (*Lord Penzance*). I understand you to say that when you became a paymaster you retain your original commission?—Yes.

1249. Before the Act passed could you have sold that commission?—Not without reverting, although a great number had been allowed to sell. If I had resigned my commission and had reverted to my former captain's commission in a regiment, I could have joined that regiment and could have sold out.

1250. (*Chairman.*) Would you have been a supernumerary captain?—No; I could have reverted to a regiment where there was a vacancy.

1251. (*Lord Penzance.*) Could you have claimed it as a right?—Decidedly, I could have claimed the right to revert, and, moreover, I could have been sent back as a punishment, or I could have been sent back if I had been placed on half-pay compulsorily, and did not feel inclined to serve again as paymasters.

1252. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Supposing that you had gone back, could you have reverted to your regiment?—No; I could not have gone back to my original regiment, but I could have done so on a vacancy.

1253. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean that you could have claimed to go back as captain on a vacancy in any regiment in the service?—Any regiment to which the Duke appointed me.

1254. It depended entirely upon the discretion of the Duke?—Yes; but I could in that way have obtained my over-regulation money. There are men serving by my side who have not purchased but who

have got their money, which I have not. Of course I have considered the purchase question a good deal.

1255. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You could have gone back on the same conditions as a half-pay officer could have gone back?—Yes.

1256. (*Lord Penzance.*) But you cannot do so now?—No, not to recover over-regulation money.

1257. (*Chairman.*) How could you have exchanged?—I, for instance, could have exchanged with an officer, and created a vacancy. The gentleman who wanted the post could have made interest and have got it, and I could have reverted.

1258. That is not exchange; how could you have exchanged?—I could have exchanged with another paymaster.

1259. (*Mr. Hunt.*) The appointment which you held was one which was coveted by a great many officers?—Yes, at one time, but now officers would not sink their combatant commissions as they could first realize their money previously to being gazetted paymasters.

1260. And if it was allowed at head quarters you could have exchanged with another officer who coveted the post?—Yes. There were many ways in which we could have exchanged. We could altogether have given up the paymastership and have created a vacancy, and somebody would have given us a sum to do so, and having created a vacancy we could have reverted.

1261. (*Lord Penzance.*) Taking the first place which was vacant, but there might not have been one vacant at the time?—There are generally some places vacant.

1262. (*Chairman.*) You talk of reverting?—I could not have gone back to my regiment, but I could have reverted to the same rank.

1263. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Paying anything for it?—No; on the contrary I should have been paid for it.

1264. Your appointment being a more lucrative one?—Yes, and which many poor officers would covet. In fact I have been for many years in the position in which purchase officers are. I have thought over the matter a good deal. On reading the evidence of Colonel Gipps as to the inequality with which officers are paid under the old and under the new system, my attention was especially directed to the argument which was brought in of the labourer at the eleventh hour. I do not think that that was fully answered. I do not think that a better illustration could have been chosen; we would willingly accept it as an illustration of our case, as applicable to our circumstances, and would be quite content to receive equally with the labourer who came in at the eleventh hour the price of our daily labour, provided the Government said to us "Take that thine is." Now that is the important thing. I do not see how we can be treated equally with the man who comes in at the eleventh hour, when our money is kept from us.

1265. (*Chairman.*) The money is no more kept back from you now than it was kept back from you before?—It is very different. Before, the Government said "We have not the money; you must go to another officer," but now the Government has it in its hands.

1266. That is to say the Government is willing to pay you the money?—Yes, regulation only, under the severe conditions I have stated.

1267. (*Lord Penzance.*) If you retired now from your office of paymaster, would not you get the value of your commission?—Not unless I relinquished the whole of my service of twenty years as a paymaster.

1268. (*Chairman.*) Supposing that you had retired in 1870, you would have done the same thing?—I could then have got over-regulation money, and money for exchange, which I cannot now. That is how I am immediately affected.

1269. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Is there any limit to the term during which you can hold your present appointment?—No; the Commissioners will allow me to urge that I am not on an equality with all officers serving with me. Twenty years ago I could have sold out, and could have got 2,600*l.* above regulation money, and I should have been in the same position so far as a paymaster is concerned, excepting that I should have had the money in my own pocket.

1270. (*Lord Penzance.*) But now you say if you retired you would only get the regulation price, and not the over regulation?—Yes; and after I have served for forty or fifty years I may, if the present unequal conditions exist, be compelled to surrender all my paymaster's service and claim to retirement, to recover for the benefit of my family the value of my former commission, held by the Government to my detriment as above described.

MAJOR EDMUND D. SMITH further examined.

1270*a*. (*Witness.*) When I gave my previous evidence I had no written statement, and some things have since occurred to me on listening to the evidence which other officers have given. One of the points is this. About twelve years ago I could have realised over 1,000*l.* to exchange to a regiment to sell out. One of the regiments was the 17th, and I had an offer to exchange from my regiment to it, without paying money out of my pocket, provided I gave a written guarantee to sell out in six months. I could have realised 1,100*l.* over-regulation as a captain. That was in 1860 or 1861, I forget the exact date. I have repeatedly been offered large sums of money to sell out since I have been on half pay as major, that is to say to be brought into a regiment for the purpose of selling; so that a captain of that regiment would get the benefit of the promotion. I have been repeatedly offered large sums for that purpose, but I have refused, because it was not my intention to sell. The Government have had the use of my money, since 1866 it was paid into the Treasury and I paid that money, actually getting an income of about forty pounds a year less than I had as a captain, for the purpose of gaining the prospective advantages which I should most distinctly have derived. I might have been commanding a regiment now if the bill had not passed; in which case I could have sold out for the full price of a lieutenant-colonelcy, which is 4,500*l.*; and the average price for a lieutenant-colonelcy is generally 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* over regulation. So that I actually paid the large sum of 1,400*l.* knowing that these advantages were before me when I purchased in 1866. I did it with my eyes open, knowing that I should gain these advantages, which I must have done if the Army Bill had not passed. I might have been commanding a regiment, and should have been very nearly entitled to be a full colonel; and if I had wished to sell I should have realised from 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*, whereas now I cannot realise half that amount. I can hardly realise the regulated amount, and can realise nothing over the regulation price unless the Government are liberal enough to give it to me. Had I remained in my own regiment I should have been a regimental major long ago, because my junior who is now in the regiment has the step, and I should have got it most distinctly without paying for it.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Friday, 13th February 1874.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

R. H. KNOX, ESQ., *Secretary.*

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD LUGARD, G.C.B., and JAMES CORNELIUS O'DOWD, ESQ., examined.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., and J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.

13 Feb. 1874.

1271. (*Chairman to Sir E. Lugard.*) Have you seen the statement which has been prepared in the office for us, giving the figures of what has been done under the Army Purchase Act?—Yes.

1272. Are the tables which are there contained accurate, to the best of your belief?—Quite so.

1273. What actual amount has been paid by the Government since the abolition of purchase?—I can hand in a statement showing it exactly. The total sum which had been paid to the officers up to the 31st October in last year was 2,013,205*l.*

Appendix F.

1274. Does the paper in your hand give the details?—It gives the whole detail. I furnished the Secretary to the Commission with a copy of it, and I think that he has put it into print, but this is the original manuscript.

1275. (*Lord Penzance.*) This paper shows the amount paid by the Purchase Commissioners for two years?—Yes.

1276. (*Chairman.*) From the beginning up to October last?—From November 1871, to the end of October 1873.

1277. (*Lord Penzance.*) It therefore gives an idea of the amount of retirement which had taken place in those two years?—Quite so.

1278. Have you the amount of the retirement by selling out, which had gone on for the two years previous to the abolition of purchase?—We have not; but I think that returns have been prepared by the Military Secretary. As far as I have been able to learn, it was very much the same under the old system as it has been under the new?

1279. You think that the retirement has not been more or less frequent since the abolition of purchase than it was before?—No.

1280. (*Mr. Hunt.*) A certain number of officers have been waiting to see the result of this Commission?—That is latterly.

1281. The Commission was moved for in the House of Lords on the 21st July last, and therefore the return which you have handed in would only affect three months of last year?—Yes; I have one or two other papers which I have caused to be prepared. I thought that perhaps the Commissioners would like to have them. One is a statement showing the regulation, and average over-regulation prices in the regiments of Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, Foot Guards, and Infantry, exclusive of Colonial corps and depôt battalions, as estimated by the Army Purchase Commissioners.

Appendix G., H.

1282. (*Chairman.*) Those are the data upon which you have proceeded in assessing the compensation to the respective officers who have come for compensation?—Yes; there is also a statement showing the sums which have been paid for exchanges into the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Guards; and the money which has been paid as bonus for non-purchase steps in the different grades in the different regiments.

Appendix I., K.

1283. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Over what period does that extend?—It extends as far as our records went for the whole of the officers serving in the army. The manner in which we were enabled to prepare these returns was this: we called upon all the officers serving on the formation of the Commission to send in on declaration a statement of the extra sums which they had paid for each of those steps, and we compiled all these returns from it, taking the figures which I have here.

1284. As I understand you, that was from all the officers serving at the date when you made the requisition?—Yes, on full pay.

1285. Immediately on the appointment of the Commissioners, they sent a circular to all the officers?—Yes.

1286. (*Chairman.*) Have you any other documents which are likely to throw any light upon our inquiry?—My colleague, Mr. O'Dowd, has been preparing memoranda which he will place before the Commission. Before the Royal Commissioners put any further questions to me, I should like to allude to the evidence of one or two of the officers which particularly affects our operations. In the first place, I would refer to the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer of the 90th light infantry. I may say, that I offer this explanation in no antagonism to that officer, or to his claim; but as he has alluded to our operations, I have thought it right to enter into this explanation. At question 740, page 29, Colonel Palmer stated as follows; it was in reply to a question from Sir Percy Herbert:—"If I wished to dispose of my lieutenant-"colonelcy now, although the Purchase Commissioners "have actually estimated it at 7,000*l.*, they will only "give me the price of a regimental majority, to-"gether with the over-regulation sum at which they "have estimated it, which is 600*l.* less than the last "majority was sold at in the regiment." Of course, with regard to our giving him the price of a majority, it was laid down by the Act, as he was only a major on the 1st of November 1871, and got his promotion afterwards, therefore that is settled. But with regard to the money, I would state that in the case of the last majority which went in the regiment by sale, namely, that of Sir Harry Goodricke's predecessor in 1869, the Commission only realised 1,200*l.* over-regulation; and further, when Colonel Rattray purchased the command in 1864, the over-regulation payments to obtain the rank of major amounted to 1,300*l.*, Colonel Rattray himself paying 1,100*l.* out of the total 2,400*l.* given to the retiring lieutenant-colonel. Now the Commissioners awarded 1,400*l.*, which shows that we really estimated it at 100*l.* more than what had been paid in the regiment. Again, in reply to question 741, Colonel Palmer states that in case of his retirement he would be a direct loser of 2,500*l.* by the abolition of purchase. And again, in answer to question 744, he states that if he had waited for three years he could have retired on the full pay of his present rank. Now the case is this: when the Act passed Lieutenent-colonel Rattray commanded the 90th regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer was senior major. Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray was removed by the Government paying him 2,400*l.* over-regulation. An officer from the half-pay was brought into the regiment in his place, and subsequently that officer being appointed to the command of a brigade depôt, the lieutenant-colonelcy was given to Major Palmer for nothing. Now, if purchase had not been abolished, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer would still have been a major, or he must have paid Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray about 1,100*l.* (the share which Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray himself gave) for the step, in addition to the regulation price of the lieutenant-colonelcy, namely, 1,300*l.*, making in all 2,400*l.*; as, if Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray did not sell direct, a half-pay lieutenant-colonel must have been brought into the regiment to sell according to regulation. In either

case, Major Palmer must have made a further outlay of about 2,400*l.* to obtain the position which, through the abolition of purchase, he obtained for nothing.

1287. Is there any other instance upon which you have any similar observation to make?—There is the case of Colonel Cooper. Colonel Cooper, at question 1171, page 58, in reply to a question from Mr. Ward Hunt, states that he gave 3,660*l.* over-regulation, whereas in fact this officer only gave 1,040*l.* over-regulation, the remaining 2,620*l.* having been paid by Colonel Cooper as bonus, which he appears to confound with over-regulation. First he gave 220*l.* for his non-purchase lieutenancy in the 27th regiment, 100*l.* to become senior lieutenant, 800*l.* for an exchange from half pay into the 33rd regiment, and 1,500*l.* for a non-purchase lieutenant-colonelcy. That was bonus. In all, Colonel Cooper has paid regulation over-regulation and bonus 5,510*l.*, and we gave him 7,500*l.* I can give the details. He gave 450*l.* for his ensigncy, 1,400*l.* for his majority regulation, 1,040*l.* for his unattached majority over-regulation, 320*l.* for his lieutenancy, 800*l.* exchange, and 1,500*l.* for his lieutenant-colonelcy bonus.

1288. It amounted altogether to the same sum as he mentions, namely, 3,660*l.*?—Yes, but not over-regulation, it included items of bonus and exchange.

1289. (*Mr. Hunt.*) If he had put it in this way, that the sum which he had paid exclusive of regulation money was 3,660*l.*, you would have made no objection to it?—No; while he received from the Government 7,500*l.*

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I may be allowed to say that the bonus is just the same as an over-regulation payment, but it is a term which has been applied to the larger sum which was paid when steps went without purchase.

1290. (*Lord Penzance.*) Unfortunately the Act confuses them, does it not?

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) The word "bonus" does not occur in the Act.

1291. (*Lord Penzance.*) Consequently your operations under the Act were confined to over-regulation.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Yes.

1292. (*Lord Penzance.*) And that has been a subject of complaint.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The Commissioners held that they were bound not to pay the larger sum which is sometimes called bonus; they held that the Act did not allow them to do so.

1293. (*Lord Penzance.*) The language of the Act, I think, seemed to justify them in that.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) The words of the Act are, "'The over-regulation price' of a commission in any "regiment shall be the customary sum, if any, payable "in that regiment beyond the regulation price on the "occasion of such commission being vacated."

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) We felt that by these words, we were tied strictly to the over-regulation, and could not take account of the bonus.

1294. (*Chairman to Sir E. Lugard.*) Is there any other observation which you have to make?—No.

1295. (*Mr. Hunt.*) I suppose that Colonel Cooper's view was, that what was paid for bonus ought to have been included in the term "over-regulation" in the Act, that the equity of the case was to be considered?—I suppose so.

1296. But you maintained that under the terms of the Act, you could not consider it?—Yes.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) We further thought that when we gave a payment on the score of bonus, it must to a certain extent be taken to include regulation. We looked upon it as a bulk transaction in which regulation had to take its part as well as over-regulation.

1297. (*Lord Penzance.*) I think that attention should be directed to a previous clause in the Act. "Where "such officer is permitted to retire on full pay, or to "go on half pay, on promotion or otherwise, and "proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that "he would, if the said Royal Warrant had not issued, "have on such retirement received according to the "custom of his regiment a certain sum of money." That would be a bonus, would it not?

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Quite so.

1298. (*Lord Penzance.*) "He shall be entitled to "receive" not the bonus, but "the over-regulation "price of the commission which was held by him on "the appointed day." Therefore the hands of the Commissioners were tied. Then it is afterwards defined. "The regulation price of a commission shall "mean" so and so, and "the over-regulation price of "a commission" shall mean so and so?—Yes.

1299. The Act deals with the substance of a bonus it does not call it a bonus, but says that it shall be met by the payment of the over-regulation price, which is often less than the bonus?—Yes.

1300. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The term "bonus" has only cropped up since this Commission sat, it was sometimes called a "bonus," but was generally called "over-regulation price": it is a term which has been borrowed from the Indian army. (*To Sir E. Lugard*) You are aware, I suppose, that the practice has existed in the service generally, that officers making non-purchase steps did receive larger sums for those commissions than the over-regulation amount in the case of a purchase vacancy?—Yes, in many cases; I have put in a return which shows exactly, as far as our records go, what every officer has received.

1301. I distinctly understand you to say that you felt that by the terms of the Act you were not able to take the difference arising from such transactions into your consideration?—Quite so.

1302. (*Chairman.*) You were obliged to treat the bonus as being limited to the over-regulation price?—Quite so.

1303. The officer would get back not the regulation price and the bonus, but he would get back the regulation price and the customary over-regulation price in the case of a sale?—Yes.

1304. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In the instance of an officer having paid a bonus of 1,400*l.* for his majority without purchase, the commissioners would have declined to calculate the extra value upon his retirement on full pay, they would have declined to award him that same amount?—The practice of the commissioners is not to award an officer what he has paid, but to estimate what the customary price has been in the regiment as far as their powers extend, and to award to every officer the same sum whether he has paid 500*l.* or 2,000*l.*, namely, the customary over-regulation price paid in the regiment. While I am on this subject, I should like to read a letter which we received only a short time ago from an officer, I will not mention his name, but writing to our Secretary he says, under date of 13th January 1874, "In "reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I have the "honor to inform you that I am prepared to accept "the sum of 75*l.* as the over-regulation value of the "position I held as lieutenant in the —— regiment "on the 1st of November 1871. I wish to state, "however, for the information of the Army Purchase "Commission, that I could not have afforded to sell "my commission for 75*l.* over the regulation value, "nor would any one in my regiment have offered me "so small a sum." In the first place he paid nothing himself, but that would not come into our consideration. Now this is the reply which our Secretary sent to him by our directions: "With reference to the last "paragraph of your letter of the 13th instant, I am "directed by the Army Purchase Commissioners to "acquaint you, that they have on record that of 18 "lieutenancies purchased in the —— regiment ten "were at the regulation price only, and four at sums "under 75*l.* each." That only shows you how officers run away with the idea that they could have got this, and could have got that. Now here was an actual record taken from a declaration on oath received from the officers of the regiment.

1305. (*Mr. Hunt.*) What did the other four give?—I could obtain that information from the returns.

1306. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Have you the dates with respect to the ten?—Yes.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., and J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.

13 Feb. 1874.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) In 1864 an officer gave 50*l.* for that step. In 1864 another officer gave 50*l.* for that step. Then four steps went at regulation price down to 1867, when another officer gave 50*l.* Then in 1868 another officer gave 50*l.* Then there was a non-purchase step which went by bonus.

1307. (*Chairman.*) What was the bonus there?

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) 450*l.* It is the largest sum which we have had upon our books for that kind of step.

1308. (*Sir P. Herbert to Sir Edward Lugard.*) I do not think that you have quite understood my question. I was asking as to an officer who had paid for his majority 1,400*l.* to receive it without purchase, who wished to retire from the service, and who applied to the Commission of which you were president, for the sum which would be allotted to him. He was told that he would not be allowed 1,400*l.*, although he was making a non-purchase vacancy in his regiment, namely, he was retiring upon full pay. I understand from you that you would be precluded from giving him that money, not because there was any doubt that he would have received it in his regiment, but because the Act of Parliament tied your hands?—It was always doubtful as to what sum an officer would get.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) We should allow him the over-regulation value. Supposing that we had found that in that regiment the over-regulation value was 1,500*l.*, we should have allowed him that sum.

1309. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am talking of the bonus. You have just informed the Commissioners that you would not be allowed to give him the bonus sum; that your hands are tied?

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) No, he would get the customary over-regulation price.

1310. Which has nothing to do with the case which I am speaking of?—Not exactly.

1311. (*Chairman to Sir P. Herbert.*) Does the 1,400*l.* which you speak of as a bonus mean 1,400*l.* beyond the over-regulation price?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) No. When a man retires on full pay, all the commissions go without purchase. The 1,400*l.* is paid by the captain getting the majority as extra regulation money, or as a bonus to the officer retiring, to induce him to ask for that full pay retirement.

1312. (*Lord Penzance.*) The officer who retires gets nothing more?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Nothing whatever in that respect. Major George Thompson, light infantry, entered the army in 1844, and therefore has now completed 30 years' service this very month. He states, "I have "served in the 85th light infantry 29 years and 11 "months, during which time I have looked forward "to being able to retire upon full pay on the comple- "tion of 30 years' service, and to receiving from my "regiment the regulation value of all my commissions, "except that of ensign." I may say, in explanation of that, that the custom had arrived at this, that when a man retired on full-pay retirement, and therefore did not sell his commissions, but gave them without purchase, he looked for and did, in fact, receive as a bonus the regulation value of the commissions, except the ensigncy, when the officer was not in the regiment, and therefore there was no calculation of it. In many instances he received the regulation value of the lieutenancy and the company and the majority as a bonus.

1313. (*Lord Penzance.*) It certainly confuses matters to talk of it as the regulation price, because it was a bonus which more or less approached the regulation price?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was very often used for the purpose of fixing the price. The price, from having been a considerable sum, had got up to be about the regulation sum for the commission as a bonus. Major Thompson goes on to state, "This was customary in "such cases, and I myself paid the sum of 1,400*l.* for "my majority" (which is exactly the regulation price of a majority), "to which I was gazetted on the "retirement on full pay of Colonel J. W. Grey, of "my regiment. Having applied to the Secretary of "the Army Purchase Commissioners, I have been "informed that I can only be awarded the sum of "1,500*l.*" (that means for all his commissions), "in- "stead of 2,750*l.* which I should have obtained had "purchase not been abolished. I shall thus sustain a "loss of 1,250*l.*"

(*To Sir E. Lugard.*) In other words his answer from you has been that you would allot to him the ordinary over-regulation value of a commission which was sold in lieu of the 1,400*l.* which he claims that he would have received and which he himself actually paid for a majority without purchase in the regiment, a few years previously.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Quite so. Has the officer given you the answer which he has received from the Commission?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) He gives the amount which you have allotted to him.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Have you the answer?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) No.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Generally we enter into a little explanation when there is a difference between us and the officer, and the answer would explain it. At this moment I do not exactly recollect the particulars of the case.

1314. (*Lord Penzance.*) But the answer would have been that you were tied by the Act, to give him only the over-regulation price of the commissions.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Yes, as far as the letter runs it would be so, but there may have been some other things connected with it.

(*Lord Penzance.*) It is a very simple case.

1315. (*Mr. O'Dowd.*) It is a very simple case. We could give nothing but the 1,500*l.*

1316. (*Chairman.*) What was the total result, what would that officer have received altogether under the old system according to his statement furnished to-day, and what would he have received under the Act.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) I can go into an abstract of a great many bonus steps in all ranks, including this gentleman's rank, if you wish to hear it.

1317. (*Lord Penzance.*) Can you give a computation of what he would have received as bonus under the old system as contrasted with what he would get under the Act.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) No, I cannot exactly do that, I have a number of cases which will show you how far these officers would have got bonus steps under the old system.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Major Thompson says that he loses 1,250*l.*

1318. (*Lord Penzance.*) Is that right, on the figures?

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Yes, according to the officer's own statement, but not according to the general information before us as to the bonus payments usual in regiments like the 85th.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) The step from major to lieutenant-colonel, as shown in twenty-four instances averaged 1,095*l.* as non-purchase steps.

1319. That was where a bonus was paid?—Yes, from captain to major we have sixty-four instances at an average of 1,054*l.* From lieutenant to captain we have fifty-nine instances the average payment being 485*l.* From ensign to lientenant we have sixty-eight instances, the average being 155*l.*, making the total sum payable for bonus to a lieutenant-colonel on full pay 2,789*l.*, or to a major about 1,694*l.*

1320. That would be the bonus actually paid?—Yes, if his brother officers acted to him according to the previous custom of the service.

1321. We want the contrast.—I can give you a number of instances of officers to whom we have awarded over-regulation on retiring to full pay, who would have received a bonus under the former system. The sums which we have given are these—ten or twelve officers have retired, some of them retired having only the rights of majors, but first I will mention those who retired having been lieutenant-colonels on the 1st of

November 1871. We have given to one 2,000*l.* to another 2,200*l.*, to three others 2,500*l.* each, to another 2,000*l.* and to another 2,400*l.* Of these seven steps the average would be 2,300*l.*, as compared with the 2,789*l.* which I have mentioned.

1322. The difference between the two is the difference between 2,300*l.* and 2,789*l.*?—Yes, if the averages are fair in both cases; 2,300*l.* is a little below the fair average.

1323. The difference would be 489*l.*?—Yes. Then of the majors, I have six instances. We gave to one of them 1,400*l.*, another 1,350*l.*, another 1,368*l.*, another 1,400*l.*, another 1,300*l.*, and another 1,400*l.*

1324. What is the average?—I have not added up the figures, but the average is a trifle under 1,400*l.*

1325. That is 1,400*l.* as contrasted with 1,694*l.*, making a difference of nearly 300*l.*?—Yes.

1326. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Is there anything in the Act about the custom of the service?—It is "the "custom of the regiment."

1327. I think that you said "the custom of the "service?"—The infantry branch of the service, it is of the infantry service generally.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) But in the Act there is no such expression as "the custom of the service."

1328. (*Lord Penzance.*) The individuals are paid according to the custom of the regiment.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) Yes.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) I am merely telling you facts. I am stating what occurred in the infantry branch of the service.

1329. (*Lord Penzance.*) The individuals to whom the sums were paid, which Mr. O'Dowd has mentioned, were paid according to the custom of the regiment, each individual was paid according to the custom of the regiment.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) I cannot tell you that; I think that you had better call it the custom of the infantry branch of the service.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The Act says that these sums are to be paid according to the custom of the regiment. When the question was discussed in Parliament, an amendment which was moved that it should be according to the custom of the service, inasmuch as some of the regiments were without any custom at all, was resisted on the part of the minister, and the words "the custom of the regiment" were retained. The custom of the regiment is now pleaded in the case of the 85th regiment, but it is put aside, and the custom of the service is pleaded in order to diminish the claim of the 85th regiment.

1330. (*Chairman.*) There is no pleading. A question was put to the witness; you asked a question for your information. The witnesses are merely giving us information.

1331. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am not speaking of the present answer as pleading, but of the application of the officer of the 85th regiment, whose statement I have just put in, who was told that he could not have what he asked for, because the custom of the service did not admit of it.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) The money was paid under different circumstances altogether, he paid a bonus, and we award the over-regulation price of the commission.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The commissioners are bound by the Act, not to give the sum which the man did himself pay, and would have received under ordinary circumstances, but they are only entitled by the Act to give him the lesser sum which he would have received had he sold out of the army.

1332. (*Lord Penzance.*) We have arrived at that some time ago, and we have endeavoured to find out the difference, it appears to be about 500*l.*

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) In this particular case the difference to the officer is 1,250*l.*

1333. (*Chairman to Mr. O'Dowd.*) Have you any statement to make?—I have made some memoranda upon the general question, and without presuming to give an opinion, I shall, if the Commissioners wish it, state the pecuniary effect of this measure as closely as I can estimate it upon the existing officers of the army.

Mr. O'Dowd read a statement which he undertook to furnish to the Commissioners subsequently in a complete form.

1334. (*Mr. Hunt.*) In estimating the profit and loss to the officers in respect of the change, you have not taken into account the five-years rule?—No, I have endeavoured as far as possible to avoid everything except the abolition of purchase. I certainly thought that the five-years rule would operate to continue the stream of promotion much as it was before 1871.

1335. In estimating the profit and loss to the officers by the abolition of purchase, would it be possible to exclude the five-years' rule which was contained in the regulations which followed the abolition of purchase?—No doubt that would affect it, because, if at the end of five years an officer was obliged to send in his papers, they would give him no money for his commission, as they would know that he must go.

1336. (*Chairman.*) The five-years rule was not introduced under the royal warrant which was the subject of the particular Act of Parliament, but it was connected with the great change, and at the same time there was a difference made in the brigade depôts?—Yes, in fact, the five-years rule was applied in the army to other institutions where officers received and paid money. An officer who was a friend of mine was a very sad loser by it.

1337. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Perhaps I may be allowed to say that our contention is, that the institution of brigade depôts was a matter of organization of the army, which had no connexion whatever with the abolition of purchase. It was considered desirable to have officers holding those appointments in the command of the militia. It might equally have been established ten years ago, it had no connexion whatever with the abolition of purchase, and it was entirely done as a matter of improved organization.

1338. (*Chairman.*) It lessens the damage in this way. A major goes out at the end of five years, but the great probability is that he immediately gets a staff appointment, or an appointment in a brigade depôt, and his loss is diminished.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Precisely so, it is diminished as regards pay.

1339. (*Chairman.*) The five-years rule has nothing to do with selling out, it merely means that the officer is removed from the office at the end of five years.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It is very much in his way as to getting promotion. If he is removed as a major on half-pay, he is precluded from getting his promotion, or it leaves it very doubtful; of course he may get it.

(*Sir E. Lugard.*) He may be brought back as a lieutenant-colonel.

(*Mr O'Dowd.*) I alluded to the brigade depôts merely as an instance of a thing which I did not mean to bring in.

1340. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Have you left out both?

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) I have left out both.

1341. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The five-years' rule was clearly connected with the abolition of purchase, the establishment of brigade depôts was not.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) I did not mean to give an opinion upon that matter.

The witnesses withdrew.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Statement given in by Mr. O'Dowd.

Statement by Mr. O'Dowd.

13 Feb. 1874.

AN EXAMINATION of the EFFECT APPROXIMATELY of the ABOLITION of PURCHASE upon the PECUNIARY INTERESTS of the OFFICERS serving on FULL PAY of the CAVALRY, GUARDS, and LINE on the 1st November 1871.

Although promotions were formally obtained only "by "purchase" or "without purchase," they may be more conveniently divided for the purposes of this inquiry into four, if not five, classes, viz. :—

(*a.*) Without purchase, without money payment of any kind, as in the case of succession to death vacancies.

(*b.*) By bonus, *i.e.* nominally without purchase, but really either by payment of a sum directly to an officer retiring under circumstances giving a non-purchase step, or by non-purchase promotion to half-pay and subsequent exchange to full pay in the higher rank by means of a money payment.

(*c.*) At regulation, by payment only of the sum authorised by warrant.

(*d.*) At regimental price, by a payment (in addition to regulation) equal to that usually made under similar circumstances in the regiment, or in that branch of the service.

(*e.*) At a fancy price, by the payment of over-regulation to an amount largely in excess of that usually paid, which the payer could not expect to realise upon retirement.

For the purposes of the comparison of the pecuniary position of the officers before and after abolition, and in order to clear the ground from considerations which are either incidental to or not immediately connected with the particular question, it is assumed that—

1. Had purchase not been abolished, promotion would have gone on among the existing generation of officers in much about the same proportions, as regards the means of obtaining increased rank and the average payments, as prior to the 1st November 1871.

2. That between the ordinary operation of the system under which officers are still bought out by the public, and the measures either already taken or promised to be taken for the purpose when needed, promotion of existing officers who are reasonably efficient will go on all round at substantially the same rate as before 1871.

3. That an officer purchasing under the old system would have sacrificed income while serving to the extent of 5 per cent. upon the sum invested, either by the sale of securities or by a loan upon securities representing that loss annually.

4. That the establishment of officers per regiment being now the same under all circumstances (with a slight exception in the case of the cavalry regiments returning each year from India, likely to compensate itself), no augmentation is to be looked forward to, and no reduction feared.

This being so, it would appear that the gain or loss, as well as the degree of gain or loss, of any particular officer of the former purchase corps must be determined upon the following considerations, viz. :—

1. The grade in which he leaves his regiment, *i.e.* whether in that held by him on the 1st November 1871, or in a higher.

2. The circumstances under which he relinquishes regimental service, whether (1) directly by total retirement by sale, (2) by retirement to half-pay, or (3) to full pay, or (4) compulsorily, by death, dismissal, or cashiering, (5) by being removed as a general officer.

3. The branch of the service, whether household cavalry, cavalry of the line, guards, or infantry of the line, to which he belongs.

COMMISSIONS HELD AT THE DATE OF ABOLITION.

As regards officers retiring from their regiments in the grade filled by them on the 1st November 1871—

The sums receivable under the head of regulation being in all cases precisely the same as before 1871, viz., the value, according to the old warrants, of each commission on the day upon which it is sold, it follows that the measure of gain or loss all round may be fixed by a comparison of the average over-regulation or bonus payments hitherto made by the officers with those now awarded on behalf of the public.

Officers obtaining promotion after the abolition of purchase are similarly placed in respect of the commissions held on the 1st November 1871.

In respect of these commissions (held on 1st November 1871), officers are not affected by their manner of retirement, whether altogether or to half-pay. But in the case of retirement to full pay, giving non-purchase steps, there is sometimes at least a difference to the disadvantage of the officer. Thus 12 lieut.-colonels retired to full pay are recorded as having received an average of 2,876*l.* in each case, while the payments recorded, 24 from major to lieut.-colonel 1,095*l.*, 64 captain to major 1,054*l.*, 59 lieut. to captain 485*l.*, 68 ensign to lieut. 155*l.*, or a gross average of 2,789*l.*, were in the higher ranks substantially in excess of the average over-regulation sums which the Act allows to be awarded in respect of these steps.

Thus, according to the average of these transactions as recorded, officers retiring upon full pay appear to be losers by the operation of the Act of 1871, in the rank of lieut.-colonel to the extent of about 500*l.*, and in that of major to about 400*l.*

It is but right, however, to state that there are instances where a bonus payment has been altogether refused to an officer giving a non-purchase step, or where only some of the officers attaining promotion thereby have contributed any money.

The above remarks apply to all officers taken up as major-generals, to all lieut.-colonels of Household Cavalry, Line Cavalry, and Line Infantry, and to the whole of the regimental field officers and captains and lieut.-colonels of the Guards.

COMMISSIONS ATTAINED SINCE ABOLITION.

As regards commissions attained after 1st November 1871, no pecuniary interest is acquired on the footing of over-regulation.

Nor in respect of regulation, where the retirement is directly from the service, except as regards any sum to which the length of service of an officer prior to November 1871, may entitle him beyond the regulation value of the commission then held, but not exceeding the value of the next higher commission. Thus a lieutenant, with say 12 years' service, all abroad, on 1st November 1871, and subsequently becoming a captain, will, on selling, receive 1,200*l.* instead of 700*l.*, the value of his lieutenancy.

But where the retirement is to half-pay or full-pay at any future time, the regulation value attaches to the commission held at the time of retirement, even though it be acquired after 1871, the terms of retirement, the power of commutation, and the privileges as regards pension remaining unaltered.

It would appear to follow from these facts as regards higher commissions acquired after the abolition of purchase :—

1. That officers who would have had to purchase them under the old system directly benefit by the abolition of purchase while they are serving to the extent of the interest of the money (regulation and over-regulation) which they would have formerly expended in the purchase of such commissions ; and in the event of retirement to full or half-pay, to the regulation value of such commissions.

2. That officers who would have (under the old system) obtained these steps without any payment, although enjoying the same advantages as before while serving, are liable to the following losses, viz. :—

Upon retirement directly from the service, to the over-regulation, and (except in the case mentioned in the last paragraph but four) to the whole of the regulation value.

Upon retirement to half-pay, to the over-regulation.

Upon retirement to full-pay, to the prospect of the bonus they might have formerly received from those to whom they would thus give a non-purchase step.

This being the general scope of the Act, I proceed to endeavour to indicate as closely as I can the extent to which it operates upon the Household Cavalry, Line Cavalry, Guards, and Line Infantry respectively. The calculations as to what would have been the number and manner of future promotions, if purchase had continued, are necessarily somewhat conjectural, but they are based upon a tolerably close observation of and comparison with what took place under the old system under ordinary circumstances.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY

In these corps, owing no doubt to the conditions of service being unvaried, the over-regulation payments in each regiment are fixed, and so far as the present generation of officers is concerned, they have never been departed from except in one special instance.

Except in the case of an adjutant, who, as a rule, obtains his lieutenancy without purchase, the only instances of non-

purchase steps recorded in these regiments among the existing officers were one in succession to an officer taken up as a major-general, and a lieutenancy caused by a death vacancy in 1868. As the former cause apparently cannot operate again for more than 20 years, and probably would never so operate, it follows generally that the officers who may retire in the rank held on the 1st November 1871 are in precisely the same position as before.

That the rest (viz. those obtaining promotion after the abolition of purchase) will directly benefit as follows every year while serving:—

—	1st Life Guards.	2nd Life Guards.	Blues.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In respect of a Lieut.-colonelcy.	*95 0 0	162 10 0	160 0 0
Majority - - -	*92 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0
Troop - - - -	210 0 0	157 10 0	160 0 0
Lieutenancy - - -	52 10 0	52 10 0	30 0 0

* Probably about 150*l.* each, but regulation only is assumed.

Of the officers now serving, three are to the good annually to the extent of 210*l.* each; six to sums ranging from 150*l.* to 162*l.* 10*s.*; one to 95*l.*; one to 92*l.* 10*s.*; and eleven to 50 guineas, in consequence of steps gained since 1st November 1871, which they would otherwise have had to purchase for sums, the interest of which is thus indicated.

No officer is yet liable to a loss, but one will probably be a loser by the abolition of purchase. The adjutant of the 2nd Life Guards (who was a cornet on 1st November 1871) might confidently expect to obtain in another year or two the rank of lieutenant, formerly carrying with it the chance of 525*l.* over-regulation upon retirement. Further, should he serve beyond the year 1886, he is liable to lose on the footing of regulation, if he would have sold out, 50*l.* for every year of his service between that date and 1896.

According to the course of events in the three regiments during the latter years of purchase, the probabilities are that of the 79 officers on the strength on 1st November 1871, 43 would retire in the rank then held, while 34 would purchase a higher rank, and two, then cornets, would obtain their lieutenancies without purchase. The effect of abolition would therefore appear to be, that 43 officers will be unaffected, 34 benefited, 2 will be liable to the risk of a loss of either 1,050*l.* or 600*l.*, according to the regiment in which vacancies may occur, which would have formerly caused promotion without purchase.

Cavalry of the Line.

In this branch of the service, promotion was mainly attained by the payment of the regimental price. Few steps, especially in the higher ranks, went without payment; still fewer at regulation, and fewer still by bonus. Thus of 404 lieutenancies of which we have record, 51 went without payment. Of these, 14 are owing to the rule by which the adjutant when senior cornet acquired the rank of lieutenant when the next senior cornet purchased a lieutenancy. About 12 were obtained apparently without purchase, but by payment of a bonus either directly or upon exchange. While of the 341 purchased, 314 were obtained by the payment of regulation and the regimental over-regulation, or thereabouts, and 27 at the regulation price only. Respecting the captaincies, we have information respecting about 216. Of these 10 were without payment, 8 apparently without purchase by bonus, 196 by the payment of regulation and about regimental over-regulation, and only two at regulation. Of 69 cavalry majorities accounted for, two went without payment, one by bonus, and 66 by purchase, of which only one was at regulation price. Of 27 lieutenant-colonelcies, three were without payment and 24 at about regimental prices. Almost every majority and lieutenant-colonelcy and the great majority of the captaincies and lieutenancies obtained exceptionally, that is to say, for less than the regimental price, were during war or by augmentation.

Of the cavalry officers now serving, who have obtained promotion since 1st November 1871 without payment, and who would have had to purchase such promotion under the former system, seven have got lieutenant-colonelcies, six majorities, 46 captaincies, and about 60 lieutenancies, while those obtaining steps which would have been filled gratuitously, are one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and three lieutenants.

The average of over-regulation declared to have been paid, the average sums awarded in respect of each step, and of the several steps, in the aggregate are, as nearly as may be,—

—	Paid for Step.	Total for Rank.	Awarded for Step.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
From cornet to lieutenant (25 regiments).	525	—	618	—
From lieutenant to captain (25 regiments).	2,078	=2,603	2,156	=2,774
From captain to major (23 regiments).	1,717	=4,320	1,809	=4,583
From major to lieutenant-colonel (15 regiments).	1,952	=6,282	1,896	=6,479

The regiments omitted from the computation as regards majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies are those in which either the data are insufficient for comparison, or in which final awards are not yet made.

It would appear to follow that the officers now serving who would have had to purchase under the old system steps which they have obtained for nothing under the new are directly gaining during every year of their service, as follows; viz., seven lieutenant-colonels, 163*l.* each; six majors, 155*l.* each; 46 captains, 158*l.* each, and 60 lieutenants, having attained the seniority and pay of that rank, 37*l.* 10*s.*

On the other hand it would appear that of the officers who would undoubtedly have attained their last step without purchase, and who will consequently lose the value of that step in the event of their selling out, one lieutenant-colonel will be to the bad to the extent of 3,262*l.*, two captains 3,178*l.* each, and three lieutenants some 775*l.* each, while one major who has retired since what would have been his non-purchase promotion received a sum less by some 3,000*l.* than he would have obtained had purchase not been abolished before he attained that rank.

As regards commissions held by the officers of the Cavalry of the Line on 1st November 1871, a comparison of the averages of the over-regulation sums paid with those awarded by the Army Purchase Commissioners will show a small advantage in respect of these commissions; that is to say, a lieutenancy is 93*l.* more valuable; a troop 173*l.*; a majority 363*l.*, and a lieutenant-colonelcy 197*l.* This advantage in favour of the officers arises from the fact that in making awards the Commissioners go by recent custom rather than by sales effected under exceptionally unfavourable circumstances, such as war, Indian service, and other incidents affecting the general average.

The question of the manner in which the abolition of purchase affects officers in respect of the commissions acquired or to be acquired by them after 1st November 1871 is one about which it is difficult to speak with confidence, but taking promotions during a few years preceding the abolition, and assuming an absence of disturbing influences, there would seem to be good grounds for the following estimate:—

—	Total strength on 31st Oct. 1871.	Who would leave in rank then held.	Who would get one step by purchase.	Who would get one step without purchase.
Lieutenant-colonels	25	25	—	—
Majors - -	44	29	15	—
Captains - -	202	146	53	3
Lieutenants - -	229	98	124	7
Cornets having purchase rights.	76	16	56	4
	576	314	248	14

It would thus appear that of the Cavalry of the Line 314 officers are slightly and 248 considerably benefited, while 14 are in a position to lose the old pecuniary advantages attaching to their future rank in the event of their retirement. It is not attempted to trace the probable career of the officer beyond one step of rank in each case, but the proportion of gains and losses will afford an indication of the probabilities of total loss or countervailing gain in the further steps which may be attained by the 14 apparently liable to loss in the first instance.

The Guards.

In each of these regiments in ordinary times the almost invariable rule is the purchase of promotion at the regimental prices, but owing to the fact of lower sums being paid in time of war and foreign service, the average actual payments are somewhat under the awards. The latter, however, are precisely in accordance with the sums which the officers would receive upon retirement; and in respect of the commissions held in the 1st November 1871, matters are exactly as they were before. Of the officers promoted

Statement by Mr. O'Dowd.

13 Feb. 1874.

since 1st November 1871 there are now serving, at an annual gain, as compared with what their position would have been but for the abolition of purchase, 11 at a gain of 275*l.*, 3 at 265*l.*, 16 at 90*l.*, and 5 at 85*l.* On the other hand, one captain and lieutenant-colonel, who has since gained what would have been a non-purchase step, is liable to lose 5,500*l.*, and a lieutenant and captain 1,800*l.* in the event of retirement.

Purchase having been abolished in the higher ranks for nearly 20 years, all the captains and lieutenants-colonels, and the field-officers above that rank, must be comprised in the category of those selling the commissions held on the appointed day. The number, therefore, who areunaffected by the abolition is 78. There remain 91 lieutenants and captains, and 36 ensigns and lieutenants having purchase rights. Of the former about 38 would probably sell out in the rank, and 53 would obtain promotion, of whom 50 would have been by and 3 without purchase. Of the 36 ensigns and lieutenants having purchase rights, 23 have since been promoted, one of whom would have got his step without and the rest by purchase, while those remaining will no doubt soon get a similar advantage. It would, therefore, seem that about 116 Guards officers are unaffected, that 83 either have derived or will derive more or less substantial benefit, while two have suffered and some three or four more will probably suffer the risk of loss in the event of their retirement.

Total.	As before.	Gainers.	Losers.
205	116	83	6

The average step payments and awards in the three regiments are—

	For Lieutenants and Captains.		For Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels.		For both.	
	Payments.	Award.	Payments.	Award.	Average Payments.	Award
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Grenadier Guards -	923	950	2,575	2,750	3,498	3,700
Goldstream Guards	842	850	2,421	2,550	3,263	3,400
Scots Fusilier Guards	866	950	2,100	2,750	2,966	3,700

Infantry of the Line.

Before the abolition of purchase there was great variety in the means of obtaining promotion, and consequently uncertainty of realisation upon retirement in the Infantry of the Line as compared with the other branches of the service. The practice—unknown in the Household Cavalry and prevailing to but a slight extent in the Line Cavalry and Guards—of obtaining non-purchase promotion by private bonus payments, was not uncommon, especially in the higher ranks, while the proportion of actual non-purchase steps was very largely in excess of the other corps. Thus, of 1,108 non-purchase lieutenancies of which there is record, 88 were paid for in this manner, of 516 captaincies 92; of 166 majorities 80, and of 56 lieutenant-colonelcies 31; the same remark applies to the number of purchase steps gained at regulation only. Thus, of 2,011 lieutenancies purchased, of which we have account, 921, not far short of one-half, were bought at the regulation price; of 1,006 captaincies, 214, or somewhat more than one-fifth went in the same way; of 178 majorities 23; and of 45 lieutenant-colonelcies 2. Again, even when over-regulation was paid, the amount varied considerably. A state of peace or war, the station of the regiment, its position on the roster for service, the fact of its consisting of one or more battalions, the pecuniary position and temperament of the officer purchasing, the facility of making an exchange so as to give the step in another corps, the circumstances under which the retirement took place, whether it was on the one hand, perfectly voluntary, or on the other, influenced or even necessitated by the pressure of bad health, gross inefficiency, or misconduct, or the anticipated action of the authorities; all these considerations had an effect, more or less material upon the sum given, very often bringing it down absolutely to regulation. As a necessary consequence the investment, in this branch of the service at least, was full of risk. The awards now made are based upon *data* from which, as a rule, these unfavourable considerations are excluded. It follows that the advantages given to retiring infantry officers, in respect of commissions held prior to abolition, are greater than those of the Cavalry and Guards in the proportion of the risk and uncertainty surrounding the money transactions of the former, with the comparatively steady regimental custom of the latter corps.

The influence of the change upon the pecuniary interests of infantry officers now serving, who have obtained promotion since 1st November 1871 (excluding those who obtained advancement in consequence of the exceptional circumstance of the creation of brigade depôt appointments in 1873) would appear to be this:—About 29 officers got for nothing lieut.-colonelcies which they would have had to pay for before, and are benefited annually to the extent of the interest of the sum saved. In the same manner about 66 majors are to the good as well as 190 captains. Of the number of lieutenancies thus gained, it is impossible to speak with certainty, from the circumstance of the amalgamation of the ranks of ensign and lieutenant in 1871, but the probabilities are that under the old system, about 300 ensigns would have had to pay for the attainment of that rank since November 1871. All these officers, while serving, are gainers by the Act to the extent of the interest of the sums they would otherwise have had to pay for their steps. These sums (regulation and over-regulation) would be, for a lieutenancy, about 310*l.*, or 15*l.* a year; for a captaincy, 1,500*l.*, or 75*l.* a year; for a majority, 2,200*l.*, or 110*l.* a year; and for a lieutenant-colonelcy, 2,200*l.*, or 110*l.* a year. Where the step would have gone for a bonus payment, the advantage to the buyer would be less by about one-half.

On the other hand, about two existing lieut.-colonels, six majors, 25 captains, and probably 50 lieutenants, would have gained their rank without purchase under the old system, and are consequently liable, in the event of retirement, to lose the sum which the commissions they would have thus acquired might have fetched under the system of purchase.

It is attempted to indicate in the following table what would have been the probable future, under a continuation of the purchase system, of the officers on full pay of infantry regiments on the 1st November 1871. The establishment of officers in each rank except the lowest, prior to that day, is taken rather than the actual number, as more closely approximating to the present strength.

—	Establishment.	Of whom would have left in same rank.	Who would have obtained promotion by a money payment.	Who would have been promoted gratuitously.
Lieut.-colonels -	132	132	—	—
Majors - -	264	130	102 (Including by Bonus) - 37	32
Captains - -	1,320	792	404 - 116	124
Lieutenants -	1,716	726	820 - 45	[illegible]
Ensigns having purchase rights.	637	128	382 - 48	[illegible]
Total -	4,069	1,908	1,718	445

In taking this table as an estimate of losers and gainers, it is right that a small number of field officers of Infantry who, upon full pay retirement, would lose the difference between bonus and over-regulation should be placed in the last column. As I cannot estimate the number, I have left the table as it stands with this qualifying remark.

Subject to this it follows generally—

That as regards the promotions that have taken place since 1st November 1871, 661 officers* have directly gained by the Act, while 92 have been made liable to loss.

That of the purchase officers existing on the 1st November 1871—

2,371 would be either moderately benefited or left unaffected.

2,083 would be substantial gainers.

465 would be losers upon retirement.

I have endeavoured to confine this memorandum to an examination of the effect of the Act itself, taking no cognizance of measures not forming an essential part of abolition, such as the extension of the five years rule to all field officers' steps acquired after 1871, and excluding from computation the exceptional effect of the new organisation schemes upon promotions. Only positive pecuniary loss or gain is attempted to be indicated, and hence no reference is made to what may be called the "relative injustice" grievance implied in the desire of the senior officers to have extended to them in respect of the commissions acquired before abolition the advantages now being realised by their juniors by the operation of the Act in respect of commissions attained subsequently.

J. C. O'Dowd.

Army Purchase Commission,
February 1874.

* Of course the numbers benefited only are expressed; it is not intended to say that each individual gaining promotion since 1871 is thus benefited. Some would not have purchased, and, so far as they are concerned, the gain is in the shape of increased pay and accelerated promotion.

Friday, 20th February 1874.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

JAMES CORNELIUS O'DOWD, ESQ., further examined.

J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.

20 Feb. 1874.

1342. (*Chairman.*) You have furnished to the Commission a paper bringing out in detail your views ?—Yes, as regards the full-pay officers.

1343. I desired you to look into one or two cases on the last occasion when you were here, in order to see whether you had any observations to make upon them. I think that one of the cases is that of Sir Henry Havelock.—Yes, I have looked into the case of Sir Henry Havelock, and it appears to me that whatever may be the grievances of Sir Henry Havelock, they really are hardly at all connected with the Act for the abolition of purchase.

1344. In what way ?—Sir Henry Havelock's complaint, as I understand it, is that in consequence of this Act he could not get a step of unattached rank, that is to say, promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Now the rules which would have enabled him to get that step have not been changed, as far as I understand, since the abolition of purchase. It is now, notwithstanding abolition, within the power of the military authorities to give Sir Henry Havelock such a step of unattached rank, or restoration to full pay as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment. There is no doubt that in one part of his statement he is right, and that is where he states that if he got a step of unattached rank, and was subsequently appointed to the command of a regiment upon exchange, on retiring from that position he would have got money under the purchase system which he cannot get now. Upon that hypothesis Sir Henry Havelock is substantially correct in my opinion.

1345. But Sir Henry Havelock suggested that under the old system he could have come in as major by exchange ?—There were two ways in which Sir Henry Havelock might have got the rank of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment from his present and then position, that is to say, he might in the first place have exchanged as a major to full pay. For that, according to the usual rate of the market, he would have paid about 1,500*l.* Then, after serving as a major, he might have purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment for the sum of, say, 2,200*l.*, that would be about the average. In other words he would spend altogether 3,700*l.* If Sir Henry Havelock had done that, and had then retired from the regiment after serving as long as he chose to do, he would have got about 7,000*l.*, that is about the price in an infantry regiment of the line ; he now stands at 3,200*l.* Thus he would, in the manner which I have described, have spent 3,700*l.* more which is 6,900*l.*, and which is about the sum which he would get.

1346. (*Lord Penzance.*) There would a difference of 100*l.* ?—About that. There is another way in which he could have got back.

1347. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) What authority have you for saying that of late years an officer would have had to pay 1,500*l.* to exchange from half-pay to full pay as a major ?—The authority derived from a knowledge of many transactions. A return has been handed in to the Commissioners which gives about the price. A general knowledge of it is derived from the declarations of the officers.

1348. Of late years ?—Yes.

1349. Is it not the case that the Secretary of State for War had arranged with the Commander-in-Chief to appoint officers from half-pay, in such a way that the officers on half-pay should not have to pay the money, by their not knowing with whom they were going to be exchanged ?—I am not aware of it. But if so the officer in whose place a man was brought in would lose what the other would gain, namely, the over-regulation.

1350. (*Chairman.*) Have you looked through the list of exchanges, are there any instances which you are aware of, of a gentleman who had obtained the staff position of Sir Henry Havelock, going back into a regiment as a major by exchange, or otherwise ?—I do not think that there has been a case in that precise position—Sir Henry Havelock's position was that of Assistant-Adjutant-General, but Major Wood, who was Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, a step under Sir Henry's, exchanged as a major into the 90th regiment.

1351. Are you aware of any person who got a staff appointment, who practically ever did go back into the rank of major under the circumstances stated by Sir Henry Havelock ?—I think not in that rank, but in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Sir Henry Havelock is only a major still, as I understand it. What I have stated is one way in which he could have got back. There is another way in which he could have got back, which would be this: If he had got an attached lieutenant-colonelcy from His Royal Highness, he could then have exchanged as a lieutenant-colonel from half-pay with an officer in command of a regiment, for which he would as far as my general experience tells me have paid about 2,700*l.* Then of course the result would be this, he stands at 3,200*l.* he would have paid his 2,700*l.*, that is 5,900*l.*, and he would sell for 7,000*l.* and in that way he would be loser of some 1,000*l.* or 1,100*l.*

1352. Then there is the case which I also desired you to look into of the officers on half-pay, and their chances of coming back upon full pay. I think that Colonel Sayer was one of them ?—Yes ; I think that the case of these officers on compulsory half-pay, that is to say, who were placed on half-pay by the circumstance of the return of their regiments from abroad, and from no earthly fault of their own, and each of them having concluded a long tour of service abroad is an extremely hard one. But when these officers say with such confidence that they could have got back to full pay without payment, I am afraid that they are rather sanguine than judicious in their estimate of their position.

1353. They are rather sanguine than accurate ?—Yes; we will take the case of Colonel Sayer. He says, and no doubt correctly, that he lost 6,000*l.*, his over-regulation money. There are 25 positions in the army, restoration to which would have enabled him at some future time to get back his 6,000*l.* under the old system. These 25 positions are the lieutenant-colonelcies of the 25 cavalry regiments of the line. The vacancy which it may be thought could give the authorities the opportunity of restoring him must be either first a death vacancy; one of these 25 men must die, in which case by all tradition and usage the step is the right of the regiment, and would go without purchase to the junior officers of the regiment, so that that could not be available for Colonel Sayer. Then one of these officers might realise, in which case of course he would expect from somebody either in the regiment, or from Colonel Sayer, if he was appointed to exchange with him, his over-regulation money, so that in that way Colonel Sayer could not get back except by paying over again the money which he lost in the first instance, or something like it. That, however, I think represents only the case of cavalry officers. But there are infantry officers who have been reduced,

J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.

20 Feb. 1873.

who under the old system always did get back after a certain delay, and when they got back, were fully entitled not only to the regulation, but to the over-regulation usual in the regiment to which they were restored. I am now speaking of officers in the rank of captain, and I especially refer to the disbanded Royal Canadian Rifles, who were disbanded a year or two before the abolition of purchase. Several of these officers, especially in the junior ranks, have been brought back since the abolition of purchase, and partly, although not altogether, by reason of the abolition of purchase. These officers have come to us, the Purchase Commissioners. One in the 22nd said "I am a captain in the 22nd, you have given my "brother captains 650*l.* over-regulation, why not "give it to me?" We had to tell him that we found him in the position of a captain on half-pay on the 1st of November 1871, that he was caught out to his misfortune by that measure, and that whatever his subsequent luck might be in the way of restoration, we could not recognise it in the way of over-regulation. So that with regard to a number of these officers on half-pay they have been caught out at an unlucky moment of their career, and by this act the chance of repairing that ill luck is taken away from them.

1354. And, as I understand, you say that that chance was a very considerable one; take the case of captains in those regiments?—It is a question of time. In the old days they would have come back after a certain delay, but they would come back more quickly under the new system.

1355. Under the old system they would have come back with certain advantages?—Yes, this captain would have had 650*l.* more than we could give him.

1356. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that as far as the abolition of purchase is concerned, the actual chances of getting back have rather improved?—They have immensely improved.

1357. But the consequences of getting back have not improved?—That is so. They have deteriorated.

1358. If the consequences were made the same, and if those who have been caught on half-pay at the passing of the Act, were placed in the same position as those who held the rank at the time of the abolition of purchase, would not that seem to meet the exact equity of the case?—I think so. I think that the complaint is a good one on the part of most of these officers. That would be the nearest thing which you could do towards replacing them where they were.

1359. Because their chances of getting back since the Act have rather been improved than otherwise, and the effect of getting back would then be the same since the Act as before?—Yes; I think that they come back more quickly now.

1360. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You think that about the same number will be brought back under the new system, as before?—Yes, in less time.

1361. Then, in fact, if the men are brought back more quickly now they will have an opportunity of realising the full value of their commissions sooner than they would have done under the old system?—Yes, if that privilege is allowed to them. They will, on the whole, have an advantage.

1362. (*Chairman.*) At present what I understand you to say is, that these men have had a very substantial grievance for which no redress is given them by the Act?—Their substantial grievance was their being placed compulsorily on half-pay. In their case the contract was broken, namely, that so long as an officer is efficient he shall have suitable employment; and in the case of these cavalry officers, I wonder how the public allowed the grievance to go on, particularly in the case of Colonel Sayer; his case is the worst of all.

1363. (*Lord Penzance.*) Why?—Because in the cavalry the full pay positions are so valuable that the officers already in those positions are very careful not to part with them, except by death, which they cannot help, and then the step would go in the regiment. I am bound to add that under the old system I should not have given one per cent. to Colonel Sayer of his over-regulation money for the chance of being brought back.

1364. (*Chairman.*) That was a grievance which existed under the old system?—Yes.

1365. (*Lord Penzance.*) You were pointing out that in the cavalry regiments there were only 25 positions, one of which Colonel Sayer could be brought back to occupy, and you have disposed of two of the possible modes in which that position might have come to him, namely, one by death and the other by selling out—are there any others?—There was no means of creating a vacancy in a cavalry regiment, which would have had the effect of restoring Colonel Sayer, except by something extraordinary, which we have not heard of for many years. The only case which I know is the case of the 4th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment there was a court-martial in Dublin some 10 or 12 years ago, and the authorities thought right to remove the officer who was in command of the regiment, and that officer was removed and placed upon half-pay, and lost all his over-regulation money. Then His Royal Highness wished to select some officer on half-pay, and the officer so selected undoubtedly got that position for nothing. As regards Colonel Sayer he had the chance of that occurring again, whatever that chance might be. I am bound to say that since purchase has been abolished, the authorities have had several opportunities of bringing back Colonel Sayer to the full pay of a cavalry regiment, and they have not done so.

1366. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) But he has employment?—Yes.

1367. Which is equally suitable?—Yes, so far as regards his rank.

1368. (*Lord Penzance.*) It has been suggested (which I suppose is correct) that there is really no object in bringing him back to a regiment now, as he has existing employment, and would get nothing by it under the Act?—I do not know Colonel Sayer or what his wish may be, but most cavalry men like always to belong to a cavalry regiment, and he is now in the infantry.

1369. There is no pecuniary disadvantage?—No. Colonel Sayer's case is the hardest one which I know.

1370. (*Chairman.*) Take a case which was mentioned of Captain Grove. In his evidence Captain Grove says in substance, "I bought all my steps, and I am "very high up in the list of captains. I intended to "make the army my profession, and I was quite "ready to buy a majority, and I was quite ready "to buy a lieutenant-colonelcy, if necessary. If I "become a major I am liable to be put upon half-"pay after five years' service. If I become a "lieutenant-colonel, I am liable to the same thing, "and I am in the prime of life." What compensation does the Act give to an officer in that position?—If, as I have shown in this paper, Captain Grove would have had to purchase his majority under the old system, and if he gets it at about the same time under the new system, he is a gainer. If on the other hand he would have got it without purchase under the old system, he would have got it under circumstances which would have made it of pecuniary value to him, namely, it would have become a saleable majority. Therefore if he could have got it without purchase he is a loser. The proportion of his chances I have endeavoured to show you in this paper.

1371. It was with reference to the five years' rule that I wanted an answer. Under the old system he would have got a majority which he could have held until he was a lieutenant-colonel?—Yes.

1372. And then he would have got his lieutenant-colonelcy for life, or until he became superannuated, or until he got the rank of major-general. The five years' rule hits him as it does all the other persons, and apparently there is no compensation for that five years' rule?—No.

1373. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Can you estimate in any way the money loss to a major consequent upon the five years' rule?—It is very hard to do so, as the cases vary so much.

1374. (*Lord Penzance.*) It has been said that the five years' rule is calculated to produce promotion?—Undoubtedly.

1375. In whatever way it produces promotion, it in the same way detracts from the benefits which those officers would have got?—Quite so; it is bad for the seniors who get it, and it is good for the juniors who are advanced by it.

1376. And it is bad in the same ratio?—Yes.

1377. (*Chairman.*) There is one category of officers to the officers who suffer, and there is another category of officers who are benefited?—Yes, that would appear to be so. But really about the five years' rule I can give no more evidence than any other person.

1378. The rapidity of promotion which is obtained by that rule is given to everybody in the army. It is a general benefit to the whole army?—Yes.

1379. The loss, as it affects the senior officers, falls upon the senior officers alone?—I know that among the junior officers, some of my acquaintances have this feeling, that they are very much afraid that the five years' rule will not be carried out.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) With reference to that, I should wish to say that it is not shown how the promotion is to go on about as rapidly as it has done, except by the stringent exercise of this five years' rule.

(*Chairman.*) I do not know about that. It will go on by selling out in the same way.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) For a little while.

1380. (*Chairman.*) At present the promotion is comparatively rapid, because a lieutenant-colonel who goes out is tempted to go out by the fact that he receives pretty much what he did before, and a major is much in the same position, but when a captain becomes a lieutenant-colonel he will not have the same inducement to retire because he will only receive a captain's compensation, and not a lieutenant-colonel's compensation?—That is so.

1381. That applies to all the junior ranks?—Yes, generally, the retirements from the army by the present system will become fewer as the officers' pecuniary interest gets less in proportion to the position from which he retires.

1382. (*Lord Penzance.*) Take the case of a man who was an ensign or a sub-lieutenant when the Act passed, and who can only get a lieutenant's money, when he goes out whatever he may be. If he remains on until he is a major, or a colonel, will there be any inducement for him to go out to get that money?—No, except his larger half pay or his 450*l.*

1383. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Will he receive any money from the Purchase Commissioners?—His 450*l.*

1384. If he retires on half pay?—No.

1385. We will say that an ensign in 1871, having completed 20 years' service wants to retire, he might be placed on half-pay?—Quite so.

1386. He is entitled to go on half-pay at 25 years' serivce?—Yes.

1387. But can he in any way obtain the 450*l.*, except by absolutely leaving the service and giving up all claim to retired pay, half-pay, and pension?—No.

1388. (*Lord Penzance.*) And consequently it would never be to his advantage to do it?—No.

1389. (*Chairman.*) There was another officer whose case I wished you to look into?—You desired me to look into the case of Major O'Connor.

1390. He got all his commissions without purchase?—Yes, I have looked into his evidence, and his case is exactly like thousands of others; it is a question of the loss of prospective advantages, or disadvantages, according as he would have got his future steps, with or without purchase. Major O'Connor is the senior captain of the 23rd regiment, and if a death vacancy occurred to-morrow in the regiment he would be entitled to that promotion. He will get it now equally but he cannot sell it. He will, under all circumstances lose the over-regulation value of it, and under some circumstances he would lose the regulation value too. If he retired from the service, he would lose regulation and over-regulation. If he retired upon half-pay, he would get an equivalent to regulation in the shape of half-pay, but he would always lose over-regulation.

1391. (*Lord Penzance.*) He would never get regulation money, but would get half-pay?—If he retired to half-pay he would lose the over-regulation.

1392. And the regulation too?—He would get a pension; he would get half-pay, which is equivalent to regulation; he would not get regulation, but he would get an equivalent, I mean comparing the old time with the new.

1393. (*Chairman.*) Under the old system, he never would have had the regulation money and the half-pay?—No; on the other hand, if an officer was selling out of the 23rd regiment to-morrow, and Major O'Connor was not prepared to purchase, then under the purchase system somebody else would have gone over his head, whereas if to-morrow somebody comes to us for the money, Captain O'Connor would no doubt get the step without purchase.

1394. For the purpose of this inquiry, he is a captain?—Yes, captain of the 23rd regiment, but he is a brevet major.

1395. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) There is every prospect of a man at the head of his rank in the regiment getting a non-purchase step as a major. The return shows that, take the case of a subaltern, a lieutenant, who had purchased his step immediately before November 1871, he will have paid 700*l.* regulation?—Yes.

1396. The over-regulation is so trifling in that case that I will not confuse the question with it. He continues to serve until he becomes a major, he is placed on half-pay at the end of five years' service as a major. Has he any opportunity of receiving back from the Government the 700*l.* which he has paid, except by abandoning his half-pay?—No.

1397. (*Lord Penzance.*) What would be the amount of his half-pay?—As a major 9*s.* 6*d.* a day.

1398. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Which of course he would have equally received under the old system, but he would never be in a position, except by being forced out of the service by some extraordinary circumstance, to reclaim from the Government the 700*l.* which he had paid?—No.

1399. Subalterns, who perhaps have been appointed a very short time after him, will be saved from that inconvenience of having lost the 700*l.* under the new system?—Yes, they have never paid it.

1400. In the estimate of the cost of the abolition of purchase, can you give the Commissioners any information as to whether it was calculated that some of the subalterns of 1871 who continued to serve would ever be able to ask from the Government any portion of their purchase money?—I had nothing to do with the preparation of that estimate, but I think that the authorities probably said, "This cannot arise "for many years, and it is not for us to settle it."

1401. I suppose that no experience would lead you to anticipate that a man would give up 180*l.* a year for the sake of receiving 850*l.*?—I hear so much of the attractions of ready money to officers that it is difficult to say. There is one case which always struck me in looking through these books as a very hard one, and it is illustrated by what occurred in two regiments just after the abolition of purchase. Of course the principle of the Act was to take the officers' position on the appointed day and to deal with it in an equitable spirit; but there were some men who were so peculiarly placed that although they were not already in possession of the commission yet they were so near it that had they drawn bills upon it they would not have been, I will not say dishonourable, but not even imprudent. There were two regiments, one of which was the 22nd foot. The colonel of the 22nd foot on the 1st November 1871 was Colonel Harding. He stood very high on the list of colonels, and the next two or three casualties among the generals of the army would have promoted him to be a major-general, when according to every usage the step would have gone without purchase in the regiment. Unfortunately for the officers the vacancy which made him a general

J.C. O'Dowd, Esq.

20 Feb. 1874.

did not occur until four or five weeks after the abolition of purchase. Colonel Graham succeeded him. Colonel Graham thereupon got the command of the regiment to which he had a perfect right to look forward, and to draw bills upon it for years before, but because he only got it upon a day subsequent to the 1st of November 1871, when he became a lieutenant-colonel, and came to us, we were only allowed to hold him entitled to the value of a majority. No doubt he was not in the position of a lieutenant-colonel on the appointed day, but he was sailing up for it, and he was certain of getting it.

1402. (*Chairman.*) Why was he certain of getting it?—Because the man above him was sailing up to be a major-general. He got it in five weeks. Major Graham was the senior major of the regiment, and had been so for 10 or 12 years, and was naturally looking forward to his step for some years before he got it.

1403. You say that if the Act had come into operation five weeks later he would then have been, not according to accident, but from a mere calculation of probabilities, lieutenant-colonel, and could have sold out as lieutenant-colonel?—Certainly, and we should have given him all the advantages of that position.

1404. (*Lord Penzance.*) There must be a class of such men who were on the point, according to ordinary average experience of obtaining a higher step and who did in point of fact obtain it a few months after the Act passed?—Some men have obtained it by death, but that of course was not to be calculated upon. But these are two cases which appeared to me to be specially hard because the officers were quite on the verge of obtaining the rank, namely, in the 22nd foot, and the 4th Dragoon guards.

1405. You say that death ought not to be taken into consideration. Surely the very vacancy which you are talking of was the result of death. A major-general died, and then some colonel was promoted. It was a matter which, of course, could not be predicated in the case of the particular general who died, but taking the average it would be known that in a few months two or three generals would die so as to make way for those gentlemen beneath them?—That is precisely the distinction which I should like to draw, that in one case you would only look to the death of the colonel of that regiment, and in the other case you look to the ordinary death rate of some 300 individuals more or less advanced in years, a casualty to any one of whom would give the promotion.

1406. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) And in this particular case the event happened on the 5th of December 1871?—Yes; I can give you another case, namely, that a major of the 14th regiment died on the 3rd of November, that was two days after the Act came into operation. The second regiment that I spoke of was the 4th Dragoon guards, and there the event occurred on the 9th December 1871. Colonel Chaplin is now the lieutenant-colonel.

1407. What you want the Commissioners to understand is that these are specially hard cases?—Yes.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I may state that the average of the steps to major-general is about 18 in a year; it is more than 18 in a year now.

(*Lord Penzance.*) This method of regarding a particular case requires further consideration. If it was morally certain in respect of this gentleman who happened to be within three of the top of the colonels' list that he would become a major-general within two or three months, it was upon the same principle, certain that a further lapse of time, say six months somebody else would become a major-general and so on.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) Yes.

1408. Of course the hardship would decrease as the period of time got more distant, but the principle would be the same, would it not?—Yes, except that in years to come you could not say who was the actual loser.

1409. But within 12 or 18 months the same thing might be predicated of others?—Yes.

1410. (*Chairman.*) You put these cases not as illustrations of a general thing but as special instances of very considerable hardship?—I put them as a matter of degree as the most certain and clearly defined of the losses which the officers who might expect promotion without purchase suffered in the army.

1411. Because it was a moral certainty?—Because the certainty was so great.

1412. Have you made a note of any other case?—There is another case of which I ought to tell you, because officers come to us and make complaint about it. I do not think that it has been brought before you. It is this, we are authorised by the Act to give over-regulation to an officer retiring to half-pay or to full pay, but it sometimes happens that an officer relinquishes his regimental position in another way, namely, he is seconded. We will suppose that he is a very senior colonel, and that he is the colonel of a regiment serving in India, and that he is appointed to the command of a brigade, he thereupon becomes seconded in his corps, virtually leaves his corps, and very rarely returns although he can return. But a step occurred in his place and when it occurred he got a bonus from his juniors who we benefited by that step. Now if he comes to us under those circumstances and says, "Give me my over-"regulation," we say, "No, it is not in the Act."

1413. I do not quite understand the process?—I will describe the process. We will say that he is the colonel of a regiment serving in India, he is a very senior colonel in the army, and gets the command of a brigade. What occurs in his regiment is this, his name is put in italics, he is "seconded" as it is called, he ceases to receive regimental pay and to have any position in the regiment, and this place is filled by a step being made. When that occurred in the purchase times the officer so promoted in succession sometimes (I will not say as a practice) gave him a bonus.

1414. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Why should they give him a bonus?—Because they got a good step each.

1415. If they had given him no bonus, would he not have received the appointment all the same?—He might, or he might not; he was not obliged to take it.

1416. Were not the advantages so great that he would not have refused it?—The money advantages are very great, but it has been refused. I know of one officer who refused it, not, however, from any money consideration.

1417. In point of fact, they did sometimes receive bonuses?—Yes, under the old system. Under the new system the same man comes to us, the Army Purchase Commissioners, and says, "Can you give me "my over-regulation?" He is leaving the regiment, and he says, "Cannot you give me what I should "have received before?"

1418. He wants an equivalent to the bonus which he might have got?—Yes.

1419. (*Chairman.*) Under the old system, accepting a staff appointment was a thing so valuable to the junior officers that in some instances they made up a bonus for the officer in order to induce him to accept the staff appointment?—Yes.

1420. But now there is no chance of that kind?—No.

1421. Do you think that it often occurred that a man waited before accepting the staff appointment to see whether or not a bonus was made up for him?—That would be a question of consideration for him.

1422. Would your experience as a Commissioner lead you to suppose that that was the customary practice?—The cases were few, and it is not easy to establish a custom from a few cases; but it occurred occasionally.

1423. It would very much depend upon the value of the staff appointment?—Yes, and circumstances of that sort. They gave him just the same as for a non-purchase step. It was quite as much worth their while to pay for it as for a step which was paid for in the other way.

1424. I think that you have given to us your paper about the position of the officers on half-pay. Have you any observations to make upon the complaint about exchanges, and the difficulties which by the new rule are now thrown in the way of exchanges?—No doubt the reason why the difficulty, amounting in some cases to prohibition, was imposed, was the apprehension that if officers continued to pay large sum for exchange new vested interests would arise, and the purchase system might become revived. That I have no doubt was the reason; but on looking at the exchanges, a return of which you have before you, I think that was an unnecessary apprehension in the main, because one sometimes found this—a very usual thing was that a rich captain of dragoons found his regiment sent to India for 10 or 12 years, and he wished to come home; a captain of a regiment at home was a poor man, and wished to get the Indian pay and was willing to exchange, and the sum for that exchange was about 1,000*l.* The man who pays it, pays it for his convenience, for his caprice if you like to call it so. But the man who receives it is, in many cases, very far from putting 1,000*l.* into his pocket; he has perhaps entirely to change his uniform. He is a dragoon at home, and a hussar in India, with totally different trappings. He has a wife and family at home, and he is landed at Umballah, or wherever it is, and often has very little change out of his 1,000*l.*

1425. Does it appear to you that there were disadvantages in the exchanges like the disadvantages of the purchase system. The exchange always left the two officers in the position of the juniors of their respective ranks, in their respective regiments?—I think that exchanges might come to be abused, namely, for the sake of making money. A man might say to his juniors, "You shall make up so much for "me for my company, or you shall not get a step." And if it was not made up for him in some way, he spoiled the step in his own regiment. I think that the authorities might sweep away that objection.

1426. (*Lord Penzance.*) The abolition of purchase would sweep it away?—The abolition of any money going into your pocket would avoid it; but under the new system if the authorities had their wits about them, and were sharp, I do not think that that abuse could exist again.

1427. (*Mr. Hunt.*) As I understand, they used the power of exchange to put pressure upon officers to make up the amount which they required?—Yes, there is no question of it.

1428. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Are you not aware that the Commander-in-Chief always interfered to prevent that when it came in any way to his knowledge, or when he had any suspicion of it?—I am not aware of that.

1429. (*Chairman.*) I understand that your evidence is that that is the only evil which you consider to be connected with the exchanges?—Yes, in former days.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was open to that abuse; but it was an abuse which was notoriously guarded against.

1430. (*Mr. Hunt to Mr. O'Dowd.*) Supposing that the power of exchange was restored, do you think that it would be liable to be abused under the present non-purchase system?—So far as the public are concerned, no, and so far as individuals are concerned, I would say, no, with sharpness on the part of the authorities.

1431. You mean with ordinary vigilance on the part of the authorities?—Yes.

1432. (*Lord Penzance.*) Are you not aware that before the abolition of purchase there was the following rule:—"Each officer shall declare that he does "not intend to sell out, or retire upon half pay after "such exchange, but that it is his *bonâ fide* intention "to join immediately, and do duty in the corps to "which he proposes to exchange, and as a rule no "officer shall be permitted to retire within six months "of the date of his exchange"?—That rule has been sometimes departed from.

1433. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Can you answer the question whether a man after paying the sum of 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* for an exchange, did in any way add it to the selling value of the commission which he attained?—In exchanges from half pay of course he did, in exchanges from infantry to cavalry of course he did, but if you look at the exchanges of which we have given the Commissioners a return, you will find that they depended very much upon climate and caprice, so far as relates to exchanges between regiments of the same arm of the service. *J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.* 20 Feb. 1874.

1434. You have not understood my question. I am asking whether the commission which the man attained gained any value because the then holder of it had paid 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* to exchange to it?—You mean on the footing of over-regulation.

1435. Did it add to the selling value of it to the new holder, over and above what it was to the old holder?—Yes, in some cases, and no, in others. I can give you illustrations of both. For instance, we will take a cavalry regiment. In former days when a cavalry regiment went to India the price of a troop fell in the market about 1,000*l.*, what was 6,000*l.* became 5,000*l.* in India. If a man exchanged in India to a regiment at home, and gave 1,000*l.*, he would sell for 6,000*l.* in the regiment at home, so that it added to the over-regulation value in that case.

1436. Again you have not understood the question?—I am very sorry for it.

1437. After having paid 1,000*l.* to exchange to a regiment at home could the officer sell the commission at 1,000*l.* higher than the man with whom he exchanged?—No.

1438. Then it added no value to the commission?—No.

1439. There was no accumulated value accruing to the commission by the exchange money?—No.

1440. (*Chairman.*) And the exchange always placed the two officers at the bottom of their respective ranks?—Invariably.

1441. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) It was a transaction which began and ended with those two officers?—Yes.

1442. (*Chairman.*) Will you explain the return of bonuses?—It is made up from the statements of the officers who have made out returns. Appendix L.

1443. (*Lord Penzance.*) Without reference to date at all?—Yes.

1444. (*Mr. Hunt.*) That is in consequence of inquiries addressed to existing officers?—Yes, we began by sending out a circular to every officer.

1445. And this is a part of the result?—Yes. The first of these two series of columns tells you the transactions which occurred in each regiment, that is to say, the sum paid by each officer to get each step is indicated. In the second series of columns where you have the words "company," "majority," and "lieutenant-colonelcy," the officer received the figures there indicated. Taking the 27th foot you will find 2,827*l.* as to which the statement forwarded to us is this: In that payment the officer now commanding the regiment paid 1,200*l.*, and he says in his declaration that the 1,200*l.* is part of the sum of 2,827*l.* given to colonel so-and-so to give a full-pay step on such and such a day. We presume that transaction to be correctly described by that officer, and we inform you that the total sum received by the retiring lieutenant-colonel was 2,827*l.*, and so with the others. There is the case of the 33rd regiment, which was Colonel Cooper's case.

1446. (*Lord Penzance.*) Are these sums given to a man to retire on full-pay?—Yes.

1447. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) In the 33rd regiment the sum was 622*l.* from lieutenant to captain?—Yes. The 622*l.* was the sum declared by an officer which he, being a lieutenant, paid to get the non-purchase step of captain. Some one above him, whether a colonel or a major, retired. If you look at the 1st foot you will find that a certain major returns to us that he gave 1,750*l.* for his majority without purchase, and he puts "being part of the sum of 4,000*l.* to induce the "officer to take full-pay retirement."

J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.
20 Feb. 1874.

1448. You are not able to give the other part?—No.

1449. (*Lord Penzance.*) You take that as secondary evidence?—The man who contributed the 1,750*l.* says that he gave it to make up the 4,000*l.* There are very few regiments in which we can trace it all through; but this is what the officers declare, and, I have no doubt, correctly.

1450. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) How far do you go back?—As far as any officer answered us who was serving on full pay on the 1st of November 1871. We sent the circular to everybody.

1451. In the case to which I referred the other day of Major Thompson, there are, I think, three sums mentioned?—We have 1,450*l.* for a majority. Then for companies in the 85th we have 600*l.*, 700*l.*, 800*l.*, and 250*l.*

1452. But you give no total opposite the 85th?—Because we cannot tell.

1453. You have not the information?—We can sometimes trace the step by the data the whole way through.

1454. You have put down as the total for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 85th 2,000*l.* Can you tell me what case that was?—I am afraid that I have not that name here.

1455. Colonel Grey appears to have been the officer. I want to know upon what ground you have put down the 2,000*l.* and who was the officer. We want to know what his name was and what the data are for 2,000*l.* being put down more than any other sum. There has only been one lieutenant-colonel in the 85th, and we have reason to believe that that was not the sum which he received?—I am sorry to say that I have not it now, but I can make it out for you. It possibly might be a mistake; but I do not think that it is.

1456. These figures and data give the facts so far as you the Commissioners are acquainted with the transactions which have taken place?—Yes.

1457. May we take it that either each transaction is complete or that all the transactions which have taken place of this character are represented in this return?—They are very incomplete. I mean as indicating the successive steps of each transaction up to the close.

1458. And they are incomplete as showing the transactions which have taken place in the army?—These are the actual cases where money passed, where money did not pass we were not told.

1459. But they are not all the cases where money passed?—No, but at the same time I should think that they give a fair representation of the market rate.

1460. Of the sums paid by officers still serving?—I should think so.

1461. (*Chairman.*) It does not profess to give anything at all as to officers who had left the army before 1871?—Not directly, we could not find them.

1462. You did not send out circulars to officers on half-pay?—We act in no way except as an over-regulation commission, the other prices are settled by warrant.

1463. And you had only to do with officers serving on that particular day?—Yes. In an executive sense we have to do everything in the way of giving money to a retiring officer, but so far as the regulation is concerned that is merely ministerial, and is more War Office business than our particular business.

COLONEL SIR HENRY M. HAVELOCK, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., further examined.

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P.

1464. (*Chairman.*) Would you like to make any statement upon what Mr. O'Dowd has said?—Yes, with your Lordship's permission. The first thing which Mr. O'Dowd said showed what I quite anticipated before, namely, that he had entirely misapprehended the nature and direction of my representation. For instance, Mr. O'Dowd deducts the sum of 1,500*l.* from that which I had stated would be my loss, on the assumption that I should have to pay that sum for exchanging back to the rank of major. Now, I never had the intention of exchanging back to the rank of major, being a full colonel in the army, and having served for five years in a position equivalent the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel. But what I stated to be the point on which I considered my prospects to be damaged was this, that previously to the abolition of purchase there were annually in the gift of His Royal Highness three unattached lieutenant-colonelcies which were given away annually on the 1st of April. Some were given away by purchase, and some were given away without purchase. It depended upon the length of service of the officers to whom they were given. I stated in my evidence on the 14th, and again on the 21st of November, that I was not sufficiently behind the scenes to be able to say whether the doing away with them was a necessary result of the abolition of purchase or not; but I stated that it had occurred simultaneously and concurrently with the abolition of purchase. What I stated in fact was, that these lieutenant colonelcies unattached, one of which I was looking for, had ceased to be in the gift of His Royal Highness from the same date that purchase was abolished, and I have a letter here from the military secretary received by me within the last few days which will confirm that, and from which I should like to read to the Royal Commissioners a passage bearing upon this subject. Colonel Hawley, the assistant military secretary, writing on the 13th of February says:—"With regard to the loss of half-"pay promotion which the army has sustained through "the discontinuance of purchase His Royal Highness "desires me to state that the question has not escaped "the attention of the authorities." I stated before, as I state again, that I was not aware whether this change occurred in consequence of the abolition of purchase, but that it occurred at the same time as the abolition of purchase. I am confirmed in that by the letter from Mr. Cardwell, which has been presented to the Royal Commissioners. At the table marked D, on page 16, it will be seen that in the years between 1861 and 1870 there were unattached promotions given to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which amounted in the aggregate to something over 120. There are five tables on page 16. In the third table from the top on that page you will see "To the rank "of lieutenant-colonel by purchase 18, and without "purchase 79," and then in the two columns to the right of that you will see that 26 occurred in 1866, and 35 in 1870, when there was a large reduction. Therefore those are exceptional cases, and I exclude them from any calculation which I make upon the subject. But if you look at the bottom table, you will see that to the rank of lieutenant-colonel during those years, six were on the unattached list; two the school of musketry and one the invalid depôt, making altogether nine in those years given to officers in precisely the position which I occupied. Now what I grounded my loss upon was that these unattached steps had ceased to be in His Royal Highness's gift since the date of the abolition of purchase. That I think is borne out by the letter from the military secretary which I have just quoted.

1465. The letter only says that the question has not escaped His Royal Highness's attention?—It admits the facts that they have ceased.

1406. (*Lord Penzance.*) The letter speaks of the loss of half-pay promotion as being a thing which has attracted His Royal Highness's attention, and therefore speaks of it as a fact that it is lost?—Yes; it admits the fact that it is lost. I have been drawing attention to this point for the last three years, since the abolition of purchase, and this is the first recognition which I have received that it is acknowledged. That is a loss which very materially affects the army and particularly officers who have served for a con-

siderable time on the staff, because under the regulations they have no other means of receiving promotion from one unattached grade to another unattached grade, except by the restoration to His Royal Highness's gift of those three annual lieutenant-colonelcies which that letter admits to have been previously taken out of his gift.

1467. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) They were previously given as rewards for staff service?—Yes; it was one of those promotions which I looked to, and if I had received it my position would have been precisely what I stated in my previous evidence, namely, that on paying 2,000*l.* I should have been able to return to full pay as lieutenant-colonel and therefore by the abolition of purchase, I am damaged to the extent of 2,300*l.*

1468. (*Chairman.*) You would have been damaged if and when you were restored to that office. You are assuming that you would have been the officer selected?—I am assuming that I should have had the probability of being one of those who were so selected, and I assume it on what His Royal Highness himself told me.

1469. You said, I think, that there had been nine promotions in 10 years?—Nine promotions in 10 years were given to unattached officers.

1470. Which was your position at the time?—Yes. That would be about one annually out of the three which were given. Two were generally given to officers serving on full pay, and one to an officer serving on half pay.

1471. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Was anything paid for them?—No; they were given without purchase in consideration of the length of service, you will see by table D that those given by purchase, and those given without purchase are placed in separate columns.

1472. (*Chairman.*) Have you anything further to state?—I wish to say in a few words that Mr. O'Dowd's objections, such as they are, which are urged against my previous evidence are beside the subject, because they all rest upon an assumption which has nothing to do with the case. He assumes that I should have had to purchase from half pay to full pay as a major, and to pay 1,500*l.* for it. But that was not the course of proceeding to which I looked at all, but I had officially been promised promotion from one unattached grade to the other, and I expected to get it in the fulness of time, and my expectations have been disappointed by the fact that this promotion which was previously in His Royal Highness's gift has been taken out of it.

1473. Your case is an illustration of the loss of the half pay upon being brought back to full pay?—Yes, it refers to many other officers. I know that since this Commission has been sitting all action on the part both of the Horse Guards and the War Office with reference to any remedy for this evil has been deferred until some report or suggestion should be made by this Commission on that specific point; and, therefore, as the Commissioners are going to report on matters which will refer to many officers, and will affect their interests, it perhaps will be worth while to consider whether any specific recommendation can be made on this particular point; especially as it appears by the last paragraph of the letter which I have quoted, that His Royal Highness's attention has already been directed to it, and that it is a matter under consideration, and which with ordinary facilities could be settled upon any recommendation which this Commission might make.

Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P.

20 Feb. 1874

1474. (*Sir P. Herbert to Mr. O'Dowd.*) You are of course familiar with Mr. Cardwell's paper?—I have read it of course.

1475. Let me draw your attention to page 6?—I have page 6.

1476. Rather below the middle of the page there is the following passage:—"A regulation has been "made under which permission will from time to "time, be given within certain limits to captains "who are willing to join the militia, to go on half-pay "for that purpose for 10 years, receiving their over-"regulation money on so doing, and retaining their "right to receive their regulation money on leaving "the service"?—Yes.

1477. I suppose that you have some knowledge of the working of that?—Yes.

1478. And is that correct?—Perfectly correct.

1479. That any officer going to the militia on those terms for 10 years will receive his over-regulation money now, and his regulation money on his permanent retirement from the service at the end of 10 years?—We give to every officer in that position which you have stated going to the militia on half pay his over-regulation money down except where he is not succeeded in his regiment, and then we give him nothing.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is the exception. This statement then must be taken with some qualification.

1480. (*Lord Penzance.*) After the words "on so doing" there are the words "unless a supernumerary were absorbed in the regiment." That is in a subsequent edition of the letter?—We give to every officer going on half pay his over-regulation money, provided he can prove that he would have succeeded to a sum of money under the circumstances, we do not put the officer to the trouble of proving it. Where, however, his removal to half pay causes no advantage to anybody else, we do not give it to them. Where an officer has not been succeeded he has never tried to prove that he would have got money, because he gave nobody else any advantage, and it was worth nobody's while to give him money. Therefore within the terms of the Act which tells us that when a man goes to half-pay he must prove that he would have received money, we do not give money in that case.

1481. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Then any reduction of establishment would immediately debar a certain number of officers from receiving money upon going on half pay, that is to say, in their regiment?—Yes, in that particular instance. In the case of a supernumerary captain we should write to the Horse Guards and ask whether his place would be filled. If they said "Yes" we should give him his money, because his place would be filled by somebody who would pay him. If, on the other hand, they write to us and say "No, that officer will not be succeeded," we do not give him the money.

1482. So that any reduction of establishment made by the late Government will postpone indefinitely the payment of these extra monies?—It will postpone the payment until that is absorbed. We give the retiring man his money under any circumstances, but we do not give it to a half-pay officer.

Brevet-Colonel William Lyons, further examined.

Brev.-Col. W. Lyons.

1483. (*Chairman.*) You desire to add something to what you said before?—I claim that on the 31st of October 1871, holding the appointment of assistant adjutant-general of the home district, which I hold now, and on which date I had completed the five years counting as full pay service, I was virtually on full pay on that day, and therefore claim to have the rights and privileges the same as if I commanded a regiment. There were two lieutenant-colonels in the 5th West India regiment when it was reduced, 1st April 1865, although I was the junior. For my exertions in disbanding the regiment quickly at Jamaica, I was at once appointed to the staff. The other lieutenant-colonel was brought into the 13th light infantry, which proves that I was likely to be brought into a regiment of the line. Distinct from that, I claim the right of being considered a full-pay officer on the 31st of October 1871, from the fact that on that very day my service was considered as completed five years' full-pay service and giving me the rank of colonel. As a further proof, if necessary, I may say that recently, in one of the public prints, an article

Brev.-Col. W. Lyons.

20 Feb. 1874.

appeared which was prejudical to one of the authorities, and I was called to account, and cleared myself of having made use of the expressions which were referred to. Speaking about it, I was told by the adjutant-general that I was on full pay, and therefore was not at liberty, the same as half-pay officers, to make use of those expressions. Therefore I hope that I have made out to the Commission that I was an officer on full pay on the 31st of October 1871, liable to be tried by court-martial, and that my service counted.

1484. (*Lord Penzance.*) You were receiving half pay at the passing of the Act?—My regiment being disbanded I was placed on half-pay compulsorily.

1485. What was the appointment which you held?—Assistant adjutant-general.

1486. (*Chairman.*) Staff appointment?—A staff appointment.

1487. (*Lord Penzance.*) How long had you held it?—I had held it for five years on the 31st October 1871.

1488. And do you say that the fact of your having held it for five years put you on the same footing as if you were on full pay?—Yes, as if I commanded a regiment.

1489. (*Chairman.*) That is to say, that you were qualified for a colonelcy?—Yes, and for retirement. If I retire to-morrow all my staff service counts as full-pay service, exactly the same as if I had commanded a regiment.

1490. Do you draw from that the conclusion that you ought to have been considered under the Act as a full-pay colonel on that day?—Yes.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) There is no doubt of the legal status of Colonel Lyons. He, no doubt, was an officer on full pay, competent to sit on court-martial, and liable to be tried by court-martial. I am, as you are aware, deputy judge-advocate-general, and therefore can give you that opinion. He was an officer on full-pay as much as any officer in the army. Staff-pay is full-pay.

1491. Is not an officer on half pay liable to be tried by court-martial?—No.

1492. Colonel Lyons says that the same practice prevailed in the West Indian regiment as to over-regulation price. Have you any data upon that subject?—The 5th West India regiment in which Colonel Lyons served was disbanded some years ago, and we have not information about it; but we have information about the 1st and 2nd West India regiments, and the only record is this, I mean as to over-regulation payments, one officer gave 200*l.* for his company on the 27th of April 1849. Another officer gave 300*l.* for his majority on the 6th of October 1863; and another officer gave 1,000*l.* to exchange from half-pay as lieutenant-colonel.

1493. A lieutenant-colonel got 1,000*l.*?—Yes. That was an exchange from half-pay. It was not paid regimentally, but it was over-regulation. I have a case of a non-purchase step for 30*l.* in the 4th West India regiment in March 1866.

1494. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) You cannot say that those are the only instances?—No. We really have no excuse for giving any over-regulation money.

(*Colonel Lyons.*) There was a colonel in a West India regiment who was offered 2,000*l.* to retire, and in the higher ranks large sums were offered, and in many instances as large as in the line. However I do not claim to be a West India officer, because when the regiment was disbanded I had done with that service. I was in regiments of the line, and therefore was entitled the same as any other officer, and I have the Duke of Cambridge's own word that he gave me the first and best appointment on the reduction of the regiment. The interval which elapsed, namely, only a few days, is proof of it.

1495. (*Chairman.*) You still hold the same appointment?—Yes, assistant adjutant-general; just the same as I was on the 31st of October 1871.

1496. Is that one of the five years appointments?—Yes; but at the end of the five years I have the Duke's word that he would have enabled me to obtain the over-regulation by retiring from a regiment. I never intended to go on to General, because I lost time. My regiment being disbanded I could have received no money to go on half-pay.

1497. You are now entitled to retire on full pay if you like to do so?—Yes, and I have been for several years past, and before 1871.

1498. But if you retire on full pay you do not get the over-regulation price?—I am told that I get nothing over the regulation money because I was on half pay of a West India regiment with which I have nothing to do.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) It was because Colonel Lyons was on half pay; I mean regimentally.

(*Colonel Lyons.*) I maintain that I was on full pay on the 31st October 1871, being liable to be tried by court-martial, or called to account for a breach of discipline, &c.

1499. (*Chairman.*) You were practically holding office as a lieutenant-colonel, although the men had been disbanded?—I was a substantive lieutenant-colonel in the army employed on its staff.

1500. And performing duties which could be properly performed by an officer of that rank, and not by an officer of an inferior rank?—Yes.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That appointment can only be held by a field officer, and by a field officer on half-pay at the time.

(*Colonel Lyons.*) I should have been a supernumerary of the regiment otherwise, but no supernumeraries being allowed, I was, of course, put on half-pay.

1501. (*Sir P. Herbert to Mr. O'Dowd.*) With regard to staff officers of pensioners, there is a paragraph in Mr. Cardwell's paper, at page 7, to which I wish to allude. You are aware that staff officers of pensioners were entitled under the old system to receive a step of unattached rank, from captain to major, after a certain period of service, and under the old system they were competent to retire from the service, selling that rank like any other half-pay officer?—They were.

1502. Under the Act it was ruled at first that they were not capable of retiring from that prospective commission; as, for instance, a captain on the 1st of November 1871, when he obtained the rank of major, would not be entitled to retire from the service on the sale of a major's commission?—Quite so.

1503. What is the state of the case at the present time?—When we first came to administer the Act we found it to be as Sir Percy Herbert states, that is to say, the terms of the Act as we considered, did not allow us to give the staff officers of pensioners the money advantage of the superior rank for which they were qualified, subsequently to the passing of the Act. But on a representation of that sort being made to Mr. Cardwell, he put in the estimates, and obtained the assent of the House of Commons to its application, a sum of money to meet those cases, and consequently all those staff officers will on retirement receive the value of the commission which they received on their qualifying service. A staff officer of pensioners who was a captain on the 1st of November 1871, and has since (we will say yesterday) become entitled to the rank of substantive major by reason of his long service, will on coming to us receive 3,200*l.*

1504. (*Chairman.*) He will be treated as if he was a major?—Yes.

1505. As I understand you an officer of pensioners, supposing that is a captain, after a certain time becomes as of right entitled to a majority?—Yes.

1506. (*Lord Penzance.*) By mere lapse of time?—Yes, by serving for so many years in that position. It was one of the inducements held out to him when he took the place, they said to him, "We shall give "you so much a day, and after so many years' service "the substantive rank of major."

1507. (*Chairman.*) And that has been worked so as to give him the full pecuniary emolument of the higher rank?—Yes.

1508. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Which he would have had if the Act had not passed?—Yes, in other words he is precisely as he was before.

(*Chairman.*) In other words his reversionary interest has been taken into account.

1509. (*Lord Penzance.*) Before the Act a man accepting an appointment of the character which you have mentioned was entitled as a part of the bargain with him, that after the lapse of a certain number of years he should receive the substantive rank of major?—Yes.

1510. If he then retired could he sell it?—Yes. It was half-way, but it was a substantive majority.

1511. He could get the regulation price for it?—Yes. *Brev.-Col. W. Lyons.* 20 Feb. 1874.

1512. But not the over-regulation?—No.

1513. And I understand that Mr. Cardwell, although it is not contained in the Act, has continued that practice?—Yes, and he has done so in two or three other respects.

1514. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) He got from Parliament means to enable the Commissioners to deal with that case?—Yes, although the act is our authority it is quite within our competency, with the authority of Parliament to give the additional money. I may instance the case of the Indian Ordnance Corps.

MAJOR GOLDSWORTHY further examined.

1515. (*Chairman.*) I think that you desire to make some statements with regard to the five years' rule?—Yes. On the 14th of November last you were kind enough to allow me to appear before you, and just to give hasty evidence as I sat in the room, without any papers before me. Since that time I have worked out the application of this limitation of the appointments of major and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment and of colonel of a brigade depôt to five years as it will affect myself. Supposing that in this year 1874 I am brought into a regiment as major, as I have reason to suppose I may be, now that I have reached the average service of a major, I shall then have a full-pay service of 11 years, and a total service of 17 years. In 1879, at the expiration of five years, I shall again be put upon half-pay at 9*s.* 6*d.* per diem, which I have now, with a full-pay service of 16 years, and a total service of 22 years. In 1882 I suppose, after remaining on half pay for about three years, because the number of lieutenant-colonels are only half the number of majors in the army, and allowing for death vacancies, and men who may retire, and other circumstances of that sort, I may be promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and have given to me the command of a regiment, having a full pay service of 16 years, and a total service of 25 years. In 1887 I may again be put on half-pay at 11*s.* per diem after a full-pay service of 21 years, and a total service of 30 years. In 1893, that is to say, after having remained on half-pay for about five years, owing to the numbers of the brigade depôts being so much fewer than of colonels, including the cavalry colonels, I suppose that I have given to me the command of a brigade depôt, after 21 years full-pay service, and a total service of 35 years. And in 1898 at the expiration of five years, I shall be again put on half pay at 11*s.* per diem, with a full-pay service of 26 years, and a total service of 40 years. Thus I never can become entitled to retire on full pay, because in order to retire on full pay I must have a full-pay service of 30 years, whereas I shall only have a full-pay service of 26 years, with a half-pay service of 14 years. I have now as substantive major a salary of 174*l.* per annum, that is my half-pay. So that after a further service of 23 years I shall get an increase of about 26*l.* per annum, or about one pound for each year that I have remained longer in the service.

1516. (*Lord Penzance*).. That is up to the last period of 40 years service, of which 26 years are full pay service?—Yes, and I shall then not be quite 60 years of age. It is a little over 1*l.* for each year's service. If I sell out at the present moment, as I before mentioned, the Commissioners will probably award me 2,400*l.*, if I serve for another 23 years or any longer time I can never get another penny from them.

1517. (*Chairman.*) What is your present rank?—I am now a major unattached, namely, a major on half-pay. Owing to the wording of the Act, which has prevented my making any arrangement to come on full pay, and owing to my very short service by which His Royal Highness could not very well bring me into a regiment until I have completed my present service, there has been a loss to me owing to my having been compelled to live on half-pay in England instead of going out to India, which I might have done by exchange, that is to say, supposing that these reductions had not been made, because I had hoped to be brought in as second major to a regiment or in another way. Out in India I should doubtless have been employed on the staff as Lord Napier is commander-in-chief and General Thesiger is the adjutant-general, and I have served on the staff under both of them during the wars there. I want to point out the hardship in individual cases. It is no fault of mine that I cannot get on full-pay, it is merely the fault of the Act, because His Royal Highness is always very kind to those who have done their best to get on in the service; and although he has expressed his desire to do what he can for me, he cannot do so at the expense of other officers, namely, the senior captains of regiments who may have paid very large sums of money, or officers of long service, whereas mine is a very short service. *Major Goldsworthy.* 20 Feb. 1874.

1517*a*. (*Lord Penzance.*) How does it happen that you with such short service are on half-pay as major?—I was promoted for service in the field, and the actual promotion has lost me money. I should have been better off if I had remained a captain than I am now as a major, because this Act has really come in between me and my chances of advancement. Lord Napier telegraphed for me to go as brigade-major of cavalry to Abyssinia, and I did so, and owing to their not being able to keep a cavalry brigade I had to turn my hand to anything, wherever a staff officer was short I took the place, and when Lord Napier came home, amongst other officers, he got me unattached promotion. It is a very serious loss to me. If I had paid to exchange into a regiment and had gone out to India and had been employed on the staff as assistant adjutant-general, which I had every prospect of being, the bonus would have enabled me more than to pay back the money which I had to pay by several hundred pounds to come upon full pay but the Act has just come in between me and my prospect of advancement. I am a very poor man and it hits me very hard. His Royal Highness is very sorry for it, but he has to hold the scales and to do justice to those who are at the top as captains, and of course he would not like to bring me, a young officer, over the heads of old officers, or officers who have paid heavily for their promotion. I never felt the misfortune of being a poor man so much as by the abolition of purchase which was to be in the interest of poor men.

1518. If you were allowed to reckon your half-pay service as full-pay service it would go a long way to remove your complaint?—Yes, in one way. But what I have read to you are my only prospects. It would not entirely remove my complaint. There is no bonus for me to exchange, and I cannot put a lump sum of money into my pocket. If His Royal Highness brings me into a regiment to-morrow, he only brings me into a regiment which gives me an increase of pay. I have now lost nearly six year's seniority. If I went out to India as a junior major to-morrow, I should, if I went on the staff, receive no bonus, which Mr. O'Dowd referred to just now. In fact, as these changes have been made, and there is no advantage in them to poor officers in my rank. If the

Major Goldsworthy.

20 Feb. 1874.

five years' rule is carried into effect I *must* leave the service, because I cannot at any future period afford to pass my time upon compulsory half-pay. 174*l.* a year or 200*l.* a year will not enable me to live. Of course, in all these changes the poorer men suffer the most, and many officers, I believe, do not come before your Lordships simply from a sense of their own feeling of pride; but I have come before you in the hope that my statements may help others as well as myself.

1519. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Major Thompson of the 50th regiment was absent in Ireland when the witnesses were being called and he was prevented from attending. His is a case to which I should like to draw the attention of the Commissioners. The statement of it is very short; Major Thompson's commissions were all without purchase. He was gazetted ensign in 1852, lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1855, brevet major in 1865, and regimental major in 1873. His statement is as follows:—"Ballytory "Broadway, Co. Wexford. I joined the army in "1842. I served in the ranks for 10 years, including the actions of Moodkee Ferozeshahur, Aliwall, and Saboan. Was blown up by the explosion of a gun limber at Ferozeshahar and very severely wounded, and side shot away by grape shot at Alliwall. I "served as color-serjeant and serjeant major. For "the above services I was promoted ensign in 1852. "I served as an officer 21 years, including Alma, "Inkermann, Sebastopol, and the New Zealand war "of 1863–66 including Rangiahua Makuman and "Kakarmea. Mentioned in despatches, brevet majority. "By the late warrant I have been deprived of the "only boon to which I had been looking forward for "years as the reward of my past services, viz., the "regulation and over-regulation price of my commis-"sion I might live to obtain. The warrant has "deprived me of 1,400*l.* regulation and 1,000*l.* over-"regulation." He is speaking there of the majority. He was a brevet major, but he has received the majority since the abolition of purchase, and he was at the time in the list, and of such service, that he calculated as a matter of course that he would obtain the majority without purchase; he was very high up, he reckoned upon it, and he has actually got it by promotion in his regiment. He proceeds to say "The "certainty of obtaining this sum has been my sole "inducement to give nearly a lifetime to the service "of my country," that statement is signed J. Thompson, major, 50th regiment, November 30, 1873.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) Major Thompson, it is only right to tell the Commissioners, would have been a captain still but for the abolition of purchase.

1520. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) Given a captain of 20 years' service on the 1st of November 1871, who retires afterwards with the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel, what would the Army Purchase Commissioners give him?—If he had had 30 years' service abroad we should give him 3,000*l.*

1521. You are putting an impossible case?—I am merely putting it to explain it. We should give him more than the value of his captain's commission, if his service deserved it. I do not know whether Major Thompson's service does so.

1522. (*Sir P. Herbert.*) The plain fact which I want to bring before the Commissioners is that which this officer would have represented himself. He has served at the present time for 22 years as an officer. A portion of his service in the ranks counts as an officer's service towards the completion of 30 years' full-pay service as an officer. This officer upon obtaining, which in all reasonable probability he would have obtained before long, if the Act had not passed, a majority without purchase, would have been able to sell that major's commission, in addition to the value of his captain's commission, at the regulation sum of 1,400, and a considerable sum for the extra regulation price, that is to say, upwards of 2,000*l.* for that one step. He is debarred from that.

1523. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is nothing but the thing which we have been considering all the way through. It is identically the main point which you have been insisting upon all the way through. There is no novelty in it whatever. It is hard upon the particular man, no doubt, on account of his brilliant services.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

(*Lord Penzance.*) It is that if a man obtains a commission now, since the abolition of purchase, he will not be able to sell it.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The proposition was rather disputed by Mr. O'Dowd; but otherwise it is quite so. It has been represented very frequently that this abolition of purchase was a grievance to the rich officer, and was a boon to the poor officer. I am credibly informed that an officer of the 42nd regiment, who rose from the ranks, and is now serving as quarter-master, having been offered the adjutancy of his own regiment, which formerly was a very much more advantageous position than that of quarter-master, inasmuch as it led to the attaining of valuable commissions which were saleable, has refused it, because what was an inferior position before has now become more valuable by the abolition of purchase.

(*Lord Penzance.*) I think that we have had some proof of that.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is all I have to say upon that case. Of the only other cases which I have to put forward, one is a very hard case, which I shall ask you to deal with, but which I do not think you can deal with beyond desiring the secretary to deal with it. It is the case of Captain Westropp, who exchanged from a purchase regiment to one of the non-purchase regiments which came from the East India Company. It does not appear that he had any warning, and from some negligence on his part he was not aware that when he retired from the service he lost all right to sell his commissions, and that no right of pension under the East India Company's rules to the other man accrued to him. This man says that he only received 300*l.* for the exchange, and he now finds himself in the position of having served for a great many years in the service, and that he can neither sell his commission, as he thought that he could, nor can he get the pension from the East India Company's service.

(*Chairman.*) That does not seem to be affected by the Act at all.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I do not think that he is affected by the Act.

(*Mr. O'Dowd.*) He is in one of the bonus regiments, namely, non-purchase regiments. We should give him about 1,100*l.* by the 4th clause, which Sir Charles Wingfield brought in, which entitles us to compensate officers of the non-purchase regiments according to the custom usual in those regiments. He appears to have been the 5th captain, in which case we should give him about 1,100*l.* as bonus. He did the act himself. I do not say with his eyes open, because I suppose that he had not his eyes open, but he made a very injudicious exchange.

(*Chairman.*) That is really not a case at all within our Commission.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 27th February 1874.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE JAMES IN THE CHAIR.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE. | THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

R. H. KNOX, ESQ., *Secretary.*

Sir Percy Herbert 27 Feb. 1874.

(*Sir Percy Herbert.*) With the permission and in accordance with the instructions given me by the Chairman, I will make my closing remarks; first, with reference to the papers which have been put in by Mr. O'Dowd, some of these papers contain a considerable number of figures which would require verification, and a good deal of consideration before one could attempt to answer anything which one was inclined to dispute. I have been so occupied with the consideration of Mr. Cardwell's paper in the very short time which has been allowed me, owing to the pressure of work upon Mr. Hunt, that I have been unable even to read one of the papers. In one of the papers which I did glance over I saw a statement of the maximum and minimum rates of over-regulation money paid in the army.

1524. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Upon the question of your having come here earlier than is convenient to you, let me say that I do not wish my convenience to stand at all in the way of your doing your duty to those whom you represent.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am quite sure that you do not.

1525. (*Mr. Hunt.*) If you are not prepared now I am quite willing, as far as I am concerned, to postpone hearing your remarks.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is very good of you, and it is what I should have expected from you.

1526. (*Mr. Hunt.*) I do not think that you ought to come here prematurely to make your observations. If you have not had time you ought to have time.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I only state why I do not deal with Mr. O'Dowd's papers. I do not believe that there is anything very material in them, but I do not accept all the deductions.

1527. (*Chairman.*) The view of both my brother Commissioners and myself is that Mr. O'Dowd's papers are to be considered as an approximate statement, of what he was able to give as one of the Purchase Commissioners, and that the exact details of the figures are really not material for the purpose before us.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Perhaps it may be so; I can only say that several figures in Mr. O'Dowd's papers, and the conclusions drawn from them are contested by some of my friends who have had an opportunity of looking them over, and that in one instance I looked at the paper containing the maximum and minimum rates of the over-regulation money paid by the officers, and I can say that the maximum rates in the tables which he gives do not coincide with facts within my own personal knowledge and my own personal experience as a regimental officer. The rates which I myself have paid and which my brother officers have paid are larger in every instance than the maximum rates which he mentions; that is to say, in each rank of lieutenant, captain, and major. But I do not lay great stress upon that, because, as the Commissioners are aware, my arguments have been addressed more to the question of regulation money than to the amount of over-regulation money which might be allotted. I have only made these remarks upon the papers put in by Mr. O'Dowd, and I shall make no further reference to them. Now, with reference to the paper which has been put in by Mr. Cardwell, in answer to the note addressed to him by order of the Royal Commissioners, before entering into the statements contained in it, I may observe that it has taken about three months in preparation. Upon a careful examination I am not surprised that it should be so. It appears to me that much ingenuity has been shown both in the selection of the period which is dealt with, and in the arrangement of the facts and the figures to suit the argument which it is the object of this paper to sustain. In my opening statement I referred to a return, showing the number of non-purchase commissions held by the officers of the army in the year 1870. That return with other data had been placed before Parliament by Mr. Cardwell himself, when giving information (the result of the inquiries of a War Office committee) upon the subject of promotion and retirement in the Royal Artillery. I referred to it for the purpose of showing that the prospects of officers attaining the valuable commissions in the higher ranks without purchase were substantial. Mr. Cardwell in his present paper seeks rather to discredit this return, as belonging to an exceptional period, though no such exception was taken to it on the former occasion. I apprehend that the general object of this document, and of the accompanying tables, is to show that loss to officers by recent legislation is very small, and that the advantages to be attained are very great. I will endeavour to show that both the tables and the arguments are liable to mislead. In the first place the period chosen for review, namely, 1861 to 1870, is one of almost profound peace after a period of war, and consequently a period of reduction of establishments. What would the Commissioners have thought if I had selected the previous 10 years, and asked them to calculate from that period the normal amount of non-purchase promotion in the British army. It is manifestly as unfair to take the promotion (not the vacancies.—I want to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the circumstance that there is a difference between the vacancies and the promotions, because the vacancies are not always filled up) in the 10 years from 1861 to 1870, as the normal amount of non-purchase promotion which would fall to the army in an average of an officer's service. As the army is maintained for the defence of the country in time of war, and is liable to be so employed, it is not right to exclude such a contingency from consideration. It is still more unjust to select a period of reduction of force subsequent to a war period, as the only one to guide the Commission in calculating the benefits to which the officers were entitled to look forward. It is difficult to extract from the cloud of figures which accompanies this paper, some facts which it is important for the Commission to have before them. Table A gives a return of a portion of the promotion which fell to the officers. It professes to give the main sources from whence that promotion arose. You will observe the heading of that return; it is "Return showing the vacancies in each rank from "death, promotion to general officer, and retirement "on full pay, during the 10 years 1861–70, which "might have caused non-purchase promotions, with the "number of such vacancies for which non-purchase "promotions were made, and the number absorbed "or filled by purchase." I think that an expression in the letter says, that these are the main sources. The third paragraph of the first page after the heading No. 1 refers to these as the main sources.

1528. (*Lord Penzance.*) Is there any other source but these?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) There are other sources, and I will draw attention to them presently. Table A. gives a return of a portion of the promotion which fell to the officers. It professes to give the main sources

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

from whence that promotion arose. No reason is given why the whole of the promotion which arose from various sources should not be laid before the Commission in one Table, so as to be readily apprehended. By separating this information into several tables the accuracy of the tables cannot be impugned, but the important fact, namely, the total amount of non-purchase promotion in the army is withdrawn from notice. Table A. professes to give the main sources of promotion. It shows 67 lieutenant-colonelcies.

1529. (*Lord Penzance.*) Where is that?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) That is in the whole of the army. The total is nowhere given, but you have to add the whole of the different branches of the army together, in order to obtain that total. I call the attention of the Commissioners to the circumstance that a distinction has been drawn between the purchase infantry and the colonial corps, which is an imaginary distinction, the colonial corps were purchase corps, and the commissions held by them were interchangeable with the infantry of the line, but the total given is 67 promotions to lieutenant-colonel in cavalry and infantry.

1530. (*Chairman.*) I do not follow that.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am speaking of promotion without purchase; 68 are the vacancies in the infantry of the line alone, and 51 the promotions.

1531. (*Lord Penzance.*) Vacancies which might have caused non-purchase promotions, but not where non-purchase promotions were made.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes; I am drawing attention to the promotions. The return of promotions is 51, and the general tenor of the paper is to draw attention to the few promotions which were given, which it shows to be 51 in the infantry and 67 in the whole of the infantry and cavalry. It draws no attention to the number of promotions which might have taken place.

1532. (*Lord Penzance.*) The paper purports to be a return showing the number of promotions arising from three sources only. You say that there may be others. Those are the causes which create the vacancies, and in respect of those vacancies the paper further professes to show how many of them were really filled up without purchase, and how many were not.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

1533. (*Chairman.*) Then what is the inaccuracy.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have not said that it was inaccurate, but that it is misleading. It professes to give the main sources of promotion. It shows 67 officers promoted to lieutenant-colonels without purchase. The real number is 192. Such a statement is misleading, and no excuse is offered for making it.

1534. (*Lord Penzance.*) It is not an inaccuracy, because the heading is right.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) But no reason is shown for such a table giving only a portion of the promotions, or the vacancies upon which they took place, 67 appears to be the total of the lieutenant-colonelcies which were given amongst the whole of the officers of the army in the different branches, the total amount promoted without purchase from all sources having been during that period 192. I draw attention to that. The main sources as quoted in the first page amount to 67, the total having amounted to 192.

1535. (*Chairman.*) Without purchase.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) 192 lieutenant-colonelcies without purchase. I will show you whence the balance is derived. I am still upon Table A. The death and other vacancies in the rank of lieutenant-colonel which were withheld from the officers in order to carry out reduction, are not carried down into the lower ranks. What I want the Commissioners to understand is, that in a normal condition of the army when there is neither increase nor reduction the death of a lieutenant-colonel would cause not only a vacancy in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but a vacancy in all the junior ranks, namely, the majority, the company, and the lieutenantcy, and that when a lieutenant-colonelcy is absorbed no such vacancy takes place. The professed object of this paper being to draw attention to the amount of promotion which would naturally arise in a normal period of 10 years, you must calculate the steps of those absorbed lieutenant-colonelcies as if they had gone through the whole ranks. If the army had been in its normal condition, the death or promotion of those 17 or 18 lieutenant-colonels would have caused, as a matter of course, a vacancy in the majority, a vacancy in the company, and a vacancy in the lieutenantcy, and they must have been carried down, and in like manner every majority which has been absorbed, and every company which has been absorbed, and every lieutenantcy which has been absorbed must be carried down to the lower rank, and credited to the account of promotions.

1536. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by a normal state?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) A state in which there is neither increase or reduction of establishment. It will be observed that the note at the bottom of Table A. says, "The vacancies shown in each lower rank are "inclusive of those arising from promotion to the "rank above." It draws attention to the fact that where the promotion does go it creates those vacancies all through the ranks, but where the vacancies are absorbed the thing drops at once in this return, and it therefore does not show the whole of the non-purchase promotion which would have fallen to the army in 10 years on a given strength if it had not been for a reduction of the establishment.

1537. (*Chairman.*) That is to say if it had not been deemed advisable to have the absorption or sale which took place before the abolition of purchase.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am not considering the policy that might be followed but the vacancies which would be available for the army and in the ordinary course of things would fall to the army.

1538. (*Lord Penzance.*) What you have now been saying is not a criticism upon the figures and the accuracy of this return, because the return does not profess to give you a prospective idea of what in the course of 10 years will be the number of non-purchase vacancies of which the officers will have the benefit, but it professes to show the actual facts which have happened within 10 years.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

1539. (*Lord Penzance.*) No doubt those 10 years have been a period in which there has been a considerable amount of absorption, and the consequence is that they have reflected it back and it shows that the vacancies in the higher grades did not produce vacancies in the lower grades.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

1540. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then it comes back to this, that the table is accurate, but refers to a state of things which is abnormal.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes. The table is accurate so far as it goes. My objections to it are that it is drawn from an exceptional period, and that while professing to show the main sources of non-purchase promotion it shows only a small portion of it, and it witholds from the view of the Commissioners the natural amount of promotion which would have fallen to an army of a given strength.

1541. (*Chairman.*) I think that you can credit the Commissioners as having sufficient intelligence to see that that is so.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am glad to hear that, but if I had not drawn the attention of the Commissioners to it, I think that they would have found some difficulty in finding out how misleading it is.

1542. (*Lord Penzance.*) Will you presently be able to tell us how that difference arises between the 192 and the 67.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

1543. (*Lord Penzance.*) This is a perfectly true table, but you say that it is a delusive table to look at for the purposes of the future.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, because it diffuses the facts. The death and other vacancies in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which were withheld from the officers

in order to carry out reduction, are not carried down into the lower ranks, which it is necessary to do to ascertain the number of the non-purchase vacancies which would fall to the officers in a period when there was neither increase nor reduction of the establishment. It must be observed that these absorptions consequent upon reductions which took place between 1861 and 1870, only represent the increase of establishment between 1851 and 1860, and the anticipation by the officers in the former period of the benefits to be derived from vacancies arising from casualties in the subsequent decade. With regard therefore to Table A. it must be observed that in the infantry of the line alone, 17 lieutenant-colonelcies, 21 majorities, 55 companies, and 105 lieutenantcies must be added to the totals in Table A., to show the total promotion which would fall to the army, in a normal condition under the three sources of promotion of which alone Table A. professes to treat. Table A. amended in this way would show available promotion as follows, in the purchase infantry alone. Here is Table A. amended.

1544. (*Chairman.*) One easily sees what the amendment must be.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The table which I now produce shows the actual amendment.

1545. (*Lord Penzance.*) You get rid of the absorptions and treat it as if the absorptions had not taken place?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

1546. (*Chairman.*) And as if all the vacancies absorbed or sold had been filled without purchase.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes. Return C. shows that none were sold, but that all were absorbed. Moreover there would be no absorption or reduction when the army had reached a peace establishment.

(*The following table was delivered in by Sir P. Herbert.*)

TABLE A. amended to show the Vacancies which would have been disposable had there been no Absorptions.

Ten Years, 1861 to 1870.

RANK.	Nature of Vacancy.	HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.			PURCHASE CAVALRY.			FOOT GUARDS.			PURCHASE INFANTRY.			COLONIAL CORPS.			ALL ARMS.		
		Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase, Vacancies Absorbed or Sold.	
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	32	20	12	2	2	—	37	24	13
	G.O.	1	1	—	2	1	1	6	5	1	14	9	5	1	1	—	24	17	7
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	4	4	—	26	26	—
Total available		1	1	—	2	1	1	9	7	2	68	51	17	7	7	—	87	67	20
Major	Death	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	73	58	15	4	4	—	80	64	16
	G.O.	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	10	5	1	1	—	19	13	6
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	41	1	4	4	—	46	45	1
Total available		1	1	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	130	109	21	9	9	—	145	122	23
Captain	Death	—	—	—	26	14	12	5	4	1	260	221	39	30	23	7	321	262	59
	G.O.	1	1	—	2	1	1	6	5	1	15	7	8	2	2	—	26	16	10
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	48	8	10	10	—	66	58	8
Total available		1	1	—	28	15	13	11	9	2	331	276	55	42	35	7	413	336	77
Lieutenants	Death	1	1	—	42	18	24	5	—	5	481	395	86	69	51	18	598	465	133
	G.O.	1	1	—	2	—	2	6	2	4	15	6	9	2	2	—	26	11	15
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	46	10	10	10	—	66	56	10
Total available		2	2	—	44	18	26	11	2	9	552	447	105	81	63	18	690	532	158

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I beg to draw attention to the circumstance that the whole of the facts and figures to which I am now referring are derived from the figures in this paper. I am not quoting any other authority but this paper. Table A. amended in this way would show available promotion as follows; in the purchase infantry alone, 68 lieutenant-colonelcies, instead of 51, as shown in the return, 130 majorities, instead of 109, as shown in the return, 331 companies, instead of 276, and 552 lieutenantcies, instead of 447. That is under these three heads alone. I lay before the Commissioners a Table taken from Tables C. and D. of Mr. Cardwell's paper. Table D. shows the unattached promotion of officers during the 10 years. To the rank of lieutenant-colonel 79 were promoted without purchase, which is excluded from view in Table A.

1547. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that that ought to be part of Table A.?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

1548. (*Lord Penzance.*) As being a part of the vacancies created during the period?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes.

1549. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that instead of being put altogether in one table, in order to enable one to see the result, several causes are put forward in Table A., and that another cause, which is a fertile one, is added subsequently.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, and that no valid reason is assigned in the paper for so separating and thereby withdrawing from view the information which ought to be laid before the Commission to judge of the real loss to the officers by the abolition of purchase, and of the chance of obtaining those valuable commissions; and that the Commissioners ought to be in possession of the whole of the vacancies which fell to the army during that decade. I lay before the Commissioners a Table taken from Tables C. and D. of Mr. Cardwell's paper, showing the non-purchase promotion from other sources than those contained in Table A. during the same period. Also a table showing the whole of the non-purchase vacancies available during the same period, had the army not been subject to reduction. It will be observed that it is requisite to refer to three of Mr. Cardwell's Tables in order to elicit this total.

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

(*The following tables were delivered in by Sir P. Herbert.*)

TABLE C. amended by the addition of Promotions to Unattached Rank as detailed in Table D.

Commissions Gazetted in Purchase Corps by Purchase and without Purchase, respectively in the 10 years, 1861–70.	Household Cavalry.		Purchase Cavalry of the Line.		Foot Guards.		Purchase Infantry of the Line.		Colonial Corps.		Staff Unattached, &c. &c.		Total for all Arms.	
	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.
ACTUAL NUMBERS.														
Lieutenant-Colonels	5	1	41	3	—	—	95	162	10	17	—	9		
Majors	7	1	90	13	—	—	285	329	15	31	—	21		
Captains	43	1	343	30	77	7	1,348	521	63	67	—	7		
Lieutenants	67	2	528	27	137	9	2,477	622	128	95	—	—		
Cornets or Ensigns	88	3	625	26	153	7	2,790	705	144	100	—	—		
PER CENTAGE.														
Lieutenant-Colonels	83	17	93	7	—	—	37	63	37	63	—	100		
Majors	88	12	87	13	—	—	47	53	33	67	—	100		
Captains	98	2	92	8	92	8	72	28	48	52	—	100		
Lieutenants	97	3	95	5	94	6	80	20	57	43	—	—		
Cornets or Ensigns	97	3	96	4	96	4	80	20	59	41	—	—		

NON-PURCHASE PROMOTIONS and APPOINTMENTS belonging to the 10 Years, 1861–70.

—	Purchase Cavalry, including Household Cavalry.					Foot Guards.			Purchase Infantry, including Colonial Corps.					Staff Unattached, &c.			All Arms.				
	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Coronets.	Captains and Lt.-Colonels.	Lieutenant and Captains.	Ensigns and Lieutenants.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.
Promotions and appointments actually gazetted; taken from Tables C. and D.	4	14	31	29	29	7	9	7	179	360	588	717	805	9	21	7	199	395	635	753	834
Additional promotions and appointments which would have arisen (from vacancies shown in Table A. as absorbed) if the army had not been reduced.	1	2	13	26	40	2	2	9	17	21	62	123	239	—	—	—	20	23	77	158	279
Actually due to 10 years 1861–70.	5	16	44	55	69	9	11	16	196	381	650	840	1,044	9	21	7	219	418	712	911	1,113

1550. (*Lord Penzance.*) One of the papers which you have now produced, as I understand, is a table giving the whole of the non-purchase vacancies?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, and I wish to draw the particular attention of the Commissioners to the fact, that the papers which I have now handed in are a sort of resumé derived exclusively from the tables accompanying Mr. Cardwell's statement. I am not bringing any foreign or doubtful matter to your consideration. I also hand in a paper which gives further results from Table I.

(The following document was delivered in by Sir P. Herbert.)

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

FURTHER RESULTS FROM TABLE I.

RETURN of Officers who sold out in the 10 years 1861 to 1870, showing the actual numbers and per centage of those who had purchased all their Commissions, and of those who had obtained some or all without Purchase.

—	Household Cavalry.					Cavalry of the Line.					Foot Guards.		Infantry, including Colonial Corps and Unattached.				
	Number.			Per-centage.		Number.			Per-centage.		Number.	Per-centage.	Number.			Per-centage.	
	Purchased all Commissions.	Obtained some or all without purchase.	Total selling.	Purchased all.	Obtained some or all without purchase.	Purchased all.	Obtained some or all without purchase.	Total selling.	Purchased all.	Obtained some or all without purchase.			Purchased all.	Obtained some or all without purchase.	Total selling.	Purchased all.	Obtained some or all without purchase.
Lieutenant-Colonels -	3	2	5	60	40	8	15	23	35	65	The particulars regarding the Foot Guards in Table I. are not sufficiently reliable to admit of these columns being filled up.		5	80	85	6	94
Majors - -	—	—	—	—	—	15	29	44	34	66			31	169	200	15	85
Captains - -	30	7	37	81	19	100	147	247	41	59			229	932	1,161	20	80
Lieutenants - -	25	2	27	93	7	135	61	196	69	31			471	754	1,225	38	62
Cornets or Ensigns -	13	1	14	93	7	123	12	135	91	9			385	109	494	78	22

I will now proceed to make some remarks upon Mr. Cardwell's paper itself.* At page 1, about the middle of the page, Mr. Cardwell says "It will here- "after appear that it would be an error to suppose "that all non-purchase vacancies gave really gratuitous "steps." Whoever were the people who were liable to fall into this error I think that the members of the Royal Commission, at least, are not among the number. A good deal of evidence has been adduced to show that a sum, sometimes called a bonus, larger than the ordinary over-regulation price was usually paid by an officer upon obtaining non-purchase promotion when the officer whom he succeeded retired upon full pay. No doubt had Mr. Cardwell been aware of this in 1871 the Act would have enabled the Purchase Commissioners to deal with such cases, which they now consider themselves to be precluded from doing. In page 4 Mr. Cardwell refers to several regulations more or less injurious to individual officers that had been enforced during the last 20 years. Some of them involved considerable injustice to individuals. From his remarks he would seem to infer that because certain acts of questionable justice had been carried out without compensation the Government in 1871 were justified in making any changes however sweeping which they might consider desirable for the future of the public service without regard to the pecuniary injury inflicted upon the officers then serving. I beg to protest against the acceptance of such a doctrine. At page 5 Mr. Cardwell sums up the cases above referred to by saying that "these examples seem to "show that the interest of the officer was regarded "not as an absolute right but as a qualified interest "subject to such changes as the Crown might from "time to time think it expedient to prescribe." As any absolute rights in the matter had been distinctly disclaimed on the part of the officers I take exception to this paragraph, which seems to imply that such a claim had been raised. The officers do claim that the understanding on which they entered the service should be honourably fulfilled by the executive government, and that when changes are carried out for the benefit of the public service in their case individual injury should be as fairly considered as in the case of other public servants. With regard to exchanges Mr. Cardwell speaks of them as "a "gain to one of the officers concerned at the ex- "pense of the other." This again is misleading and is calculated to suggest a prejudice against the practice. Exchanges were entirely optional with the officers, and were made for mutual advantage, and while sometimes one gained by the money that passed the other gained in convenience, frequently being enabled by change of climate, or by being able to attend to his private affairs, to continue in his profession instead of being forced to abandon it. It must be borne in mind that the British army is subject to an amount of foreign service in trying climates unknown to any other army in the world; and it is hard that in order to carry out a theory opposed to the opinion of the army generally and the highest military authorities, who testify (they have given evidence before the Commission) to the advantage to be derived from the practice to the public service the officers should be deprived of the convenience and advantage of it. I contend that this was a needless addition to the injury done to the officers when the Government came to the determination to abolish purchase in the army, and I believe that a little more inquiry would have led to the conclusion that the practice was harmless and advantageous to the public service. The Commissioners are aware that though the abolition of exchanges had no necessary connexion with the abolition of purchase Mr. Cardwell maintained that they were inseparably connected, made it a part of his scheme which he submitted to Parliament, and restricted the practice by the Royal Warrant which abolished it. I may observe that the interference with exchanges has a natural tendency to interfere with a considerable amount of promotion in the army, as the Commissioners, I believe, are aware.

1551. (*Chairman.*) Upon that point of the exchanges I may say that as at present advised we think that it is within our jurisdiction to deal with the exchanges as a part of the whole scheme, and that we are not impressed with any evils of the system of exchanges at all events.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am very glad to have that intimation; it is only one that I was prepared for.

1552. (*Chairman.*) We consider it to be a part of the entire scheme with which we have to deal.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so; I felt sure that there would be a recommendation from the Commissioners with regard to that matter.

1553. (*Mr. Hunt.*) We thought that you need not labour that point.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I am much obliged to you. I have come to the end of what I had to say upon it. At page 6, paragraph 3, Mr. Cardwell refers to Table H., which professes to show the commutation value of half pay and full pay which officers will receive. Table H. gives certain sums which will be received by officers at certain ages.

1554. (*Chairman.*) They are tables which are in existence in the office, upon which a man may come and commute.

* The pages here mentioned refer to the columns of the letter of the Secretary of State, p. 133, Appendix (A).

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so. As I am informed that these are the maximum rates which officers can receive under the Act, and that they are liable to serious deduction if an officer is not in the enjoyment of perfectly sound health, of which there is no great probability after 25 or 30 years' regimental service, it is to be regretted with a view to giving full information, that neither the statement nor the table contains any reference to this circumstance.

1555. (*Lord Penzance.*) This is only the maximum.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The table gives only the maximum rates, which I believe are unattainable by any mortal man who has served for 25 years in the army. A remarkably healthy gentleman had it shown to him that a small reduction would have been taken away from him if he had been under the Act, but he was not. At page 6, paragraph 10, reference is made to the creation of appointments occasioned by the measures of re-organization which followed the abolition of purchase, and the number of officers who have been benefited thereby.

1556. (*Lord Penzance.*) Owing to the greater facilities?

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Owing to the greater facilities, I want to call your lordship's attention to the fact that *post hoc* is not always *propter hoc*, but the argument seems to imply that they are the same. It appears that the object of this paragraph is to suggest that the institution of brigade depôts had some necessary connexion with the abolition of purchase, whereas the slightest inquiry on the subject will show that the whole of the arrangements connected with them could have been as readily carried out before as after the abolition of purchase, and are intended to remedy in some degree the defects of organization to which public attention was drawn in the year 1870, during the French war. These brigade depôts give employment to 66 field officers. Not many years ago there were 26 depôt battalions employing 52 field officers; there were a lieutenant-colonel, and a major for each. It is obvious that some depôt formation must be necessary for the British army. The brigade depôts are a substitute for the depôt battalions. The advantage hereby derived for the general promotion of the army may be easily calculated. Twenty-six depôt battalions with 52 field officers have been gradually done away with, and these 66 brigade depôts with one colonel for each have been substituted in their place, an arrangement at the same time being made that the militia should be brought under the control of the officers in command of these brigade depôts. The force of regular troops in each place is rather less than it was in a depôt battalion. At page 7, Mr. Cardwell states, "An extensive brevet carrying "higher pay has been conferred on the senior "captains of the army." I would observe that there is nothing new in this, it was systematically done long before the abolition of purchase was ever proposed. In the present case it has been used to remedy in a small degree the injury done to the officers of the infantry and cavalry by the arbitrary act of the Secretary of State for War, who had superseded several hundred captains of infantry and cavalry by giving exceptional promotion to the captains of artillery and engineers, as a cheap expedient to postpone dealing with the stagnation which exists in those corps, and furnishing adequate retiring allowances; the dealing with which question, though not relevant to the present inquiry, I venture to say is only left to be dealt with by his successor.

Leaving now Mr. Cardwell's paper, I will with the permission of the Commissioners make a few general remarks. I think that the evidence before the Commission shows that there are many cases of officers on half pay deserving great consideration. Many have been placed there by promotion as a reward for services. It has been shown that under the old system some might expect to be brought back to full pay, and others might have returned to full pay by exchange. In either case they would have been open to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions at the regulation and over-regulation price, or to have completed their service entitling them to a full pay retirement, receiving in addition a large sum as bonus. Under the Army Regulation Act all such chances are denied them; they are debarred from ever receiving more than the value of their half-pay commission; and those who have paid over-regulation price are debarred by the Act from ever receiving back any portion of it, merely because they had the misfortune to be caught on half-pay on the 1st of November 1871. The hardship of such a case as that of Colonel Sayer, an officer of distinguished service, who is precluded by the Act of Parliament from the chance of ever receiving back any portion of the large sum which he paid for his commissions, will occur to the Commissioners.

1557. (*Lord Penzance.*) The sum which he paid for over-regulation was 6,000*l.* if I remember rightly.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) 6,000*l.* There have been several cases of hardship brought to my notice arising from the personal decision of the late Secretary of State, which I believe it is in the power of his successor to remedy.

1558. (*Lord Penzance.*) Before you pass away from the half-pay, I should like to ask you whether you have at all considered what form of remedy or compensation ought to be applied to such cases.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I have.

1559. (*Lord Penzance.*) Will you tell us what you think should be done. I do not want to interrupt you.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I shall be quite prepared either to give information publicly before the commission upon any points on which they would like to ask me, and do me the compliment of requesting my opinion, or if they like to consult me confidentially I would speak in perfect confidence, and of course what I suggested to them and anything which they might say to me, would be treated by me in the strictest confidence hereafter. There have been several cases of hardship brought to my notice arising from the personal decision of the late Secretary of State, which I believe it is in the power of his successor to remedy. Being aware of the anxiety of the Commissioners to terminate their meetings, one of their members holding the laborious post of first lord of the admiralty, I have determined not to occupy their time by laying such cases before them. I will only just allude to what they are, so that the officers may know that the subject has not been forgotten. I allude to the case of some half dozen of the officers commanding brigade depôts, who are refused the over-regulation money due to them under the Act when vacating their regimental for staff appointments, until they have completed their five years term of service. Mr. Cardwell stated in the House of Commons that they were to be staff appointments which would entitle them to immediate payment. He has since decided that although the duties are unchanged they shall be called regimental appointments, the only effect of which has been, so far as I can learn, to give a color to the postponement of the payment of the sum due to these officers. They are removed from their regiments to brigade depôts, and are refused the over-regulation money upon their commissions until they terminate their five years' appointment, and therefore of course they run the risk of dying in the meantime, and not getting it. If they were staff appointments the payments to them could not be disputed. Mr. Cardwell stated in the House of Commons (I have Hansard here to refer to) that they would be staff appointments, since then he has changed it, and has given a decision that they were to be regimental appointments. The nature of the duties shows them to be naturally staff appointments, as they include infantry of the line, militia, and a large force of volunteers, and also the yeomanry.

1560. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that under the Act the practice would be that any man receiving a staff appointment would be entitled to his over-regulation money.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes, it is true that these officers accepted those appointments with a notice that they would not have it, but then their position would have been that they would have had to refuse an appointment offered to them by the commander in chief.

1561. (*Chairman.*) You mean to say that they were under a moral compulsion.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Yes a professional and moral compulsion to accept it. I now want to refer to the five year's rule. The more the five years' rule is considered, the more it will appear to be harsh and injurious to the officers affected by it. It has a plausible appearance of being framed to advance the efficiency of the public service, by giving the opportunity of removing inefficient officers from commands. If this, and not financial considerations, had been the object, I may ask why it has not been applied to the royal artillery? The promotion in the royal artillery is maintained principally by full pay retirements. Retirements from the infantry and the cavalry upon the same scale would not only be costly but the House of Commons could not have failed to have observed this, if their attention had been drawn to it. As a cheap expedient, regardless of individual interests, this new system is invented of forcing officers in mid career to go upon the wretched pittance of half-pay in order to furnish some promotion to the junior ranks, which is admitted on all hands to be indispensable. In the infantry, with one lieutenant-colonel and two majors on the establishment, the exercise of this rule, which is the only means at present provided to create promotion, may be expected to accumulate a large number of officers on half-pay as majors, many of whom will be deprived of the opportunity of rising in their profession, or of completing their service to entitle them to full pay retirement. I will ask the Commissioners to consider the case of on officer who has purchased his commissions up to the rank of captain, the regulation value of which is 1,800*l.*, money which he has been forced to pay by the rules of the service imposed by the government, in order to avoid supercession, who finds himself compulsorily placed on half-pay after it may be 25 years' service, who is debarred from all the prospective advantages which were held out to him when he paid that money, who is relegated for life to half-pay as a major, and is prevented from claiming this large sum of money except by giving up his half-pay and his profession. I will ask the Commissioners to consider whether, in this case, there is not a distinct and arbitrary breach of implied contract without any consideration as a set off. I said just now that this five years' rule was the only means of giving promotion, but I wish to draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that the officers' money which they have paid is withheld from them for the purpose of inducing them to leave the service if they then wish to claim it. That was stated by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons, because he said, "If you give them back their "money there will be no promotion, they will serve "on, and they will have no inducement to quit "the service," or words to that effect. I have the passage, if you like to refer to Hansard. I believe that in legal proceedings the mis-direction of a judge in his charge to the jury, is a valid ground for asking for a new trial, or that the verdict may be set aside. I venture to think that there is something analogous when the responsible ministers of the Crown, speaking with all the authority of their position, lead Parliament into error by omitting to state the essential facts of the case, or however unintentionally misrepresenting them. Mr. Gladstone stated in his place in Parliament that the purchase of commissions was a question between the individual officers themselves, and was one with which the Government, with rare exceptions, had nothing to do. The evidence is before the Commissioners that the personal transactions between the officers had only reference to the over-regulation money, and that with regard to the regulation price of commissions, no communication was necessary between the officer retiring from the service and his successor, and that in point of fact none took place. The evidence further shows that within a very short period of the abolition of purchase, by means of what is called the reserve fund, no less a sum than 1,700,000*l.* had been levied from the officers of the army by the act of the executive Government, with the sole object of diminishing the military expenses to be asked from Parliament. This fact was never mentioned by any minister, and was explained away as immaterial, when elicited by a return moved for by myself. It was never explained to Parliament that against the 8,000,000*l.* which was represented as the amount of compensation to be granted under the Act, the immediate value of which was 6,500,000*l.*, there was a set off of so large a sum as 1,700,000*l.* levied from the officers by the sale of commissions to them by the Government, which commissions they were forced to buy in order to avoid being superseded by their juniors, the sale of such commissions being no necessary part of the system of purchase, but a mere expedient for diminishing the votes for army services. It is impossible for an individual member to get the House of Commons to appreciate such facts as these, and the suppression of them on the part of the ministers amounts, in my opinion, to mis-direction and explains in great measure the inadequate compensation allotted to the officers under the Act. The evidence has shown that the regulation money was paid under Government regulation into the hands of Government agents, and was applied by the Government to cancelling the claims of officers to half-pay, and generally in furnishing a retirement for them; thereby diminishing the amount which it would have been incumbent on Parliament to vote in order to maintain the efficiency of the army. The officers were forced by the regulations to invest these sums, if they would avoid being superseded by their juniors. They maintain that the Government having for the advantage of the State broken the understanding under which these payments were made, were bound to set them free from their obligations, and to return them the money which they had paid. It cannot have failed to strike the Commissioners that it is upon the poorer officers, and those who look to retirement after long service in the army, that the grievance most heavily presses; and that the provision made is most beneficial to those who do not propose to remain long in the service. Thanks to the Royal Commission, of which the learned Chairman and my right honourable friend on his left were members, the over-regulation sums paid by officers in the higher regimental ranks are fairly secured. It is not so with the just expectations of the junior officers. Officers who have purchased their commissions are now called upon to serve during their whole career practically on a less rate of pay than those alongside them, although they will never be in a position to claim one farthing of the money which they have paid. Their claim to the same advantage as that given to their juniors may be treated by the authors of the Army Regulation Act as a sentimental grievance, but I venture to remind the Commissioners that when increased pay has been given as an inducement to men to enter the army or the navy, no statesman has ever attempted to deny to those already serving any of the new advantages offered, on the ground that they were not entitled to them, as they were receiving all for which they had agreed to serve.

1562. (*Chairman.*) I want to draw your attention to this, that you would be drawing a new line of distinction between those gentlemen who had paid for all their commissions and those who had received their commissions for nothing; because there is exactly the same distinction. If you say that it is wrong that an officer who had paid should serve by the side of one who had not paid, that state of things now exists, and one of your great grievances is that officers have lost their chance of getting to the higher ranks for nothing.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) The learned Chairman misunder-

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

stands me. Formerly officers whether for purchase or not, entered the army knowing what the rules were. The Government has now introduced new rules for the benefit of those entering the service, and do not extend the benefit to those serving. I think therefore that the learned Chairman will see that the cases are not similar.

1563. (*Chairman.*) You could not return money to a man who had not paid anything.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) You can return money to a man who has paid money at any rate, and you can give compensation for injury done and for broken contracts, whether a man has paid money or not.

1564. (*Chairman.*) The man who has obtained a commission by non-purchase at present is in exactly the same position as the man who in future would obtain it by non-purchase.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) I beg to differ from the learned Chairman. He is in a very different position. But the point that I wish to draw attention to is this, whatever the rules a man entered under, so long as they are unchanged, he has no grievance, but when the Government changes them to his disadvantage he has a grievanee. So long as purchase was the rule, and an officer had the option of purchasing or not purchasing, he had no grievance.

1565. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is where the difference seems to lie, namely, that under the purchase system there was an option, that a man might either purchase and go forward, or might wait until he got a non-purchase vacancy; and, therefore, he did not feel that there was any inequality between him and a non-purchase officer, because it was a difference of his own election.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so.

(*Chairman.*) It may be said that the courts of law are as open to rich and poor equally as the London Tavern is, but a poor man could not go there, because he would not be able to pay.

1566. (*Lord Penzance.*) If you look at the list of officers you will find that they are not divided into officers who have bought their steps, and others who have not brought their steps, but that some officers have bought two or three of their steps, so that it was not from want of money.

(*Sir P. Herbert.*) Just so, but the distinction which I wish to draw upon the argument of the learned Chairman is, than an officer entering the service where the rules are perfectly well known, so long as those rules are not changed, has no right to turn round and say, "You are unjust," because he entered under them and took his chance of promotion; but in the case of an officer serving in the army having purchased his commissions with the chance of getting non-purchase promotion and selling them again, and the chance of quick promotion from the purchase system, he has a claim against the Government to be as well treated as the officers serving junior to him. In the case of soldiers nobody ever dreamt of proposing that the men who were attracted into the army should have a higher rate of pay than the old soldier; it is only in the case of officers that you venture to try it. As I stated the other day to the Commissioners, I have received letters concurring in the statements which I have put before them, from a large number of regiments, from about 70 regiments and depôts of regiments. I trust, therefore, that I have diminished the labours of the Commission by reducing the number of officers who would have presented themselves to give evidence. I have to thank the Commissioners for the kindness and courtesy which they have extended to me during the whole of this inquiry. Owing to my own present indifferent health I have been unable to give that attention to many papers and details which I otherwise should have done with a view of bringing the results before the notice of the Commission. I trust that the interests of the officers will not have suffered thereby. They look with anxiety to the report of the Commission upon questions so largely affecting their material interests. The evidence before the Commission will have shown the serious grounds which there are for that anxiety. I will occupy the time of the Commissioners no further than to read an extract from the Report of the Royal Commission of 1858 to inquire into the promotion of the army. That Commission comprised besides His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and several distinguished soldiers the following statesmen:—Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Grey, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Edward Ellice, all of whom had held high office in connexion with the administration of the army. The extract is as follows:—"It appears to us that an officer "enters the army subject to any changes in then "existing regulations which Her Majesty from time "to time may think it necessary for the good of the "service to make; yet, on the other hand, we are of "opinion that great care should be taken to introduce "these changes in the manner which shall as little "as possible prejudice the interests of the officers "affected, and that every consideration should be "shown to them which may be compatible with the "public objects in view. We are confirmed in this "opinion when we recollect that in a great number "of instances officers have invested large sums in the "purchase of their rank, sums which they could ill "afford to advance were there any uncertainty as to "their obtaining the advantages at that time attached "to the rank so acquired." On behalf of the officers I express a fervent hope that the spirit evinced in this passage may guide and govern the recommendation of the present Royal Commission.

(*Chairman.*) Are you prepared now to give us any idea of the nature of the details which you can suggest to us assuming that we do not agree with you that there is to be a return of the money down. What would you suggest with regard for instance, to the prospective advantages, just taking those things which are the subject of our note to the War Office.

1567. (*Lord Penzance.*) The first thing would be to ascertain from proper figures what was the real amount of the value of non-purchase commissions which would fall to the army in the course of a year. That would have to be calculated upon some period, you put it that 10 years before 1870 would not be a fair average period to take?—I have a table giving the promotion for 20 years.

1568. (*Chairman.*) Have you any form at all which you could suggest to us, showing what would be the mode of compensating the officers before the Abolition of Purchase for the gratuitous steps which they were entitled to sell?—It will be very difficult to calculate that because it will occur to the Commissioners at once that several of the officers serving would not have benefited in that way at all, and that the benefit would have fallen to a certain number of them. Therefore if you divided the benefit amongst them *pro rata* they would be in the position of the troops where the commissariat officer said that on an average the troops of a division had 30½ days rations out of 31, the only thing was that one regiment had been left three days without any, it is very difficult to arrive at which is the officer who has suffered. There is no doubt that it is the poorer officer who has suffered most, the wealthy officer who was generally ready with his money took the thing on the hop, though he also often got a non-purchase step.

1569. (*Lord Penzance.*) A great many must have done so, because very few of the officers have purchased all their steps?—Yes; but no doubt the poor officer is the hardest hit by abolition of purchase, and therefore when you come to apportion it you find that there is that material difficulty, unless you recommend that any officer when he retires from the service shall have the right of selling at the calculated value, that is to say, at the regulation value and over-regulation value, the commission which he held on the appointed day, and of selling the commissions which he gets in future. It will be only an alternative for half-pay, because he abandons his half-pay; it is only a higher commutation of his half-pay than he would otherwise get under the Act.

1570. That would be turning every vacancy into a non-purchase vacancy for sale?—Yes.

1571. But before the abolition of purchase, at the most the non-purchase vacancies seem to have been one-third against two-thirds?—As the Government have broken the rule for their own convenience, the loss of course ought not to fall upon the individual, but upon the party who has broken the contract, but the proportion of the lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities without purchase is more than one-half.

1572. (*Chairman.*) But you would give an equal advantage to those officers who have not suffered, as well as to those who have suffered?—Yes, because you cannot separate the goats from the sheep.

1573. (*Lord Penzance.*) You say that the non-purchase vacancies were the minority of vacancies?—Here is a table. You will find that the amount of non-purchase vacancies in the higher ranks was generally in excess; in the majorities and the lieutenant-colonelcies it was more than half. In the lower ranks it was otherwise.

1574. (*Chairman.*) The lieutenant-colonels of 1871 are not hit by the Act?—No, except with reference to restrictions on exchange. The five years rule does not affect them, and if the prohibition of exchange is removed, they are not affected at all.

1575. The majors are not affected, because a major remains a major, until he becomes a lieutenant-colonel?—They are very much effected by the restriction on exchanges, by the five years' rule, and by not being able to sell the lieutenant-colonel's commission which they might look forward to getting without purchase.

1576. The Act does not affect majors at all like officers of the lower grade?—Not so much perhaps.

1577. (*Lord Penzance.*) Surely majors could get non-purchase lieutenant-colonelcies before the Act, which they now lose?—Yes.

1578. (*Chairman.*) There were two majors to one lieutenant-colonel in every regiment, and the colonels lived a long time?—The majors got promotion frequently as the return show you, more than half got their lieutenant-colonelcies without purchase.

1579. (*Lord Penzance.*) They must have got it if you say that there were 192 lieutenant-colonelcies without purchase?—Yes; and you will observe that the return of 1870, to which I referred, showed that of the officers actually serving, considerably more than half had obtained their lieutenant-colonelcies without purchase.

1580. (*Chairman.*) You say that there is a difficulty. Would there be any amount of injustice supposing that promotion were assumed to go on regimentally; that is to say, to let every vacancy be deemed to go on as if purchase had not been abolished, and as if the thing had continued, and as if a non-purchase vacancy had gone along the line regimentally?—And keeping a sort of dummy list?

1581. Yes?—It was suggested to me in conversation that that might be possible. The drawback in a dummy list would be that a man would exchange from the 44th regiment at Gibraltar to the 42nd, the 42nd would go to the Gold Coast, and the 42nd would say, "This is a nice thing, we die here on the Gold Coast, "and the promotion is going in the 44th."

1582. There were always those liabilities?—No such liabilities as that.

1583. But the old system was always a lottery?—Yes, but it was not that sort of lottery. This would be a lottery arranged beforehand. The officers would feel that they did not get the chances which would accrue from the service in which they were. That is the only objection which occurs to me, but of course whatever the benefit was it would be an approach to doing justice.

1584. Under the new system regimental promotion is very much broken in upon. It is intended to be a promotion in the army?—My impression is that the regimental promotion will be very much adhered to because the objections to making it an army promotion are very great. It would create such ill feeling and would so destroy the *esprit de corps* that I think you will find that for the public benefit there will be a desire on the part of the Secretary of State not to interfere with the Commander-in-Chief in carrying out promotion regimentally as far as he can.

1585. In the upper ranks?—In the upper ranks.

1586. Up to captain inclusive regimental promotion would be the ordinary course?—I think you will find that in the army it has always been considered that a lieutenant-colonel who had been some time in the regiment (perhaps he had not entered it as an ensign) and had acquired a love and feeling for the regiment had a very advantageous position over an officer of the same ability who was a stranger.

1587. Taking a major put on half-pay and supposing the lieutenant-colonelcy to be vacant, do you think that a major then serving would have a higher claim over an older major who was on half-pay?—It would have been before considered that he had. Upon the general question I have said that the best way of settling the matter is to pay the regulation money down. It would not be an extravagant proceeding. A considerable part of the money has been paid. It is quite true that if you estimate the probable advantage of which an officer in the junior ranks in the army is deprived by the abolition of purchase you will find that it would largely exceed the regulation value of the commission which he now holds. Take for example the case of an ensign. An ensign has paid 450*l.* for his commission. He has the prospect of serving on and attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. I suppose that an actuary might calculate satisfactorily what the chances were of his obtaining that rank without purchase in a given number of years, and you would then be able to ascertain the regulation and over-regulation value of the commission to which he would attain and calculate the present value of that deferred sum. I apprehend that you would find in many instances that his chance of getting the 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* which his commission would have gone for without purchase is worth more than 450*l.* at the present time.

1588. That is, of course, assuming that he would in time have got all his steps?—Yes, without purchase. I mean that the chance of his getting them would be worth more than 450*l.*, and that, therefore, if you compensate him you must give him more than 450*l.* down. Then you would ask me why give him the 450*l.*, and not what he is entitled to as compensation? In the first place officers of the army are not very fond of actuarial data; they look with suspicion upon them, and particularly if they are prepared in a certain house in Pall Mall, and I think that they would rather accept that which might be of less advantage; because every man would know why 450*l.* was given him, he holding an ensign's commission, instead of 449*l.* or 451*l.*, and although it is a rule of thumb in compensating him, I think that he would accept it. I am not at all sure that it would be more expensive than calculating the prospects and chances of each officer, and giving him the money. It is the junior ranks which are particularly affected. A major is affected by being deprived of getting a lieutenant-colonelcy.

1589. (*Lord Penzance.*) That is one way which you propose?—Yes.

1590. The other way which you propose in which to compensate the officers for the loss of the non-purchase commissions in future, or rather for being deprived of the right of getting non-purchase commissions, is to allow them to sell all the commissions which they get?—Yes.

1591. At the regulation price?—Yes.

1592. On looking into that proposal would you not find that it would be largely in excess of the loss, because the number of non-purchase steps which they would have got before the abolition of purchase would be about 1 to 200 purchase steps. At any rate they are a considerable minority?—Your Lordship must be

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

adding all the junior ranks. The returns show that about one-half of the majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies are non-purchase.

1593. Is there any other mode which you propose under that head, or is your proposal confined to those two methods?—There is no other mode which has occurred to me, but I should be very happy to consider any other mode.

1594. (*Chairman.*) What do you say upon the second point alluded to in the paper of Mr. Cardwell, namely, that a similar case was made on behalf of the officers on half-pay?—There is a proposal which has been talked of very much, but the exception would be taken to it that the officers could not have got it under the old system, namely, to make the existing commission the property of the officer, and that in consideration of the future advantages being debarred the value of his commission should be secured to him absolutely, such as was asked for in the memorial of the 23rd. That is a plan which has been suggested. Of course it is equally open to the answer that the officers were not formerly entitled to have that money as their property. That is quite true, but the contention on the other side is, that they were in a position to get advantages from which they are debarred.

1595. (*Lord Penzance.*) The evil is that the advantage bears no relation to the amount of the loss?—No necessary relation.

1596. What would you do with regard to those officers who are caught on half-pay?—I am rather taken aback at being asked on that point to day. I had considered it, but did not in the least expect to be asked questions upon it. What has suggested itself to my own mind is, that the half-pay cases would be dealt with not unfairly if they were dealt with somewhat upon this footing; it is simply an off hand opinion. It must be accepted that there are officers on half-pay for life, and who never would have come into the service again; some are 70 or 80 years of age, and you could not give them compensation and also their half-pay. But there are a certain number of officers who were caught on half-pay on the appointed day, and who had chances of getting back to full pay; and something like justice might be meted out to them by taking an arbitrary period of seven or 10 years on half-pay, and saying with respect to all the officers who come within, say, seven years (I do not say that that is a good time for the purpose, but I merely take it for the sake of argument), "We will "give them so much of the over-regulation money, "as their chances of coming back were not shut, "but they had some chance of coming back; and "those between seven and 10 years shall have a less "amount, as their chances were obviously so much "the worse;" but the better way would be to treat the officers put on compulsory half-pay, and this includes those who were given a step of rank with promises of employment, as if they had remained on full pay.

1597. Do you mean those who at the time of the passing of the Act had been for seven years on half-pay?—Yes, they had a greater probability of coming back to full pay than the officers who had been on half-pay between seven and 10 years, and I would give them a portion of the over-regulation money in proportion to the time for which they had been placed on half-pay; I would make an examination of the cases to see whether there was any extensive probability of their being brought back.

1598. (*Chairman.*) Your observations apply to those officers who were placed compulsorily on half-pay?—Yes. Those officers should be dealt with in the most liberal way, because their cases were very hard ones and they had the prospect of being brought back without payment, and then realizing a sum of money. Then a great many of them might have come back by the payment of a small sum, and they would have obtained a greater sum on retiring from the service. Therefore you might compensate them in that way. I should think that a fair and liberal calculation of that sort would give satisfaction, and I do not think that you would find that a very large number of officers would come upon it.

1599. (*Lord Penzance.*) Then we come to the five years' rule. What do you ask us to recommend in that respect?—With regard to the existing officers, it is a very harsh rule to use at all. I think that if you want to create promotion in the army, you must do as you do in the royal artillery, namely, induce officers to go by full-pay retirements.

1600. (*Chairman.*) We have to deal with the question of compensation. What principle of compensation do you think should be applied because a major after five years finds himself superseded?—I think that one compensation is not to apply the five years' rule. You may point out the hardship of applying it to infantry and cavalry and not to artillery officers. I apprehend no branch of the service is quite free from inefficiency in the rank of lieutenant-colonels.

1601. (*Lord Penzance.*) Suppose that that is not within our competency?—Then the remedy would be to put him on permanent full pay, and not stop him from rising in rank. A major, I must observe, is in a worse position than a lieutenant-colonel. A lieutenant-colonel put on half-pay at the end of 25 years' service may have completed his time to get to the brevet rank of colonel; then he would go on, and become a general officer in his turn; but a major would stop. A lieutenant-colonel's case might be dealt with in this way. He ought to be allowed to rise to the rank of general officer. The least that you could do would be to give him retired full pay when he was compulsorily retired.

1602. You would give him the same pecuniary advantage as he would have had if the five years' rule had not existed up to the time when he becomes a major-general?—Yes. There is a rule in existence that an officer of 60 years' service may be removed from his regiment, and he is then, as a matter of course, placed upon the full pay of his rank.

1603. What do you say about a major?—You must give a major the power of rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, so that he shall not be losing his power of promotion.

1604. (*Chairman.*) That would be within the discretion of the military authorities, because they would appoint a man to be lieutenant-colonel; they would either take a major from the regiment, or a major on half-pay?—That is true; but if he was a major on half-pay he could never rise from that rank to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. A lieutenant-colonel by five years' service in that rank rises to the rank of full colonel, and subsequently to that of general as a matter of course.

1605. A major would have the same chance of being bought in as any other major?—Yes; but until he was brought in he would be superseded by every other major.

1606. (*Lord Penzance.*) He would have to be brought back as a major on full pay?—He might be brought back as a major on full pay, but he would not be able to get the rank of lieutenant-colonel. While he was on half-pay he could not rise a step in rank, and I think that that ought to be guarded against, also if he is put on this retired list he ought not to be put upon half-pay, but ought to be put upon full pay. I would draw the attention of the Commissioners to this fact, that before the supercession of the cavalry and infantry captains by Mr. Cardwell, the royal artillery, with an immensely preponderating amount of field officers in proportion to the officers serving, had no half-pay list; they were and are kept on full pay with nominal employment, in order not to put them on half-pay. They

receive not only full pay, but all the regimental advantages, which are very considerable as compared with full pay retirement, namely, fuel, house rent, forage, and candles. There is a difference between an officer retiring on full pay, and an officer serving on full pay of at least 150*l.* a year in the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

1607. (*Chairman.*) An officer really gets more than his pay?—He gets money's worth in quarters and fuel.

1608. And soldier servants?—Yes. The argument is that that is all necessary in order to enable him to perform his duty.

1609. He does get it in addition for the performance of his duty?—Yes.

1610. There is then the prohibition of the practice of exchanges, that can only be dealt with by abolishing the prohibition?—Yes.

1611. (*Lord Penzance.*) It does not admit of pecuniary compensation?—It does not admit of it, and it does not call for it.

1612. (*Chairman.*) Then on the fifth point, namely, that the officers retiring on full pay were by the custom entitled to a bonus above the ordinary over-regulation price, you would allow the Commissioners to give the bonus?—Yes; I may say, generally, that if you give the regulation money down, and the over-regulation on retirement, you are at liberty to make any regulations which you please.

1613. (*Lord Penzance.*) Would that apply to all the officers caught on half-pay? — Certainly. The officers who now go upon half-pay receive from the Army Purchase Commissioners the over-regulation money to which they would be entitled; at least, that is what is professed. All sorts of excuses are, however, made for not giving it in many cases. Those who are now compulsorily upon half-pay complain that they are debarred from the chance of making their arrangements, or of coming in again from an act of grace on the part of the commander-in-chief. There is one point of some importance which I wish to notice, namely, that a considerable time back in a statement which I made to the Commission, I said that an officer's family were entitled if he was killed in action to receive back the price of his commission. The Commissioners were very much impressed with the hardship of the regulation which prevented the family from claiming it in the case of his dying from disease. I should inform the Commission that by the regulation the family can only claim it, even if the officer is killed on service, *in formâ pauperis*, they must plead that they are in such a condition of poverty as to be entitled to a compassionate allowance, and it is only then that they can get it, and in the case of officers killed on service if their families are above absolute poverty the claim is refused altogether.

1614. (*Chairman.*) I do not see how that bears at all upon anything with which we have to deal?—The question was asked on the part of the Commissioners; it refers to something which took place in the evidence, and it is of considerable importance. I think that the question came from your Lordship, whether in the case of an officer being killed on service, the family did or did not receive the price of the commission, and I said that it was a new regulation, and that they did absolutely. I was in error in that, it is not absolute; it is only in the case of poverty on the part of the next of kin.

1615. (*Mr. Hunt.*) You have objected to the term of 10 years in the table appended to Mr. Cardwell's letter, as being a period in which there was a good deal of absorption?—Yes.

1616. Can you point out any period which you can take as a normal period?—I can take that period as a normal period if you give credit for absorptions.

1617. I understood you to say that during that period there was an unusual amount of absorptions?—That is true.

1618. And you merely wish to correct it by throwing in the vacancies absorbed. Can you point to any normal period?—The previous 10 years.

1619. (*Lord Penzance.*) I suppose that you would say that you would take the 20 years together?—Yes, and then I should be satisfied.

1620. And then you would take a sample of the whole?—Yes, I should be perfectly satisfied if you took 25 years.

1621. (*Mr. Hunt.*) Then we should get back into the Crimean War?—Yes, and it is only fair to include a few years of war in the 20 years, or whatever period you take to strike an average. From 1860 to 1870 was a time of nearly profound peace, and therefore one in which the casualties in the British army would be the smallest in proportion to its strength. If you put out of view the absorptions, and take the casualties, and suppose it to be a normal state without reductions, those casualties would have created promotion all through the list. It is true that they were absorbed because there had been an increase of the army in the previous decade, which had anticipated the promotion in the second decade; but if we continued for 50 years of peace, the casualties which took place between 1860 and 1870 would probably be repeated in every succeeding decade, and there would not be absorptions, because you must at some time or other arrive at the peace establishment. The object of Mr. Cardwell's paper is to show that the rate of promotion in the army would have been much less than had been represented, and it draws attention to the amount of promotion which took place in the years from 1860 to 1870. I say that that is below the natural promotion, because certain vacancies, whatever the number is, were absorbed, and therefore a great many steps did not go down all the way; therefore, unless you put aside the absorptions, it is no criterion of what will fall between 1870 and 1880.

1622. (*Lord Penzance.*) All that seems to show that if you took the preceding 10 years in conjunction with the other 10 years there would be something like a fair average, because there were a great many promotions during the war, which led to the reductions which subsequently took place?—Just so.

1623. Therefore if you took the two periods of 10 years together you would get a fair average?—Yes.

1624. I mean that taking the table as it stands those were the vacancies which were really created, and they were so few because there were reductions, but you think that it should be taken side by side with the previous 10 years in which there were a great many additions?—That is quite fair, but if you confine yourself to the 10 years you must then strike out the absorptions.

1625. Your point is that it was a period of peace and a period of reduction?—Yes.

Sir Percy Herbert. Further statement handed in by Sir Percy Herbert in reference to the evidence of Mr. O'Dowd.

27 Feb. 1874.

TABLE showing NON-PURCHASE PROMOTIONS arising between 1st November 1871 and 31st January 1874 from CASUALTIES in PURCHASE REGIMENTS of INFANTRY.

Reference to Appendix.	Cause of Non-purchase Vacancies.	Number of Vacancies in each Rank.			
		Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.
Z. 1.	Casualties among Lieut-Colonels - - -	39	39	39	39
Z. 2.	„ „ Majors - - - -	—	18	18	18
Z. 2.	„ „ Captains - - - -	—	—	43	43
Z. 3.	„ „ Lieutenants - - - -	—	—	—	46
Z. 4.	Promotion from full pay of Infantry regiments to unattached list - - - - - -	4	8	14	—

A grave discrepancy will be found to exist between these figures and those contained in the statements laid before the Royal Commissioners by Mr. O'Dowd; thus,—

VACANCIES in PURCHASE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY since 1st November 1871, which would have caused PROMOTIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE if Purchase had not been abolished.

—	Lieut.-Colonelcies.	Majorities.	Companies.	Lieutenant-cies.
As shown in above table Z. compiled from Official Gazettes - -	43	65	114	146
As estimated by Mr. O'Dowd in the 2nd para. of the last page of his statement - - - - - - - - - -	2	6	25	50

CASUALTIES in PURCHASE REGIMENTS of INFANTRY OF THE LINE and COLONIAL CORPS, between 1st November 1871 and 31st January 1874, which would have caused PROMOTION WITHOUT PURCHASE if Purchase had not been abolished.

"Z 1."—CASUALTIES among LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Nature of Casualty.	Name and Regiment.	Number. Casualties.	Number. Consequent Vacancies.
Died.	Auton, 1st W.I. - -	4	4
	Hodgson, 79th - -		
	Atkinson, 35th - -		
	Griffin, 45th - -		
Promoted to Major-General or Brigadier in India.	Hardinge, 22nd - -	3	3
	Payn, 72nd - -		
	Sankey, 62nd - -		
Retired upon Full-pay.	Brewster, 76th - -	13	13
	Wingfield, 15th - -		
	Droyer, 14th - -		
	Kennedy, 60th - -		
	Bartley, 5th - -		
	Watson, 82nd - -		
	Betts, 88th - -		
	Rigand, 60th - -		
	Werge, 2nd - -		
	Graham, 22nd - -		
	Fitzgerald, 60th - -		
	Hamley, 98th - -		
	Hamilton, 64th - -		
Appointed to Staff of Brigade Depôts.	Wiley, 4th - -	9	9
	Hamilton, 12th - -		
	Parish, 45th - -		
	Harem, 53rd - -		
	Dawson, 90th - -		
	Gloster, 97th - -		
	Peyton, 98th - -		
	Macbean, 13th - -		
	Williams, 60th - -		
Made Supernumerary by appointment to Staff in India.	Creagh-Osborne, 6th -	1	1
	Carried forward -	30	30

Nature of Casualty.	Name and Regiment.	Number. Casualties.	Number. Consequent Vacancies.
	Brought forward -	30	30
Retired upon Half-pay after 25 years' service.	Layard, Ceylon Rifles -	21	
	Lowe, 86th - -		
	Palmer, 60th - -		
	Rattray, 90th - -		
	Maxwell, 88th - -		
	Elrington, Rifle Brigade -		
	Thomas, 67th - -		
	Colthurst, 20th - -		
	Fyers, Rifle Brigade -		
	Anderson, 22nd - -		
	Maitland, 79th - -		
	Knox, 9th - -		
	Redmond, 61st - -		
	Hawley, 60th - -		
	Bushe, 59th - -		
	Burnside, 88th - -		
	Norman, 10th - -		
	Glyn, Rifle Brigade -		
	Burroughs, 93rd - -		
	McAuley, 1st W.I. -		
	McBean, 92nd - -		
	Total -	51	39

Note.—During the ten years 1861–70, 48 Lieut.-Colonels retiring upon half-pay were succeeded regimentally as follows:—
By purchase 28, or 59 per cent. Without purchase 20, or 41 per cent., for this reason only 9 of the 21 Lieut.-Colonels given above (41 per cent.) are reckoned as causing non-purchase promotion.

In the same way only 39 per cent. of Majors retiring on half-pay (see next page marked A2.) are assumed to have caused non-purchase vacancies.

Casualties among Majors and Captains.

Nature of Casualty.	Name and Regiment.	Number. Casualties.	Number. Consequent Vacancies.
Died.	Long, 14th	6	6
	O'Donoghue, 76th		
	Anderson, 64th		
	Jones, 20th		
	Brady, 2nd		
	Hawker, 21st		
Retired upon Full-pay.	Britt, Rifle Brigade	5	5
	Francis, 64th		
	Mitchell, 23rd		
	Woods, 81st		
	Brown, 9–3rd		
Made Supernumerary by appointment to Staff.	Dillon, Rifle Brigade	3	3
	Deedes, 60th		
	Anderson, 18th		
Retired on Half-pay (for actual vacancies see note to A 1st.)	Bravo, 1st W. I.	10	4
	Bassano, 32nd		
	Gore, 88th		
	Clerke, 21st		
	Petrie, 97th		
	Still, 63rd		
	Mosse, 26th		
	Butler, 57th		
	Browne, 13th		
	Inman, 18th		
Total		24	18

Nature of Casualty.	Name and Regiment.	Number. Casualties.	Number. Consequent Vacancies.
	Captains.		
Died.	Onslow, 43rd	25	25
	Brown, 58th		
	Whinyates, 52nd		
	Wetherall, 1st		
	Rooper, Rifle Brigade		
	Poole, 18th		
	Chevalier, 65th		
	Carstairs, 78th		
	Walpole, 5th		
	Mush, 17th		
	Twenlow, 27th		
	Annesley, 6th		
	Dillon, 16th		
	Douglas, 57th		
	Harvey, 77th		
	Thompson, 59th		
	Lloyd, 12th		
	Ross 65th,		
	Christian, 31st		
	Hopkins, 16th		
	Tonnochy, 81st		
	Manners, 60th		
	Murray, 90th		
	Brown, 5th		
	Harford, 85th		
Retired upon Full pay.	Blackall, 7th	3	3
	Ennis, 37th		
	Grant, 91st		
Made Supernumerary by appointments to Staff, &c.	Singleton, 92nd	15	15
	Woodward, 2nd		
	Oldham, 79th		
	Ickyel, 64th		
	Lewes, 51st		
	Curry, 79th		
	O'Brien, 60th		
	Thompson, 56th		
	Deedes, Rifle Brigade		
	Malcolm, 34th		
	Bannatyne, 8th		
	Dawson, 23rd		
	Hope, 25th		
	Brown, 8th		
	Gurney, 91st		
Total		43	43

Z. 3.—Casualties among Lieutenants.

Died.	Jackson, 49th	33	33
	Walshe, 9th		
	Sandford, 60th		
	Gordon, 11th		
	Pilcher, 2nd W.I.		
	McMillan, 75th		
	Johnston, 70th		
	Kennell, 87th		
	Carlton, 26th		
	Kyle, 45th		
	Mosenthal, 96th		
	MacDonald, 18th		
	Hawkins, 14th		
	Smith, 45th		
	Russell, 49th		
	Verney, 54th		
	Wade, 55th		
	Woodward, 49th		
	Jones, 18th		
	Harrington, 21st		
	Dougherty, 26th		
	Carpenter, 3rd		
	Chambers, 45th		
	Montgomery, 45th		
	Giles, 76th		
	Sterchmer, 59th		
	Mogg, 51st		
	Dalgeish, 2nd W.I.		
	Greer, 26th		
	Murphy, 84th		
	Dunlop, 9th		
	Gambier, 58th		
	Lapping, 59th		
Brought forward		33	33
Made Supernumerary.	Anstruther, Rifle Brigade	3	3
	Atkinson, 14th		
	Swaine, Rifle Brigade		
Promoted to Unattached Companies.	Hume, Rifle Brigade	14	10
	Fiddes, 1st W.I.		
	Butler, 69th		
	Bruce, 9th		
	Stanford, 99th		
	Bowers, 6th		
	Bannatyne, 1st W.I.		
	Jeffares, 57th		
	Ferguson, 2nd		
	Aldworth, 49th		
	Baldwin, Ceylon Rifles		
	Lighe, Ceylon Rifles		
	Taylor, Ceylon Rifles		
	Quarry, Ceylon Rifles		
Total		50	46

Note.—The last four officers in the above list did not create vacancies by taking unattached rank, the Ceylon Rifles having been reduced.

Sir Percy Herbert.

27 Feb. 1874.

PROMOTIONS from REGIMENTS of PURCHASE INFANTRY to UNATTACHED RANK, between 1st November 1871 and 31st January 1874.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.		Major to Lieut.-Colonel.		Lieutenant to Captain.	
Name and Regiment.	Number.	Name and Regiment.	Number.	Name and Regiment.	Number.
Ord, 20th Torrens, 23rd Watson, Ceylon Rifles Maycock, 14th	4	Graves, 70th Hervey, Ceylon Rifles Burne, 20th Rodd, Ceylon Rifles Thompson, 54th Wilkinson, 80th Rennie, 90th Gash, Ceylon Rifles	8	Hume, Rifle Brigade Fiddes, 1st W. I. Butler, 69th Bruce, 9th Stanford, 99th Bowers, 6th Bannatyne, 1st W. I. Jeffares, 57th Ferguson, 2nd Aldworth, 49th Baldwin, Ceylon Rifles Tighe, Ceylon Rifles Taylor, Ceylon Rifles Quarry, Ceylon Rifles	14
Total Lieutenant-Colonelcies	4	Majorities	8	Companies	14

NOTE.—During the same period five Majors on half pay received Lieut.-Colonelcies, and eight captains were promoted to be Majors.

Adjourned.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

Page.

Appendix A.—Reply of the Secretary of State for War to the case of the officers as put before the Royal Commission - 133
Table A.—Vacancies from death, promotion to general officer and retirement on full pay in the 10 years, 1861–70, with the numbers absorbed and filled by and without purchase - - - 137
Table B.—Vacancies on the Full Pay List from all causes during the 10 years, 1861–70 - - 138
Table C.—Commissions gazetted in purchase corps by and without purchase respectively, 1861–70 - 140
Sub-table C.—Detail of above, by years, for Purchase Infantry - - - - 142
Table D.—Unattached promotions in the 10 years, 1861–70 - - - - - 145
Table E.—Number of officers in purchase corps in each year, from 1861–70 - - - - 146
Table F.—Number and per-centage of commissions which had been obtained by and without purchase respectively by officers serving in the purchase regiments in 1852 - - - - 147
Table G.—Part I.—Number of exchanges, 1861–70 - - - - - - - 148
„ II.— „ „ 1872–73 - - - - - - - 149
Table H.—Commutation value of half-pay and retired full-pay at various ages - - - - 149
Table I.—Average sums realized [regulation] by officers who sold out 1861–70 - - - - 150
Table K.—Promotions since 1 Nov. 1871 - - - - - - - - 153

Appendix B. (A.)—Return of officers placed on half-pay, 1861–1871 - - - - - - - 154
A. 1. On reduction of establishment - - - - - - - - - 154
A. 2. With unattached promotion by purchase - - - - - - - 155
A. 3. „ „ without purchase - - - - - - - 156
A. 4. Retired on permanent half-pay after 25 years' service - - - - - - 158
A. 5. Exchanged to half-pay after 25 years' service - - - - - - - 159
A. 6. Exchanged to half-pay after less than 25 years' service - - - - - 159
A. 7. From other causes - - - - - - - - - - 160
(B.)—Officers restored from half-pay to full pay, 1861–71 - - - - - - - 161
B. 1. Restored to full pay to serve - - - - - - - - - 161
B. 2. „ „ to sell - - - - - - - - - 163
B. 3. Exchanged to full pay to serve - - - - - - - - - 164
B. 4. „ „ to sell - - - - - - - - - 165

Appendix C.—Commissions gazetted in purchase corps by purchase and without purchase in 1851–60, 1861–70, 1851–70, and in an assumed period of 30 years - - - - - - - - - 167
(*a.*) Estimate of the greatest amount for which commissions granted without purchase in the 20 years, 1851–70, could have been sold - - - - - - - - - 168
(*b.*) Estimate of the greatest amount for which commissions granted without purchase in an assumed period of 30 years could have been sold - - - - - - - - - 168

Appendix D.—Service in regimental ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel of officers who quitted the Foot Guards from those ranks during the 20 years, 1851–70 - - - - - - - - - - 168

Appendix E.—Return of officers serving in combatant ranks in the cavalry in 1861, who had been promoted from the ranks, with a statement of the manner in which they obtained promotion above lieutenant, or were subsequently provided for - - - - - - - - - - - - - 170

Appendix F.—Return of payments made by the Army Purchase Commissioners from 1 Nov. 1871 to 31 Oct. 1873 - - 172

Appendix G.—Average prices of commissions as estimated by the Army Purchase Commissioners - - - - 174

Appendix H.—Minimum and maximum rates of over-regulation ascertained by the Army Purchase Commissioners to have been customarily paid - - - - - - - - - - - - 175

Appendix I.—Exchanges recorded, and sums paid in cavalry - - - - - - - - - 175

Appendix K.—Exchanges recorded, and sums paid in infantry - - - - - - - - 176

Appendix L.—Bonus payments for non-purchase steps - - - - - - - - - 177

Appendix M.—Actual expenditure for two years in abolishing purchase as compared with actuarial estimate - - 179

Appendix N.—Number of officers at each year of service in each rank and at each year of total service in the purchase infantry on 1 Nov. 1871 - - - - - - - - - - - 180

Appendix O.—Full-pay service of officers who sold out in the ten years, 1861–70 - - - - - - 182

Appendix P.—Average service as field officers of field officers who quitted regiments in the years 1861–70 - - - 184

Appendix Q.—Commissions which had been purchased by the officers of the purchase regiments of the army who, on the 1 Jan. 1871, held the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel - - - - - - - 185

Appendix R.—Statement of the cases in which officers are allowed to receive on retirement a sum of money in excess of the value of the commissions they held on the 1 Nov. 1871. - - - - - - - - 186

Appendix S.—Memorandum on the manner in which non-purchase steps were formerly obtained - - - - 186

Appendix T.—Abstract of complaints urged in the memorials of officers on full-pay - - - - - - 187

APPENDIX (A.)

The Secretary, Officers' Memorials Commission.

SIR, War Office, 9th February 1874.

WITH further reference to your letter of the 18th Nov., in which you inform me that the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the memorials presented by the officers of the army have received a great mass of evidence to the effect that—

1. The officers were, before the abolition of purchase, in the course of earning, and would in due course have earned gratuitous steps which they would have been entitled to sell; that these, they complain, the warrant has deprived them of, and the Act has not made any compensation for them.

2. That a similar case was made on behalf of the officers on half-pay, to the effect that some of the vacancies which might have given such gratuitous steps were, according to established practice, used for the purpose of bringing meritorious officers from half-pay to full pay with the corresponding right of sale and succession to higher ranks; and that this benefit has been taken away.

3. That evidence was also given to show that the provision as to the five years' tenure of future lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities has seriously affected the position of the officers.

4. That the prohibition of the practice as to exchanges has also seriously affected the poorer officers.

5. That the officers retiring on full pay were by the custom entitled to a bonus above the ordinary over-regulation price for so retiring, and that the Act has only given them the ordinary over-regulation payment.

6. The Commissioners also desire to have information and the benefit of any suggestions on these points, and evidence or a statement as to what has actually been done under the Act:

I am now directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will inform the Royal Commissioners in reply as follows:—

I.

Non-purchase steps succeeded to by officers on Full Pay.

In order to give such an answer to this question as may assist the Commissioners in forming a just conclusion upon a full understanding of all the circumstances of the case a detailed examination is necessary.

It will hereafter appear that it would be an error to suppose that all non-purchase vacancies gave really gratuitous steps. It is, however, not possible to distinguish by an official return between those which have and those which have not done so. The following observations and statistics therefore must relate to all non-purchase vacancies:

The vacancies that admitted of non-purchase steps being given mainly consisted of those caused by death, by promotion to the rank of major-general, by retirement on full pay, and by augmentation of establishment.

The number of non-purchase vacancies which occurred during the 10 years preceding the abolition of purchase, from death, promotions to major-general, and retirement to full pay, and the number which failed to be filled up by non-purchase promotion, are shown in the annexed Table A.

The total number of vacancies on the full-pay list arising during the same period from all causes is shown in Table B.

The actual promotions which were given as the result of these vacancies, whether by purchase or without purchase, are shown in Table C.

The unattached promotions during the same period are shown in Table D.

Vacancies caused by retirement on half-pay after 25 years' service were, as a rule, sold in the regiment, and the proceeds formed the fund required under the former system for extinguishing an amount of half-pay corresponding to the amount so created. The Secretary of State, however, had, with the sanction of the Treasury, a power of deciding that in exceptional cases of long service some of the steps should be given in the regiment without purchase.

Another cause which has given rise to non-purchase steps on the full pay list has been this:—In 1866, and again in 1870, a reduction took place in the whole number of officers on full pay. Various measures were adopted to make the change as little injurious as possible to the officers no longer required on full pay. Among these measures, unattached promotion, which removed the officer promoted from the regiment, was given to certain officers of the various grades, including several majors. In the lower ranks the vacancies thus caused were absorbed by the reduction of supernumerary officers, but in the rank of major there was no reduction, and consequently no absorption. The effect, therefore, was, in the latter case, that a captain succeeded without purchase to a full pay majority. A considerable number of the non-purchase steps given in Table C. under the head of Major are due to this circumstance.

The greater portion of the unattached promotion which has been lately given in the army has been given on the occasion of these reductions, as detailed in Table D. but there were also instances of such promotion under articles 104–108 of the Royal Warrant of December 1870, and also, occasional and exceptional instances for distinguished or long service.

On the occurrence of a non-purchase vacancy arising from whatever cause, a discretion was vested in the Secretary of State either to absorb the vacancy, if there were a supernumerary officer, or to fill it up by bringing in an officer from the half-pay list, or in such other manner as might be deemed expedient. If the vacancy arose from death, promotion to major-general, or retirement to full pay, the discretion was seldom or never exercised except for the purpose of absorbing a supernumerary officer, which, as frequently happened, the changes of establishment rendered necessary. If the vacancy arose from any other cause the discretion was more freely exercised.

The non-purchase promotions shown in Tables C. and D. were all which fell to the whole number of officers who had served in the purchase regiments during the 10 years, *i.e.*, to all those who were in the regiments at the commencement of the period and those who joined subsequently. The average number serving during the 10 years, and the number serving in each year, are shown in the return marked (E). The additional numbers required to make up the total to whom the promotions fell are those shown in Table B., and include those who sold, died, became major-generals, or retired during the period.

It has been shown that deductions must be made from the number of non-purchase vacancies in estimating the number of the commissions to be obtained by officers without purchase. It is further to be observed that an officer on selling out had but a qualified right to receive the regulation price of any non-purchase commissions he might hold, unless he had served 20 years on full pay. Table (I) shows for the 10 years, 1861–70, the number of commissions sold, the number which had been obtained without purchase, and the average sum [regulation] realised by those officers of each rank who had not bought all their commissions.

The number of non-purchase steps held by the officers of the army at a particular time represents the accumulation of many years, and may often have been affected by abnormal events during that period. A return has already been laid before the Commissioners by Sir Percy Herbert (DD, at page 5 of the evidence), which gives the number of purchase and non-purchase steps which had been obtained by the officers serving in 1870. If a similar return were compiled for the year 1860, a very different proportion between purchase and non-purchase steps would appear, owing to the large number of non-purchase vacancies which had been caused by a war rate of mortality and a great augmentation of establishment, the year 1860 having been preceded by several years of almost continuous war. The non-purchase steps given during the war period considerably affect the return for 1870, and in order therefore that the Commissioners may form a just conclusion as to the general operation of the system, the information contained in the Tables A., B., C., D., is supplemented by a return (F), which shows the number of purchase and non-purchase steps held by officers in the year 1852. That year was selected in making the calculations required in 1870 for the return marked EE. also laid before the Commissioners by Sir Percy Herbert, and given at page 5 of the evidence, as being the last year which was unaffected by the wars which followed; and the return is in the same form as that compiled for 1870.

The promotions and retirements that occurred during the the years 1861 to 1870, show the gradual return of the army from an abnormally non-purchase condition in 1860 due to a previous state of war, to its condition in peace, during which purchase was the principal means of promotion. The Table F., which gives the state of the army in 1852, shows the proportion of non-purchase steps which existed during a time of peace, and to that state the army in 1870 was gradually approaching.

Table F., and the return EE, already referred to, show that in 1852 the proportion of non-purchase steps was considerably less than in 1870, and the service after which they were obtained was to a greater degree in excess of that of the purchase officers. For example: The return EE shows that while in 1870 the average service, after which non-purchase officers were promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, relatively to that of purchase officers, was as 25 years to 22·4, it was in 1852 as 30 years to 21·4.

It would appear therefore that a calculation is erroneous which assumes that the non-purchase vacancies, that would

PPENDIX A.

under the purchase system have fallen in the years subsequent to 1870, would have been nearly in the same proportion as those shown in the return (DD). The number would have been materially affected by the consideration to which reference has just been made. It would also have been affected by absorptions consequent on the reductions of 1870.

II.

purchase s succeeded r officers on pay.

Occasions did occur in which vacancies which might have been given without purchase in the regiment were filled from the half-pay list; and no doubt in such cases the officer brought in from half-pay succeeded to all the advantages of full-pay, including the power of selling his commission, and of receiving the over-regulation as well as the regulation price. These occasions, however, were not numerous in proportion to the total number of half-pay officers eligible for service. It ought not here to be forgotten that in most cases the return from half-pay to full pay with a view to service was effected by means of a payment made by the half-pay officer so returning to full pay, and that such exchanges could only be made when the age of the officer on half-pay did not exceed beyond certain limits that of the officer on full pay. On the other hand, the exchanges which took place between the officers on half-pay and those on full pay with the intention of selling, were arranged by special bargain made with reference to the circumstances of each case, a payment being made at one time by the half-pay, and at another by the full pay officer. These payments are not officially recorded and cannot therefore be given in a return. Returns have, however, been prepared by the Military Secretary, which exhibit in full detail the various operations in connexion with the half-pay list which have taken place during the ten years preceding 1871. They include all the cases in which an officer has returned to full pay in the place of an officer retiring to half pay, whether as the result of arrangements made between the officers themselves or as the consequence of appointments and removals directed by the Commander-in-Chief. These two classes have been distinguished in accordance with the records of the office, but the classification is of necessity open to the remark that arrangements may very probably have been made by the officers in many cases, of which no official knowledge existed.

ndix (B.)

Again, it must not be assumed that every officer on half-pay was eligible for regimental employment in his substantive rank. In many cases officers were compelled to wait so long on half-pay before an opportunity offered, that they became too old for service; others had been selected for staff appointments, and having looked rather to a staff career than to regimental service for advancement, had obtained such high rank in the army that it was practically not possible for them to revert to their regimental position to serve.

What is meant by a non-purchase step in the preceding observations under heads I. and II. and in the appended returns is a step which was obtained without the payment of a regulation price. It does not follow that it was in point of fact gratuitous. On the contrary, of the successions to non-purchase vacancies in Table B., it is probable that nearly all but those which were due to death or succession to major-general were in reality purchased; even including those in succession to the unattached promotion given on the reductions in 1866 and 1870. The Commissioners will remember that one of the complaints made before them has been that the bonus paid for succession to retirement on full-pay was an exceptionally large sum, and that the Army Purchase Commissioners have not been able to allow it. Evidence as to the sums paid, under different circumstances, for so-called non-purchase steps could be afforded both by the Army Purchase Commissioners and the agents of the regiments. The number of really gratuitous steps is thus largely reduced; though, as the payments in question, like other over-regulation payments, were not officially recorded, the extent of the reduction cannot be precisely shown.

In obtaining promotion to a non-purchase vacancy, an officer succeeded to whatever right of sale attached to both regulation and over-regulation payment. But it is to be observed that the principal complaint of the officers on half-pay has reference to the loss of the over-regulation sum, and the Royal Commission of 1870 have described at length the risk of loss which attended the over-regulation payment. The following is the summary of their observations given at the close of their report:—"The circumstances "under which the sum so paid is irrecoverable are so "various and uncertain that the payment of it, if regarded "as an investment, is attended with great risk of loss."

It appears, therefore, that in considering the statements numbered I. and II., which are now the subject of reply, very material qualifications must be made.

III.

Five years' tenure of appointment as Field Officer.

In order to understand how far the position of the officers has been affected by the provision contained in the Royal Warrant of 1871, as to the tenure of future lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities, it is necessary to be acquainted with the practice subsisting before that time.

The rule was—"A regimental lieutenant-colonel shall "retire upon full pay from the command of a regiment or "battalion on attaining the age of 60 years, unless it shall "be reported to Our Commander-in-Chief by the general "officer inspecting the regiment or battalion that it would "be for the good of Our service that the said officer should "continue in command."*

This rule was introduced for the first time in the Royal Warrant of 1858, shortly after the Reports of the Royal Commissions of 1857 and 1858. To this regulation, which is still in force, the following regulation has been added:—

"Regimental lieutenant-colonels and majors appointed as "such after 31st October 1871, shall, unless they be re-"appointed, be placed on half-pay after five years tenure "of such appointments."†

It will be seen that this additional regulation does not apply compulsorily to any commission held before the abolition of purchase. The effect of it will be that to whatever extent it diminishes the duration of the tenure, it will increase the rapidity of promotion. An officer who has completed one such period, will moreover be eligible for re-employment in the same rank, and in the case of the major will, if not re-appointed remain upon the list of those from whom the selection for the higher rank is to be made, retaining on that list the advantage to which his seniority entitles him. Those who have acquired their commissions under the purchase system will obtain their over-regulation money on thus going to temporary half-pay, and will now in all cases retain it after they shall have been brought back to full pay either in the same or the higher rank, thus avoiding loss of interest as well as the risk of total loss which they would have incurred if they had continued in regimental service under the purchase system. This is an advantage which, under the purchase system, occurred only in rare and exceptional cases.

It is right that in connexion with this subject the Commissioners should have before them the fact that this principle of limited tenure has for some time past been gradually introduced and enlarged, in order that the more important commands and appointments in the army might be vested in the most competent hands.

In 1854, consequent on the report of a Royal Commission, a regulation was issued to the effect that the future tenure of staff appointments was to be limited to five years.

In 1858 the tenure of the command of a battalion was limited, as before mentioned, to 60 years of age.

In 1866 the five-year tenure was extended to the lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities of Depôt Battalions; these appointments were obtained by succession with or without purchase, and officers paid and received money for them in a manner analogous to that prevailing in regiments.

In 1867 it was extended to the appointments of inspecting field officers of Recruiting Districts.

It is also right for the Commissioners to be reminded with respect to the general complaint as to the interference with the pecuniary interests of officers, that changes of a similar character, although in most of the cases less extensive as regards the number of individuals concerned, have been carried into effect within recent years; *e.g.*—

In 1856 purchase was absolutely abolished in the Foot Guards in the two ranks above that of captain and lieutenant-colonel. In this instance, the higher commissions ceasing to be saleable, those who had obtained them without purchase lost the advantage, and all below lost the prospect of succeeding to them as saleable commissions, without purchase; and no compensation was given.

In January 1860 the regulation price of all Cavalry commissions was reduced to the Infantry rate. In this instance, the officers who had paid the higher price were succeeded by officers who paid the lower, and only received the difference when they retired from the Cavalry. Officers who afterwards succeeded to non-purchase vacancies received them as commissions saleable, not at the original but at the reduced price.

In March 1861 the privilege of retirement upon permanent half-pay which had been allowed after 21 years service was diminished by the addition of four years to the qualifying period.

* Clause 95 of Royal Warrant of December 1870.
† Article 24 of the Royal Warrant of February 1873.

For many years previous to the year 1862 every officer on selling the commissions which he had not purchased was allowed 100*l.* a year for each year of full pay service, not exceeding the full value of such commissions, but on and after that date the grant for each year of home service was reduced to 50*l.*, and the alteration was made retrospective, so that every officer then serving, who had entered the army under the expectation of receiving the higher rate, was affected by the change.

The reductions which have been made from time to time, more especially in the number of field officers serving with regiments, have seriously affected the purchase interests of officers.

These examples seem to show that, in each of these cases, all of which occurred before the abolition of Purchase was in question, the interest of the officer was regarded not as an absolute right, but as a qualified interest subject to such changes as the Crown might, from time to time, think it expedient to prescribe.

IV.

Exchanges.

There were doubtless many instances in which exchange being the subject of a pecuniary transaction, was a gain to one of the officers concerned at the expense of the other. The extent to which exchanges have obtained in the purchase corps during the ten years is shown in the table marked (G.). Evidence, however, can be given by the Army Purchase Commissioners that the present rule, which admits of the actual expense being paid by one of the parties for the other, does not operate in all cases to reduce the amount which would have been paid under the former system. The object of the new rule is to render the practice conformable to the law (49 Geo. III., cap. 126), as well as compatible with the reasonable requirements of personal convenience. How far it has accomplished the latter object will also appear from the return G.

In connexion with this subject it may be observed, that under the new system of linked battalions when it shall have come into full operation, a great facility and advantage in respect of exchange will be given, inasmuch as an officer abroad will be able to exchange with an officer of the same brigade at home without loss of position on the list.

V.

Bonus to officer retiring on Full Pay.

As already stated, evidence in regard to the practice of paying a bonus above the ordinary over-regulation price to officers retiring on full-pay, who were succeeded in their regiments, can be afforded both by the Army Purchase Commissioners and the agents of the regiments.

VI.

What has been done under the terms of the Army Regulation Act.

With reference to the Commissioners' request for evidence or a statement as to what has actually been done under the Act, I am directed to point out that the Army Purchase Commissioners will doubtless be able to furnish a return showing the amount of money which has been paid as regulation and over-regulation prices to officers on full-pay or half-pay for the two years since November 1871. This sum is the aggregate of payments which under the purchase system would have been made (so far as they were made at all) from their private resources by officers serving in the army.

Full Pay.

The amount paid to full-pay officers, together with the half-pay created during the same period, represents the additional expense incurred by the public to give promotion to the officers.

The result to the officers has been as follows:—

To the Officer who has sold out.—He has been relieved from the necessity of making arrangements with his brother officers to obtain his over-regulation money, and from any risk of pecuniary loss involved in these arrangements.

To the Officer who has received promotion, but is intending to sell out.—The payment for his promotion has been made by the public instead of by himself, and he has thus been relieved of charge for interest and risk of loss of capital during the time he may remain in the army, but he has taken no saleable interest in the steps he has received. How far he might have reasonably expected to receive any of these steps gratuitously under the purchase system has already been considered under Titles I. and II.

To the Officer who contemplates remaining in the service during his life.—To this officer a free gift has been made of the sums which he would have paid for promotion, and which by the hypothesis of his remaining in the service he could only partially have recovered.

The general effect has been, that since the 1st November 1871 every officer whose seniority or service has entitled him to promotion, has received it without payment. Under the former system he would either have paid regulation or over-regulation price, or both, or if he had been unable or unwilling to do so, must have waited for a gratuitous step, and meanwhile, in the great majority of cases, have seen his juniors pass over his head.

The total number of promotions since the abolition of purchase is shown by the return marked (K).

From this it will be seen that the number of the steps that have been given since the abolition of purchase has been great, and all those who have succeeded to them have obtained, without regard to their power of purchasing, increased rank, with increased full-pay and allowances, and a claim to higher non-effective pay on retirement.

It is important to bear in mind that by means of the Commutation Acts (1869–1871) these higher rates of retired pay can be commuted for capital sums. The table marked (H.) shows to what extent the former regulation prices compare with the commutation values of the half-pay of the rank of captain, and of the retired full pay of the ranks of field officers. The Commutation Act preserves to the officer availing himself of it, his claim to pension for his widow and compassionate allowance for his children, both of which were sacrificed by an officer who sold out under the purchase system.

Half Pay.

All officers upon half-pay can now, without any limit as to number, retire from the service by the sale of their commissions; whereas, previously to the abolition of purchase, many half-pay officers experienced such difficulties in the way of selling that they abandoned the hope of doing so.

The highest number of officers who sold from half-pay in any one of the five years previous to 1871, whether directly or on exchanging to full pay was 35. The Army Regulation Act limits the number of officers who can claim thus to sell to 35; but Parliament has since voted sufficient funds to admit of that limit being exceeded, and the number of sales from half-pay has been from 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872, 84, and from 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873, 110.

The practice which was in force under the purchase system was that officers of less than 25 years service were only allowed to go to half-pay on condition of effecting an exchange with an officer of about the same age already on half-pay, and this practice imposed considerable difficulty and delay on the retiring officer.

By the Royal Warrant of February 1873 opportunity is now afforded to the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to allow the lieutenant-colonels and majors who were appointed to those ranks previously to 1st November 1871 and upon whom the five years' rule does not operate compulsorily, to retire upon half-pay after five years' service in the rank, even though they may not have completed 25 years' service in the army. Six captains a year of those who entered the army previously to 26th August 1871 are permitted to retire voluntarily to temporary half-pay without obtaining an exchange.

All these officers secure the immediate payment of their over-regulation money whilst retaining the privilege of being eligible for selection for return to full pay.

A Regulation has been made under which permission will from time to time be given within certain limits to captains who are willing to join the militia to go on half-pay for that purpose for 10 years, receiving their over-regulation money on so doing, unless a supernumerary were absorbed in the regiment, and retaining their right to receive their regulation money on leaving the service.

Owing to the greater facilities that now exist for appointing officers from half-pay to full-pay vacancies, and to the creation of appointments occasioned by the measures of reorganisation which followed the abolition of Purchase, a large number of officers have already returned to full-pay service, which they could not formerly have done to any extent without making a payment.

General observations.

As regards the average rapidity of promotion, it is impossible to predict what may occur in future years, but I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to recall to the recollection of the Commissioners the assurances given on the part of Her Majesty's Government in proposing to Parliament the abolition of Purchase, viz.—

"That a reasonable rapidity of promotion such as is necessary for the benefit of the service is a vital consideration, and must be always provided by the Crown and Parliament; by a reasonable rapidity is meant some such rapidity as existed under the Purchase system."

APPENDIX A.

If it shall appear in the result that, in order to fulfil these engagements, it is necessary to increase the amount now expended in retired pay, there is no reason to doubt that Parliament, which within the last two years has devoted increased sums to effect the same purpose for the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, will be ready to effect it for the Cavalry and the Infantry. The occasion, if it arises, will probably arise gradually, as the sum now devoted by Parliament to the abolition of purchase shall decline in amount.

If increased retirement shall have eventually to be resorted to, it is evident that it will in all cases be a charge upon the public, instead of being defrayed, as heretofore, in any degree by the officers of the army, and will therefore be a pecuniary benefit to the officers.

To what extent this necessity may arise will depend in some degree upon the opportunities of promotion which may be afforded by measures of re-organization. On the recent formation of Brigade Depôts, 66 lieutenant-colonels were appointed to them, thus giving regimental promotion in some cases, but in the great majority restoring to full pay officers who had otherwise little prospect of obtaining employment. These appointments will hereafter afford the opportunity of either giving an increased number of promotions, or of bringing back to full pay lieutenant-colonels who have already served in their former command the time limited by the Warrant.

An extensive brevet carrying higher pay has been conferred on the senior captains of the army, *i.e.*, for the most part on officers who, from their inability to purchase had remained without promotion under the Purchase system.

The rank of cornet and ensign has been abolished, an arrangement specially favourable to officers promoted from the ranks; and an increased rate of pay is now given to subalterns after a fixed period of service, whereas formerly it was only obtainable on promotion to the rank of lieutenant, which depended upon the occurrence of vacancies, and involved a question of purchase.

In carrying into execution the provisions of the Army Regulation Act, Her Majesty's Government have desired to do so, not in the letter only, but in the spirit, and fully to discharge the obligation undertaken on their behalf that no officer should be placed in a worse position than before, as to the commission he held at the time of the abolition of Purchase, as respects either the regulation or the customary price. It was to be expected that in so extensive and complicated a settlement some claims might arise, which should appear to fall within the principle of the Act, though not formally included in its words. Such was the case of certain staff officers of Pensioners. Each of these officers had individually acquired under Royal Warrant an absolute right to substantive promotion, conditional only upon the completion of a given period of service on his part under circumstances which made the promotion of necessity gratuitous. There are, however, in the Act the following provisions, viz.:—

"In the case of an officer holding, on the said appointed day, a commission, the full price of which (if such commission were sold on that day) he would not be entitled to receive, shall include any allowance made in respect of such commission by the said warrant and regulations on account of service, whether performed before or after the said appointed day.

"Where an officer retires from the Army in a higher rank than that held by him on the said appointed day, and proves to the Commissioners that he has served previously to the said appointed day a number of years, the value of which service, calculated as herein-after mentioned, amounts to a sum exceeding the regulation price of the commission held by him on the said appointed day, then, if otherwise entitled, he shall receive, instead of the regulation price of such last-mentioned commission, the value of such service, calculated as aforesaid, to an amount not exceeding the regulation price of a commission of the rank next above the rank held by him on the said appointed day."

It appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be consistent with the intention of Parliament to deal in a similar manner with the case of the staff officers of Pensioners, and they have accordingly specially submitted it in the annual estimate, and the value of the higher commission has been voted by Parliament.

These were cases in which the absolute right of the individual under Royal Warrant to an ascertained advantage could be clearly established. But these conditions do not hold in respect of any of the non-purchase steps, which have been considered in this correspondence. Even when those steps were really gratuitous, their occurrence must have depended upon the inclination or convenience of individuals, or upon the accident of mortality. The disposal of them, when they did occur, must, in a greater or less degree, have depended upon discretion. They were not, therefore, cases in which an absolute right to an ascertained advantage could be clearly established; but cases in which such an advantage could only have been expected by particular individuals as probable, the probability depending upon the various circumstances of each individual case, and varying by indistinguishable degrees from a close approach to assurance at one extreme down to a very remote prospect at the other. They did not appear, therefore, to fall within the intention of the Act.

It did not appear to Her Majesty's Government legitimate for them to draw distinctions between different degrees of probability, and to ask for compensation in some selected cases; but if this had appeared to be legitimate, it would still have been absolutely necessary to arrive at some definite rule by which Parliament could have drawn a solid distinction between those cases and all others; and no such rule could, in their opinion, be propounded.

They, therefore, have not felt themselves warranted in submitting any such cases to the favourable consideration of Parliament in the annual estimates, since they have believed that they would have departed by doing so from the meaning of the Army Regulation Act, and have exceeded the limit of the rules, by which Parliament is usually guided, in assigning compensation to individuals when passing measures intended for the general good. To this limit they have felt themselves constrained to adhere, when carrying into execution measures, some of them so advantageous in a pecuniary point of view to the officers of the army, and involving in the whole so large an expenditure from the public Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. VIVIAN.

TABLE A.

RETURN shewing the Vacancies in each rank from Death, Promotion to General Officer, and Retirement on Full Pay, during the ten years 1861–70, which might have caused Non-purchase Promotions; with the number of such Vacancies for which Non-purchase Promotions were made, and the number absorbed or filled by Purchase.

Rank.	Nature of Vacancy.	Household Cavalry.			Purchase Cavalry.			Foot Guards.			Purchase Infantry.			Colonial Corps.		
		Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies absorbed or sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies absorbed or sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies absorbed or sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies absorbed or sold.	Vacancies.	Vacancies filled without Purchase.	Vacancies absorbed or sold.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	32	20	12	2	2	—
	G. O.	1	1	—	2	1	1	6	5	1	14	9	5	1	1	—
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	4	4	—
Total available		1	1	—	2	1	1	9	7	2	68	51	17	7	7	—
Major	Death	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	61	58	3	4	4	—
	G. O.	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	1	1	—
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	41	1	4	4	—
Total available		1	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	113	109	4	9	9	—
Captain	Death	—	—	—	25	14	11	4	4	—	245	221	24	30	23	7
	G. O.	1	1	—	1	1	—	5	5	—	10	7	3	2	2	—
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	48	7	10	10	—
Total available		1	1	—	26	15	11	9	9	—	310	276	34	42	35	7
Lieutenant	Death	1	1	—	30	18	12	4	—	4	442	395	47	62	51	11
	G. O.	1	1	—	1	—	1	5	2	3	7	6	1	2	2	—
	R.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	46		10	10	—
Total available		2	2	—	31	18	13	9	2	7	497	447	50	74	63	11

NOTE.—The vacancies shewn in each lower rank are inclusive of those arising from promotion to the rank above.

TABLE B.

VACANCIES on the FULL-PAY LIST from all Causes in PURCHASE REGIMENTS during the 10 Years, 1861–70.

Line.	Rank in which the Vacancy occurred; showing the Commissions purchased by the Officer causing the Vacancy.	Sold Out.					Deaths of Full Pay Officers, Resignations, Dismissals, &c.					Retired on Permanent Half Pay.					Retired on Full Pay.					Promoted to General Officer (from Full Pay).					Line.
		Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.																									
1	All — Lt.-Col. Major Capt. Lieut. Ensign	3	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1
2	Four — „ „ „ „	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	„ „ „ Ensign	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	„ „ Lieut. „	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	„ Capt. „ „	...	6	11	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Major „ „ „	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
7	Three — Lt.-Col. Major Capt.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
8	„ „ Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	„ „ Ensign	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	„ Capt. Lieut.	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	10
11	„ „ Ensign	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
12	„ Lieut. „	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Major Capt. Lieut.	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	„ „ Ensign	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	„ Lieut. „	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Capt. „ „	...	2	2	7	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	16
17	Two — Lt.-Col. Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	„ Capt.	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	„ Lieut.	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	„ Ensign	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Major Capt.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	„ Lieut.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	„ Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Capt. Lieut.	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
25	„ Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	25
26	Lieut. „	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	One — Lt.-Col.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Major	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
29	Capt.	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	Lieut.	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Ensign	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	None. — No commission bought	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	32
	Total	5	23	62	49	11	...	...	3	32	2	1	11	15	44	1	...	...	...	22	4	1	2	6	14	1	

[OVER.]

Table B.—*continued.*

Line.	Rank in which the Vacancy occurred; showing the Commissions purchased by the Officer causing the Vacancy.	Sold Out.					Deaths of Full Pay Officers, Resignations, Dismissals, &c.					Retired on Permanent Half-Pay.					Retired on Full Pay.					Promoted to General Officer (from Full Pay).					Line.
		Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.	
	MAJORS.																									
33	All — Major Capt. Lieut. Ensign	...	15	...	25	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	Three — „ „ „	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Three — „ „ Ensign	...	8	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Three — „ Lieut. „	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	Three — Capt. „ „	...	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
38	Two — Major Capt.	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Two — „ Lieut.	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
40	Two — „ Ensign	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
41	Two — Capt. Lieut.	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Two — „ Ensign	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	42
43	Two — Lieut. „	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	One — Major	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	One — Capt.	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	One — Lieut.	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
47	One — Ensign	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
48	None	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
		...	44	...	133	7	...	3	...	41	2	1	3	...	71	2	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	CAPTAINS.																										
49	All — Capt. Lieut. Ensign	30	100	6	206	9	...	6	...	22	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
50	Two — „ „	3	46	34	144	2	...	4	1	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
51	Two — „ Ensign	1	44	1	171	5	...	9	...	31	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
52	Two — Lieut. „	3	18	2	105	2	...	2	...	16	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
53	One — Capt.	...	13	9	163	6	...	1	...	21	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
54	One — Lieut.	...	4	4	67	5	...	...	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
55	One — Ensign	...	9	2	78	6	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	55
56	None	...	13	2	117	18	...	1	...	46	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56
		37	247	60	1,051	53	...	23	2	187	26	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	1	
	LIEUTENANTS.																										
57	Both — Lieut. Ensign	25	135	3	454	16	1	9	...	65	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
58	One — „	1	40	18	268	14	...	2	...	66	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
59	One — Ensign	...	8	...	124	5	...	1	...	29	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
60	None	1	13	...	302	38	...	4	...	61	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
		27	196	21	1,148	73	1	16	...	221	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CORNET OR ENSIGN.																										
61	One — Ensign	13	123	...	376	9	...	12	...	91	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
62	None	1	12	...	99	10	...	2	...	31	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
		14	135	...	475	19	...	14	...	122	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX A.

TABLE C.

COMMISSIONS GAZETTED in PURCHASE CORPS by PURCHASE and WITHOUT PURCHASE respectively in the 10 Years, 1861–70.

	Actual Numbers.											
	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry of the Line.		Foot Guards.		Infantry of the Line		Colonial Corps.		Unattached (or Half Pay).	
	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.
Lieut.-Colonels	4	1	36	1	—	—	77	83	9	15	25	92
Majors	7	1	87	7	—	—	243	199	15	14	44	175
Captains	42	1	341	18	77	7	1,329	365	61	43	24	199
Lieutenants	67	2	528	27	137	9	2,477	622	128	93	—	2
Cornets or Ensigns.	88	3	625	26	153	7	2,790	705	144	100	—	—
	Per Centage											
Lieut.-Colonels	80	20	97	3	—	—	48	52	38	62	21	79
Majors	88	12	93	7	—	—	55	45	52	48	20	80
Captains	98	2	95	5	92	8	78	22	59	41	9	91
Lieutenants	97	3	95	5	94	6	80	20	58	42	—	100
Cornets or Ensigns.	97	3	96	4	96	4	80	20	59	41	—	—

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.—PROMOTIONS and FIRST APPOINTMENTS Gazetted for the 10 Years, 1861–70.

	By Purchase.					Without Purchase.				
	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Cornet.
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) to vacancies caused by,—										
Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement on half-pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service).	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passing to temporary half-pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	—	—	65	86	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	3	5	40							
	4	7	42	67	88	1	1	1	2	3

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.—PROMOTIONS and FIRST APPOINTMENTS Gazetted for the 10 Years, 1861–70. (Non-purchase Regiments omitted.)

	By Purchase.					Without Purchase.				
	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Cornet.
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower rank) to vacancies caused by,—										
Death	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	14	18	17
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retirement on half pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service).	13	15	16	14	15	—	—	—	—	1
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	1
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the staff	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	1
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—
Transfer to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	5	6	513	597	—	—	—	1	2
Sales	23	67	319							
	36	87	341	528	625	1	7	18	27	26

Table C.—*continued.*

FOOT GUARDS.—Steps Gazetted in the 10 Years, 1861–70.

	By Purchase.			Without Purchase.		
	Captain and Lieut.-Col.	Lieut. and Captain.	Ensign and Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Col.	Lieut. and Captain.	Ensign and Lieut.
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) to vacancies caused by,—						
Death	—	—	4	2	4	—
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers.	—	—	3	5	5	2
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement on half pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service).	15	15	15	—	—	—
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the staff	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	5
Transfer to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	62	122	131	—	—	—
	77	137	153	7	9	7

INFANTRY OF THE LINE, excluding the Non-Purchase Regiments.—Promotions and First Appointments Gazetted for the 10 years, 1861–70.*

	By Purchase.					Without Purchase.				
	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) to vacancies caused by,—										
Death	—	—	—	1	22	20	58	221	395	434
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers.	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	7	6	5
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	22	41	48	46	30
Retirement on half-pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service).	28	38	37	38	39	18	21	12	8	3
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	1	4	8	14	—	—	2	12	35
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	4	2	2
Appointments to the staff	—	1	1	2	5	2	4	4	7	8
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	18	30	—	—	21	79	70
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	4	7	12	16	37	46	8
Augmentations	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	38
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	20	53	2,404	2,670	—	48	4	14	70
Sales	49	183	1,232			—	—	4		
Total	77	243	1,329	2,477	2,790	83	199	365	622	705

* For Detail of these promotions by years, *see* appended Sub-Table C.

COLONIAL CORPS.—Promotions and First Appointments Gazetted for the 10 years, 1861–70. (Malta Fencibles excluded).

	By Purchase.					Without Purchase.				
	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) to vacancies caused by,—										
Death	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	23	51	52
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	10	10	8
Retirement on half-pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service).	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Passing to temporary half-pay	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Appointments to the staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	22	19
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	1	1	127	142	—	—	—	5	10
Sales	9	14	59			3	—	—		
Total	9	15	61	128	144	15	14	43	93	100

SUB-TABLE C.

DETAIL by YEARS of PROMOTIONS and FIRST APPOINTMENTS gazetted for the 10 years, 1861–70, in the INFANTRY OF THE LINE, excluding Non-Purchase Regiments.

—	By Purchase.											Without Purchase.										
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.																						
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) by,—																						
Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	20
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	9
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	1	3	1	22
Retirement on half pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service)	3	2	3	3	3	1	6	3	2	2	28	—	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	—	18
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments to the staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	4	12
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5	8	6	6	4	3	4	2	6	5	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	10	9	9	7	4	10	5	8	7	77	5	6	6	12	8	12	7	11	11	6	83
MAJOR.																						
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) by,—																						
Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	6	4	7	9	2	7	6	4	58
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	10
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	4	4	6	6	2	3	5	41
Retirement on half pay (*i. e.* after 25 years' service)	4	3	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	3	38	—	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	—	21
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unattached or half-pay promotions	2	3	—	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	20	1	—	—	—	—	22	3	1	—	21	48
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Appointments to the staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	16
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	19	16	20	21	23	13	21	17	19	14	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25	23	23	26	29	18	32	25	24	18	243	13	12	14	18	16	42	17	18	15	34	199

[OVER.]

SUB-TABLE C.—*continued.*

Detail by Years of Promotions and First Appointments gazetted for the 10 years, 1861–1870, in the Infantry of the Line—*cont.*

	By Purchase.											Without Purchase.										
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.
CAPTAIN.																						
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) by,—																						
Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	22	30	29	27	26	21	11	16	13	221
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	7
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	4	5	7	8	2	2	4	48
Retirement on half pay (*i.e.*, after 25 years service)	3	3	3	5	4	2	6	6	3	2	37	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	12
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unattached or half-pay promotions	3	7	—	1	4	6	19	6	2	5	53	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Appointments to the staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	3	4	2	1	—	21
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	1	7	5	5	4	3	37
Augmentations	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	97	91	126	147	125	116	155	122	126	127	1,232	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Total	104	104	130	153	133	124	182	134	131	134	1,329	38	28	57	44	37	47	44	22	27	21	365
LIEUTENANT.																						
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) by—																						
Death	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	43	44	54	53	43	41	28	27	20	395
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8	4	4	6	8	2	2	4	46
Retirement on half pay (*i e.*, after 25 years service)	4	4	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	2	38	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	8
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	8	5	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Appointments to the staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	7
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	18	—	—	6	1	—	4	20	13	23	12	79
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	6	7	3	6	8	6	3	3	46
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales and unattached promotion	225	222	233	261	264	206	300	206	248	239	2,404	1	—	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	14
Total	230	230	240	267	271	208	309	211	255	256	2,477	60	54	76	75	62	61	82	53	58	41	622

SUB-TABLE C.—*continued.*

Detail by Years of Promotions and First Appointments, gazetted for the 10 years, 1861-70 in the Infantry of the Line—*cont.*

	By Purchase.											Without Purchase.										
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.
ENSIGN.																						
Promotion (with consequent succession in lower ranks) by,—																						
Death	9	4	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	22	47	49	54	75	63	54	18	33	24	17	434
Accession to fixed establishment of general officers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Retirement on full pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	4	6	5	—	1	1	30
Retirement on half pay (*i.e.* after 25 years' service)	7	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	3	—	39	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Resignation, dismissal, or compulsory sales	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	14	12	4	6	5	1	3	1	1	2	—	35
Passing to temporary half pay	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Appointments to the staff	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
Appointments to the Indian staff corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	30	—	—	9	—	1	3	21	13	16	7	70
Officers being seconded or made supernumerary	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	8
Augmentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	2	—	1	—	8	2	16	38
Transfers to non-purchase corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Sales and unattached promotion	278	293	285	318	314	238	342	230	250	122	2,670	25	1	12	2	2	1	5	13	8	1	70
Total	297	305	297	328	323	242	351	239	257	151	2,790	90	63	95	94	72	69	54	73	53	42	705

TABLE D.

UNATTACHED PROMOTIONS of OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY during the 10 years, 1861–70.

	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.*	* Of these the following were in the Years 1866 and 1870, when a large reduction was made.	
			1866.	1870.
To the rank of Lieut.-Colonel	1	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—
Captain	1	—	—	—
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—

UNATTACHED PROMOTIONS of OFFICERS of the CAVALRY of the LINE during the 10 years, 1861–70 (excluding the 19–21 Regiments, but including the Cavalry Depôt).

To the rank of Lieut.-Colonel	5	2	1	1
Major	3	6	—	2
Captain	2	12	—	4
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—

UNATTACHED PROMOTIONS of INFANTRY OFFICERS during the 10 Years, 1860–71 (excluding 101–109 Foot; but including Military Train and Depôt Battalions).

To the rank of Lieut.-Colonel	18	79	26	35
Major	42	130	32	62
Captain	19	156	7	99
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—

UNATTACHED PROMOTIONS of OFFICERS of COLONIAL CORPS in the 10 Years, 1861–70.

To the rank of Lieut.-Colonel	1	2	—	2
Major	—	17	—	4
Captain	2	24	1	14
Lieutenant	—	2	—	1

UNATTACHED PROMOTIONS granted in the 10 Years, 1861–70, to OFFICERS of—
(A.) Unattached List; (B.) School of Musketry; (C.) Invalid Depôt; (D.) Half-pay, Staff Corps; (E.) Recruiting Districts.

To the rank of Lieut.-Colonel	—	(A.) 6; (B.) 2; (C.) 1	(A.) 1	(A.) 2
Major	—	(A.) 18; (C.) 1; (D.) 2	(A.) 1	(A.) 2
Captain	—	(E.) 7	—	—
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—

TABLE E.

NUMBER of OFFICERS (including Supernumeraries and Seconded) in the PURCHASE CORPS on the 1st July in each Year from 1861 to 1870.

YEAR.	Household Cavalry.					Cavalry.					Foot Guards.					Infantry.					Colonial Corps.				
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
1861	3	3	24	25	16	34	38	216	241	183	3	7	70	91	56	191	264	1,596	1,992	1,295	11	15	87	125	82
1862	3	3	24	27	16	33	37	211	239	205	3	7	70	91	57	174	263	1,597	1,993	1,297	13	17	89	137	83
1863	3	3	24	27	22	31	37	209	239	201	3	7	70	91	56	167	266	1,603	1,989	1,308	14	16	87	137	82
1864	3	3	24	27	23	31	38	207	236	207	3	7	70	91	56	166	265	1,608	1,991	1,300	14	15	82	129	74
1865	3	3	24	27	23	30	39	206	235	198	3	7	70	90	56	162	267	1,608	1,990	1,310	12	13	75	123	69
1866	3	3	24	27	23	29	39	205	232	203	3	7	70	90	56	152	266	1,578	1,870	1,308	12	13	72	124	71
1867	3	3	24	27	23	27	39	202	232	200	3	7	70	91	60	146	268	1,553	1,952	1,266	11	13	74	127	70
1868	3	3	24	26	25	25	42	202	230	202	3	7	70	91	56	141	269	1,543	1,922	1,191	13	13	73	127	67
1869	3	3	24	26	24	25	43	202	229	173	3	6	70	91	57	142	269	1,516	1,908	1,156	12	12	67	116	57
1870	3	3	24	26	24	25	44	203	229	137	3	6	70	91	56	143	265	1,459	1,833	1,015	5	6	32	58	29
Average	3	3	24	26·5	21·9	29	39·8	206·3	234·2	190·9	3	6·8	70	90·8	56·6	158·4	266·2	1566·1	1944·0	1244·6	11·7	13·3	73·8	120·3	68·4

NUMBER of Supernumerary and Seconded Officers included in previous Return.

1861						9	4	7	12	3					1	59		12	28	2					
1862						8	4	3	8	2					1	42		14	22	2	1				
1863						6	4	9	15	8						35	2	21	22	2					
1864						6	5	7	14	8						34	1	25	15				1	2	1
1865						5	6	6	14	4						31	3	26	13				1		
1866						4	6	5	10	3						20	3	90	74	74				1	
1867						2		2	10	3					1	14	4	47	51	34					
1868								2	9	2						9	5	52	45	10					
1869					11		1	2	11	34					1	10	4	44	43	39	3	1	8	17	2
1870					11		19	28	33	40		2				11	2	145	252	356				2	
Average					2·2	4·0	4·9	7·1	13·6	10·7		·2			·4	26·5	2·4	47·6	56·5	51·9	·4	·1	1·0	2·2	·3

TABLE F.

RETURN showing the Total Number and Per-centage of the Commissions held by Officers of Cavalry and Infantry on Full Pay in 1852, which had been obtained with and without purchase (in Purchase Regiments only) excluding Household Troops.

Rank.	Total Number.						Per-centage.					
	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Cavalry and Infantry together.		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Cavalry and Infantry together.	
	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.
Lieut.-Colonel - -	19	9	86	51	105	60	68	32	63	37	64	36
Majors - - -	45	12	224	114	269	126	79	21	66	34	68	32
Captains - -	194	19	991	378	1,185	397	91	9	72	28	75	25
Lieutenants - -	379	88	1,880	1,054	2,259	1,142	81	19	64	36	66	34
Cornet or Ensign -	497	85	2,401	1,375	2,898	1,460	85	15	64	36	67	33
	1,134	213	5,582	2,972	6,716	3,185	84	16	65	35	68	32

APPENDIX A.

TABLE G. PART I.

EXCHANGES.

NUMBER of OFFICERS who exchanged during the 10 Years 1861 to 1870.

The Officers who went from Full Pay to the Indian Corps, the Non-purchase Regiments, and to Half Pay are not included.)

Corps INTO which Exchanged.	Corps FROM which Exchanged.																	
	Household Cavalry.		Purchase Cavalry (1-18.)		Foot Guards.		Purchase Infantry. Regiments of 1 Battalion.		Regiments of 2 Battalions.		Regiments of 4 Battalions.		Depôt Battalions.		Colonial Corps.		Indian Local and Army Staff Corps.	British Non-purchase Regiments.
	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	Mean Position in Rank from the Top.	No.	No.
Lieut.-Cols.																		
H. Cavalry	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Cavalry	...		2		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Foot Guards	...		...	1	...	13	1	1	...	2	...		...	19	...			
Infantry	...		...		1		11		8		...		5		...			
Colonial Corps	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
	...		2		1		12		8		...		5		...		...	...
Majors.																		
H. Cavalry	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Cavalry	...		12		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Foot Guards	...		...	2	...		...	2	...	4	...	7	...	26	...	2		
Infantry	...		...		...		58		37		1		8		1			
Colonial Corps	...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...			
	...		12		...		58		38		1		8		1		...	...
Captains.																		
H. Cavalry	...		1		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Cavalry	1		58		...		23		19		1		...		...			1
Foot Guards	...	4	...	6	...	19	4	10	4	20	1	36	...	16	...	8		
Infantry	...		43		9		271		119		7		1		42		13	9
Colonial Corps	...		...		...		22		19		1		...		...			
	1		102		9		320		161		10		1		42		13	10
Lieuts.																		
H. Cavalry	...		2		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Cavalry	2		49		...		21		20		5		...		...		1	1
Foot Guards	...	5	...	7	...	4	1	13	...	25	1	40	...		...	17		
Infantry	...		46		2		229		81		6		...		53		19	21
Colonial Corps	...		...		...		29		23		1		...		6			
	2		97		2		280		124		13		...		59		20	22
Ensigns.																		
H. Cavalry	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
Cavalry	...		10		...		1		1		...		...		...			
Foot Guards	...		...	5	...		...	8	...	16	...	23	...		...	5		
Infantry	...		2		...		42		17		3		...		3			3
Colonial Corps	...		...		...		1		2		...		...		...			
	...		12		...		44		20		3		...		3			3

ABSTRACT by RANKS.

Lieut.-Col.	...	...	2	1	1	13	12	1	8	2	...	...	5	19	1	...	...	...
Major	...	...	12	2	...	...	58	2	38	4	1	7	8	26	...	2	...	...
Captain	1	4	102	6	9	19	320	10	161	20	10	36	1	16	42	8	13	10
Lieutenant	2	5	97	7	2	4	280	13	124	25	13	40	...	...	59	17	20	22
Ensign	...	...	12	5	...	...	44	8	20	16	3	23	...	...	3	5	...	3
Total *from* Corps.*	3	...	225	...	12	...	714	...	351	...	27	...	14	...	105	...	33	35
	a		*b*		*c*		*d.*		*e*		*f*		*g*		*h*		*i*	*k*

CORPS INTO WHICH EXCHANGED.

Into Corps																		
	Lieut.-Col.	2		14		2		62		...		...		...		6			...
	Major	...		29		...		177		...		...		...		4			...
	Captain	1		118		12		691		...		...		...		56			...
	Lieutenant	2		101		2		496		...		...		...		73			...
	Ensign	...		13		...		75		...		...		...		3			...
Total *into* Corps.		5		275		16		1,501		...		...		...		142			...

NOTE.—The numbers in the last two columns show the actual numbers of exchanges. In the other columns the numbers show the *officers* exchanging; the actual *exchanges* were therefore half of such numbers.

* The total number of *exchanges* in any rank was $\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h)+i+k$.

TABLE G. PART II.

NUMBER of OFFICERS who exchanged in the Years 1872 and 1873.

Corps FROM which exchanged.

Corps INTO which exchanged.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.			Colonial Corps.
				Regiments of one Battalion.	Regiments of two Battalions.	Regiments of four Battalions.	
Lieutenant-Colonels.							
Household Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foot Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Colonial Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Majors.							
Household Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foot Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
Colonial Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
Captains.							
Household Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	8	1	2	...	...	...
Foot Guards	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	2	...	29	13	...	...
Colonial Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	11	1	31	13	...	...
Lieutenants.							
Household Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
Foot Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	2	...	28	11	1	3
Colonial Corps	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	...	8	...	30	14	1	3

ABSTRACT by RANKS.

Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Major	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
Captain	...	11	1	31	13	...	...
Lieutenant	...	8	...	30	14	1	3
	...	19	1	71	35	1	3

There are included in this Return exchanges to and from those regiments of cavalry and infantry which, having formerly been non-purchase regiments, are excluded from Table G., Part I.

TABLE H.

COMMUTATION VALUE of certain RATES of HALF-PAY and RETIRED FULL-PAY at various ages.

AGE.	Half-pay.				Retired Full-pay.			
	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.		Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	
	11*s.* a day.	9*s.* 6*d.* a day.	Brevet-Major, 8*s.* a day.	7*s.* a day.	1*l.* a day.	16*s.* a day.	Brevet-Major, 13*s.* 7*d.* a day.	11*s.* 7*d.* a day.
	£200. 15. a year.	£173. 7. 6. a year.	£146. a year.	£127. 15. a year.	£365. a year.	£292. a year.	£247. 17. 11. a year.	£211. 7. 11. a year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
41	2,659	2,296	1,933	1,692	...	...	...	...
42	2,627	2,269	1,911	1,672	...	...	...	...
43	2,594	2,240	1,886	1,651	...	...	...	...
44	2,559	2,209	1,861	1,628	...	...	...	...
45	2,521	2,177	1,834	1,604	...	...	...	...
46	2,481	2,143	1,805	1,579	...	...	...	...
47	2,438	2,106	1,773	1,552	...	...	...	...
48	2,394	2,067	1,741	1,523	4,352	3,482	2,956	2,521
49	2,347	2,027	1,707	1,494	4,267	3,414	2,898	2,472
50	2,299	1,986	1,672	1,463	4,181	3,344	2,839	2,421
51	2,251	1,944	1,637	1,433	4,093	3,274	2,780	2,371
52	2,204	1,904	1,603	1,403	4,008	3,207	2,722	2,321
53	2,158	1,864	1,570	1,374	3,924	3,139	2,665	2,273
54	2,113	1,825	1,537	1,345	3,842	3,073	2,609	2,225
55	2,068	1,786	1,504	1,316	3,761	3,009	2,554	2,178
56	2,024	1,748	1,472	1,288	3,681	2,944	2,500	2,132
57	1,981	1,711	1,441	1,260	3,601	2,881	2,446	2,086
58	1,937	1,673	1,409	1,233	3,522	2,818	2,392	2,040
59	1,892	1,634	1,376	1,204	3,441	2,753	2,337	1,993
60	1,849	1,595	1,343	1,175	3,357	2,686	2,281	1,944

TABLE I.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMISSIONS PURCHASED by the OFFICERS who SOLD OUT in the 10 Years 1861–70; with the Average Sums realized by those who Sold for Less than the Full Value of the Commission held at the Time of Selling.

[REGULATION PRICES ONLY.]

	COMMISSIONS BOUGHT.	Household Cavalry.				Cavalry of the Line.				Foot Guards.				Infantry of the Line.				Colonial Corps.				Unattached or Half-Pay List.				
		No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	
	Sold as LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.																									
1	All — Lt.-Col. Major Capt. Lieut. Ensign.	3	...	3	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1
2	Four — Lt.-Col. Major Capt. Lieut.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Four — Lt.-Col. Major Capt. Ensign.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Four — Lt.-Col. Major Lieut. Ensign.	...	1	1	4,500	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	4,450	1	...	1	...	4
5	Four — Lt.-Col. Capt. Lieut. Ensign.	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	11	...	11	...	5	1	6	4,350	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5
6	Four — Major Capt. Lieut. Ensign.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
7	Three — Lt.-Col. Major Capt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Three — " " Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Three — " " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Three — " Capt. Lieut.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Three — " " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Three — " Lieut. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Three — Major Capt. Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Three — " " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4,375	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14
15	Three — " Lieut. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15
16	Three — Capt. " "	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	1	7	3,250	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	16
17	Two — Lt.-Col. Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Two — " Capt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	4,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Two — " Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	4,673	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Two — " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4,500	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Two — Major Capt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Two — " Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Two — " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Two — Capt. Lieut.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	3,375	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	24
25	Two — " Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	25
26	Two — Lieut. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	One — Lt.-Col.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	One — Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	One — Capt.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	One — Lieut.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4,650	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	One — Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	31
32	None. No commission bought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	32
	Total	4	1	5	4,500	20	3	23	...	48	14	62	4,441	44	5	49	3,823	10	1	11	4,450	25	...	25	...	

* The sums realized in the Cavalry are not stated; the prices having been in a state of transition from the rates prevailing before 1860 to those then fixed.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Return showing the number of Commissions Purchased by the Officers who Sold Out in the 10 ye ars 1861–70, &c.—*continued.*

	Commissions Bought.	Household Cavalry.				Cavalry of the Line.				Foot Guards.				Infantry of the Line.				Colonial Corps.				Unattached or Half-Pay List				
		No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	No. at Full Price.	No. at Reduced Price.	Total No.	Average realized by those at Reduced Price.	
	Sold as Majors.																									
33	All Major Capt. Lieut. Ensign	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	33
34	Three „ „ „ -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	34
35	Three „ „ Ensign -	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Three „ Lieut. „ -	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	3,137	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	36
37	Three Capt. „ „ -	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17	2,950	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	2,900	37
38	Two Major Capt. - -	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,400	38
39	Two „ Lieut. - -	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
40	Two „ Ensign - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	2,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
41	Two Capt. Lieut. - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2,687	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	41
42	Two „ Ensign - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	2,591	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	42
43	Two Lieut. „ - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	43
44	One Major - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2,750	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	44
45	One Capt. - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	3,000	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	45
46	One Lieut. - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	46
47	One Ensign - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	47
48	None - - - -	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	1,450	2	...	2	...	10	1	11	1,750	48
	Total - - -	...	...	...	...	40	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	117	16	133	2,717	7	...	7	...	56	4	60	2,488	
	Sold as Captain.																									
49	All Capt. Lieut. Ensign -	30	...	30	...	100	...	100	...	6	...	6	...	206	...	206	...	9	...	9	...	14	...	14	...	49
50	Two „ „ - -	1	2	3	2,782	22	24	46	...	34	...	34	...	139	5	144	1,690	2	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	50
51	Two „ Ensign - -	...	1	1	3,075	34	10	44	...	1	...	1	...	171	...	171	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	51
52	Two Lieut. „ - -	...	3	3	2,673	4	14	18	...	1	1	2	1,350	67	38	105	1,567	1	1	2	1,475	8	...	8	...	52
53	One Capt. - - -	...	...	...	...	3	10	13	...	4	5	9	1,425	141	22	163	1,651	6	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	53
54	One Lieut. - - -	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	1	3	4	1,741	31	36	67	1,364	3	2	5	1,437	5	...	5	...	54
55	One Ensign - - -	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	2	2	1,600	21	57	78	1,478	...	6	6	1,579	4	...	4	...	55
56	None - - - -	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	...	...	2	2	487	35	82	117	1,209	2	16	18	1,430	11	2	13	1,275	56
	Total - - -	31	6	37	2,770	168	79	247	...	47	13	60	1,498	811	240	1,051	1,403	28	25	53	1,468	55	2	57	1,275	
	Sold as Lieut.																									
57	Both Lieut. Ensign - -	25	...	25	...	135	...	135	...	3	...	3	...	454	...	454	...	16	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	57
58	One Lieut. - - -	...	1	1	1,735	12	28	40	...	18	...	18	...	215	53	268	537	11	3	14	491	1	1	2	335	58
59	One Ensign - - -	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	120	4	124	546	4	1	5	450	...	...	...	...	59
60	None - - - -	1	...	1	...	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	183	119	302	526	23	15	38	512	1	...	1	...	60
	Total - - -	26	1	27	1,735	154	42	196	...	21	...	21	...	972	176	1,148	530	54	19	73	505	3	1	4	...	
	Sold as Cornet *or* Ensign.																									
61	One Ensign - - -	13	...	13	...	123	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	376	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	61
62	None - - - -	...	1	1	175	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	99	259	8	2	10	300	...	...	...	...	62
	Total - - -	13	1	14	175	127	8	135	...	...	...	...	...	438	37	475	259	17	2	19	300	...	...	...	...	

* The sums realized in the Cavalry are not stated; the prices having been in a state of transition from the rates prevailing before 1860 to those then fixed.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Some RESULTS from the foregoing TABLE.

	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.		Colonial Corps.		Unattached.	
	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.
Officers who sold as Lieutenant-Colonels.												
Lieut.-Cols. who bought no commission -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	6	24
Lieut.-Cols. who had bought as Ensign -	4	80	19	82	25	40	32	67	6	55	18	72
" " " Lieutenant	4	80	22	96	48	77	36	75	8	73	14	56
" " " Captain -	4	80	22	96	40	65	34	71	7	64	14	56
" " " Major -	4	80	13	56	6	10	22	46	6	55	6	24
" " " Lieut.-Col.	4	80	19	82	49	79	17	35	5	45	6	24
Lieut.-Cols. who bought their subaltern commissions and none after.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...
Lieut.-Cols. who bought up to Captain inclusive, and not after.	...	...	2	9	2	3	7	15	2	18	5	20
Lieut.-Cols. who bought their commissions as Field Officers only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lieut.-Cols. who bought from Captain to Lieut.-Col. inclusive, but no subaltern commissions.	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Lieut.-Cols. who bought all their commissions.	3	60	8	35	25	40	2	4	1	9	2	8
Officers who sold as Majors.												
Majors who bought no commission -	...	...	2	5	...	...	6	4	2	29	11	18
Majors who had bought their ensigncy -	...	...	35	80	...	...	89	67	4	57	30	50
" " " lieutenancy	...	...	28	64	...	...	81	61	7	100	33	55
" " " captaincy -	...	...	33	75	...	...	76	57	3	43	30	50
" " " majority -	...	...	35	80	...	...	71	53	2	29	14	23
Majors who had bought their subaltern commissions and none after.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	14	4	7
Majors who bought up to captains inclusive, but not the majority.	...	...	5	11	...	...	17	...	...	...	11	18
Majors who bought the majority only -	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	3	5
Majors who bought as Captain and Major, but no subaltern commissions.	...	...	4	9	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	2
Majors who bought all their commissions	...	...	15	34	...	...	25	19	2	29	4	7
Officers who sold as Captains.												
Caaptains who bought no commission	...	...	13	5	2	3	117	11	18	34	13	23
Captains who had bought their ensigncy -	34	91	171	69	11	18	560	53	22	42	27	47
" " " lieutenancy	36	97	168	68	46	77	522	49	18	34	35	61
" " " captaincy -	34	91	203	82	50	83	684	65	22	42	27	47
Captains who had bought their subaltern commissions, but not their company.	3	8	18	7	6	10	105	10	2	4	8	14
Captains who bought their company only -	...	...	13	5	9	15	163	15	6	11	4	7
Captains who bought all their commissions.	30	81	100	41	40	67	206	20	9	17	14	24
Lieutenants.												
Lieutenants who bought no commissions -	1	4	13	7	...	...	302	26	38	53	1	25
Lieutenants who had bought their ensigncy.	25	92	143	73	3	14	578	51	21	29	1	25
Lieutenants who had bought their lieutenancy.	26	95	175	90	21	100	722	63	30	42	3	75
Lieutenants who bought both their commissions.	25	92	135	69	3	14	454	39	16	24	1	25
Cornets or Ensigns.												
Ensigns who did not buy - - -	1	7	12	9	...	...	99	29	10	53	...	...
Ensigns who did buy - - -	13	93	123	91	...	...	376	71	9	47	...	...

TABLE K.

NUMBER of OFFICERS PROMOTED in Regiments (formerly Purchase Corps) since 1st November 1871, showing the manner in which the vacancy which gave promotion, was created.

By Death.			By promotion to rank of General Officer.			By retirement on Full Pay, or Pension.			By retirement on Half-Pay.			By making a Regimental Officer Supernumerary.		
Major to Lt.-Col.	Capt. to Major.	Lieut. to Capt.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Capt. to Major.	Lieut. to Capt.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Capt. to Major.	Lieut. to Capt.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Capt. to Major.	Lieut. to Capt.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Capt. to Major.	Lieut. to Capt.
4	6	23	2	2	2	12	18	20	24	26	20	4	5	31

Continued.

By retirement receiving Value of Commission.			By appointment to a Brigade Depôt.			Full Pay Officers promoted to Half-Pay List.			Total.
Major to Lt.-Col.	Captain to Major.	Lieut. to Captain.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Captain to Major.	Lieut. to Captain.	Major to Lt.-Col.	Captain to Major.	Lieut. to Captain.	
21	37	230	11	11	8	5	9	14	545

Total number—Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels	83
Captains to be Majors	114
Lieutenants to be Captains	348
	545

Horse Guards, War Office.
8th January 1874.

C. R. EGERTON,
Military Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX (B.)

RETURN of OFFICERS placed on HALF-PAY from 1861 to 1871, distinguishing each rank (between 1st April 1861 and 31st March 1871).

1.—ON REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.
2.—WITH UNATTACHED PROMOTION BY PURCHASE.
3.—WITH UNATTACHED PROMOTION WITHOUT PURCHASE.
4.—RETIRED ON PERMANENT HALF-PAY AFTER 25 YEARS' SERVICE.
5.—EXCHANGED TO HALF-PAY AFTER 25 YEARS' SERVICE.
6.—EXCHANGED TO HALF-PAY AFTER LESS THAN 25 YEARS' SERVICE.
7.—FROM OTHER CAUSES, VIZ., TO TAKE STAFF EMPLOYMENT, &c.

A. 1.—ON REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHEENT.

N.B.—A considerable number of these Officers volunteered for Half-pay.

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	3rd Dgn.Gds.	Smith, M.	25 Apr. 1862.
„	Depôt. Battn.	Rickman, W.	1 June 1865.
„	75th Foot	Ferryman, A.	12 July 1862.
„	6th Dgn.Gds.	Custance, W. N.	27 July 1861.
„	2ndDgn.Gds.	Walker, C. P.	11 June 1861.
„	3rd Foot	Maude, F.	1 Aug. 1861.
„	24th „	Brown, W. J.	1 Sept. 1861.
„	31st „	Sutton, W.	1 April 1861.
„	Depôt Battn.	Newdigate, E.	1 April 1865.
„	34th Foot	Simpson, J.	18Sept. 1861.
„	Depôt Battn.	Elliot, Hon. G.	1 April 1865.
„	37th Foot	Atkinson, E. D.	„ 1862.
„	73rd „	Ross, Thos.	24 Aug. 1861.
„	74th „	MacDuff, J.	24 Jan. 1862.
„	82nd „	Hale, E. B.	1 June 1861.
„	87th „	Browne, H. R.	17 Aug. 1861
„	5thW.I.Reg.	Lyons, W.	1 April 1865.
„	8th Hussars	Seager, E.	5 Aug. 1864.
„	89th Foot	Bourchier, L. C.	8 Oct. 1865.
„	56th „	Heyland, A.T.	27 Mar. 1866.
„	72nd „	Rocke, R.	15 Feb. 1866.
„	54th „	Jones, J. C. H.	14 Apr. 1866.
„	17th Lancers	Knight, L. E.	9 July 1865.
„	67th Foot	Yonge, G. N.	24 Sept. 1866.
„	68th „	Morant, H.	30 Aug. 1866.
„	18th „	Grant, J. T.	28 May 1866.
„	20th „	Bennett, Geo.	23 Mar. 1867.
„	1st Dgn.Gds.	Sayer, J. R. S.	24 Oct. 1866.
„	6th Drs.	Prior, J. de M.	8 Apr. 1867.
„	91st Foot	Patterson, W. T.	16 Jan. 1869.
„	Candn.Rifles	Campbell, J. T.	11 Dec. 1869.
„	4thW.I.Reg.	Ivey, Geo. J.	14 Oct. 1869.
„	„	Herbert, Hon.W. H.	31 Oct. 1869.
„	98th Foot	Bates, H.	21 Nov. 1861.
„	74th „	MacDuff, J.	24 Jan. 1862.
„	43rd „	Primrose, J.	1 Dec. 1863.
„	Milty. Train	Bird, H.	1 April 1870.
„	7th Foot	Martin, T. W.	28 Feb. 1871.
„	93rd „	Dawson, E. S.	23 June 1870.
„	3rdW.I.Reg.	Chamberlayne, W.	7 Aug. 1870.
„	C. M. Rifles	Knight, L. E.	22 Mar. 1870.
„	R. C. Rifles	Hibbert, F. G.	1 Apr. 1870.
„	Rifle Bgde.	Walpole, Sir R.	6 Sept. 1861.
„	Depôt Battn.	Jeffreys, E. R.	1 April 1869.
„	„	Farren, R.	„
„	„	Stewart, W.	7 July 1869.
„	„	McDonald, A.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Bourke, Hon. J.	1 April 1870.
„	„	Burton, F.	„
„	„	Fraser, R.	11 June 1870.
„	„	Nason, J.	30 June 1870.
„	„	Jones, J.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Goodenough, A.	„
„	„	Smith, J.	1 April 1870.
„	99th Foot	Dowbiggin, M.	10 Dec. 1863.
„	97th „	Turner, Sir W.	1 July 1867.
„	„	O'Brien, B.	1 April 1870.
Major	6th Dgn.Gds.	Jervis, E. L.	27 July 1861.
„	5thW.I.Reg.	Lowdon, R. A.	27 June 1865.
„	Depôt Battn.	West, F.	5 May 1863.
„	5thW.I.Reg.	Brownell	16 Aug. 1865.
„	Depôt Battn.	Skipwith, E.	1 April 1865.
„	4thW.I.Reg.	Barnard, C.	28 Aug. 1869.
„	3rd „	Ness, R. E. D.	29 Aug. 1870.
„	C. M. Rifles	Currie, C.	15 Aug. 1870.
Major	R. C. Rifles	Whyte, E.	10 Oct. 1870.
„	Depôt Battn.	Wright, E. W.	24 Jan. 1865.
„	„	Nugent, C. L.	1 April 1865.
„	„	Laye, J. H.	„
„	„	Boldero, G. N.	„
„	„	Deshon, F.	„
„	„	Blackett, E.	„
„	„	Meredith, H.	„
„	„	Jones, L.	1 April 1870.
„	„	Meredith, H.	9 June 1870.
„	„	Clarkson, T.	1 June 1870 & 1 Apr. 1869.
Captain	6thDgn.Gds.	Holder, C. F.	27 July 1861.
„	6th „	Davies, G. S.	6 Oct. 1861.
„	Milty. Train	Hornby, R. M.	2 Nov. 1861.
„	„	Hunter, C.	1 June 1861.
„	17th Lancers	Balfe, W.	12 July 1865.
„	67th Foot	Crane, J. H.	12 Dec. 1866.
„	89th „	Carew, H. W.	10 Aug. 1866.
„	18th „	Kemp, W.	12 June 1866.
„	21st „	Tulloch, J. G.	1 Mar. 1867.
„	1st Dgn.Gds.	Browne, P. C.	1 Oct. 1866.
„	„	Moran, C. M.	20 Nov. 1866.
„	6th Drs.	Revell, Hen. H.	8 June 1867.
„	80th Foot	Whitehead, W.	18 Nov. 1867.
„	4thW.I.Reg.	Williams, C. R.	1 June 1869.
„	„	Aked, Thos.	1 April 1869.
„	„	Forster, J. F.	30 Dec. 1869.
„	„	Coward, G. F.	31 Oct. 1869.
„	„	Paterson, H. W.	30 Sept. 1869.
„	4th Foot	Atkinson, F.	4 Oct. 1869.
„	22nd Foot	Vacher, Bt. Lt.-Col.	27 Dec. 1869.
„	Milty.Train	McNiell, W.	1 Aug. 1870.
„	„	Miller, H.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Harris, J. J.	„
„	„	Stone, Robt.	„
„	„	Hesketh, G.	„
„	„	Elliot, P. H.	20 June 1870.
„	„	Bruce, R.	25 June 1870.
„	„	Milligan, W.	12 Aug. 1870.
„	„	Brace, G. E.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Pechell, E. R.	„
„	„	MacMahon, D.	14 June 1870.
„	3rdW.I.Reg.	Banks, W.	10 Aug. 1870.
„	„	Hewert, E.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Rogers, E.	„
„	„	Glascock, W.	29 Aug. 1870
„	„	Scott, W. C. E.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Layard, B. V.	9 Aug. 1870.
„	„	White, F. B.	7 Aug. 1870.
„	„	St. George, H. P.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Browne, James	„
„	C.M.Rifles	Nicholson, W.	15 Sept. 1870.
„	„	Harris, C. H.	1 June 1870.
„	„	Hales, A.	15 Sept. 1870.
„	„	Pasley, H. S.	1 June 1870.
„	R. C. Rifles	Mitchell, C. B.	1 Oct. 1870.
„	„	Boyd, J. B.	22 Sept. 1870.
„	„	Cobham, J. P.	1 Oct. 1870.
„	„	Melville, W. L.	30 Sept. 1870.
„	„	McGill, J. M.	6 Dec. 1870.
„	„	Dugmore, F. S.	20 Sept. 1870.
„	„	Nagle, R.	18 Dec. 1870.
„	„	Perse, R.	1 June 1870.
„	„	McMurdo, C. C.	30 Aug. 1870.

A. 1.—On Reduction of Establishment—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Captain	R. C. Rifles	A. Money	28 Oct. 1870.
"	15th Foot	Grant, J.	15 Aug. 1868.
"	45th "	Mathew, W.	13 June 1868.
"	60th "	Tayler, H.	18 May 1869.
"	23rd "	Liddell, J.	21 Mar. 1871.
"	33rd "	Fawcett, R.	15 Aug. 1868.
"	25th "	Leslie	10 Jan. 1870.
"	100th "	Parker, H.	29 May 1869.
"	" "	La Touche, G.	13 Nov. 1869.
"	5th W.I.Reg.	Hewett, E.	1 April 1864.
"	59th Foot	Kean, H.	5 May 1866.
"	83rd "	Sweeney, J.	17 Apr. 1867.
"	7th "	Elliot, G. A.	19 Feb. 1868.
"	22nd "	Gardner, A.	10 July 1867.
"	23rd "	Blane, E. G.	31 Jan. 1868.
"	43rd "	Garland, G.	18 Feb. 1868.
"	5th "	Southey, A.	26 Sept. 1868.
"	Rifle Brigade	Lane, G. C.	21 Apr. 1868.
"	Milty. Train	Hunt, A.	1 June 1869.
"	44th Foot	Linton, J.	7 July 1869.
"	50th "	Creagh, C.	1 Feb. 1869.
"	10th "	Brougham, J. S.	12 Dec. 1870.
"	Rifle Brigade	Green, C.	12 Nov. 1870.
Lieutenant	4th W.I.Reg.	Birch, E.	1 April 1869.
"	"	Elphinstone, R. D.	30 Sept. 1869.
"	"	Semple, C.	12 Sept. 1869.
"	"	McDermott, A.	1 April 1869.
"	"	Moberley, W. H.	30 Oct. 1869.
"	"	Crookenden, S. D.	1 April 1869.
"	"	Melliss, H. W.	28 Aug. 1869.
"	"	Ross, E.	4 Sept. 1869.
"	"	Griffin, F.	30 Sept. 1869.
"	Milty. Train	Shackleton, W.	12 Sept. 1870.
"	"	Brasier-Creagh, R.A.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Harris, J.	7 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Warren, A. R.	1 July 1870.
"	"	Golding, H.	14 June 1870.
"	"	Leir, W.	1 July 1870.
"	"	Holberton, E.	1 Aug. 1870.
Lieutenant	3rd W.I.Reg.	Wilkinson, A.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Graves, H.	"
"	"	Moir, C. F. W.	"
"	"	Newbury, J. B.	7 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Edgcumbe, P.	5 Dec. 1870.
"	"	Roberts, W.	7 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Bell, A. S.	1 June 1870.
"	"	King, E.	10 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Carey, J. B.	29 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Bulger, C. O.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Lovegrove, E.	1 July 1870.
"	"	Ritchie, G.	28 Sept. 1870.
"	"	Starr, G. L.	31 July 1870.
"	"	Toms, S. J.	"
"	"	Smith, G. W.	7 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Graves, S. H.	10 Aug. 1870.
"	"	James, C. N.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Shorting, H.	27 Apr. 1870.
"	C.M.Rifles	Pote, C.	30 July 1870.
"	"	Collins, C.	31 July 1870.
"	"	Harvey, F. R.	15 Aug. 1870.
"	"	Bennett, G.	15 Sept. 1870.
"	R.C.Rifles	Givins, H.	28 Dec. 1870.
"	"	Davies, E. W.	31 Oct. 1870.
"	"	Harness, W. E.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Smyth, C. C.	24 Dec. 1870.
"	"	Arnott, A. G.	1 June 1870.
"	"	Moore, C. H.	2 Oct. 1870.
"	"	Low, G. H.	1 July 1870.
"	"	Johnson, Wm.	20 Sept. 1870.
"	"	Hignett, C. H.	26 Sept. 1870.
"	60th Foot	Powys-Keck	24 Mar. 1869.
"	91st "	Upperton, G.	15 Aug. 1868.
"	33rd "	Downes, W.	15 Aug. 1868.
"	7th "	Hartrick, W.	15 May 1868.
"	25th "	Armstrong, H.	28 Sept. 1868.
"	19th "	Lynch, W. G.	26 Oct. 1870.
"	" "	Robinson, H.	24 Feb. 1871.

A. 2.—With Unattached Promotion by Purchase.

Rank promoted to.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	Rifle Brigade	Newdigate, E.	30 Apr. 1861.
"	12th Lancers	Cureton, E. B.	4 Feb. 1862.
"	Rifle Brigade	Elliot, Hon. J.	21 Oct. 1862.
"	84th Foot	Farrer, J. H.	7 Nov. 1862.
"	7th "	Watson, C. E.	21 Nov. 1862.
"	16th "	Garrett, A. R.	28 June 1864.
"	3rd Dgn.Gds.	Mayne, T. L.	5 July 1864.
"	79th Foot	McBarnet, A. C.	25 Apr. 1865.
"	23rd "	Bulwer, E. G.	9 May 1865.
"	55th "	England, R.	1 May 1866.
"	Depôt Battn.	Hon. W. L. Talbot	8 May 1866.
"	25th Foot	Ross, P. Robertson	"
"	75th "	Maunsell, T.	15 May 1867.
"	Cape Corps	McDonnell, T.	"
"	14th Hussars	Brown, R. J.	"
"	29th Foot	Clarke, S. M.	20 May 1868.
"	98th "	Edwards, S. H. H.	"
"	Rifle Brigade	Bourchier, C. T.	"
"	6th Dgns.	Wirgman, T.	29 May 1869.
"	7th Foot	Hickie, J. F.	"
"	88th "	Addington, Hon. C. J.	"
"	72nd "	Rice, C.	28 May 1870.
"	18th Hussars	Brett, H., h.p.	"
"	Milty. Train	Buller, J. H.	"
Major	38th Foot	Craster, J. S.	23 Apr. 1861.
"	19th "	Alison, F. M.	28 Jan. 1862.
"	4th "	Trevor, F. A.	4 Feb. 1862.
"	46th "	Dallas, G. F.	21 Oct. 1862.
"	Rifle Brigade	Blackett, E. W.	"
"	29th Foot	Dick, A. A.	7 Nov. 1862.
"	5th "	Adair, J. W. D.	"
"	47th "	Ellison, R. G.	21 Nov. 1862.
"	14th Dgns.	Need, A.	2 Dec. 1862.
"	18th Foot	Havelock, Sir H. M., Bart.	28 June 1864.
"	76th "	Brett, W.	"
"	Rifle Brigade	Colville, Hon. W. J.	"
"	100th Foot	Francis, T. J.	5 Aug. 1864.
"	18th Hussars	Palliser, W.	4 Oct. 1864.
"	41st Foot	Page, G. H.	25 Apr. 1865.
"	82nd "	Baillie, W. A.	"
"	85th "	Aytoun, J.	"
"	10th "	Bogle, A. C.	"
"	19th "	Clay, G.	1 May 1866.
Major	53rd Foot	Wade, J. H.	1 May 1866.
"	95th "	Smith, E. D.	"
"	57th "	St. Clair, Hon. C.	8 Mar. 1867.
"	48th "	McNeil, J. C., V.C.	12 June 1867.
"	85th "	Orme, W.	"
"	63rd "	Cotton, S.	"
"	Rifle Brigade	Cuninghame, W. J. M.	14 Aug. 1867.
"	55th Foot	Wilson, S. W. F. M.	20 May 1868.
"	60th "	Ellis, C. D.	"
"	Rifle Brigade	Blane, S. J.	"
"	20th Foot	O'Brien, J. T. N.	"
"	1st Drs.	Turnbull, J.	29 May 1869.
"	89th Foot	Heycock, C.	"
"	3rd Dgn.Gds.	McFarlane, F.	"
"	15th Foot	Fairfax, Sir W.	"
"	39th "	Milligan, C.	22 June 1870.
"	17th "	Wood, H. E.	"
"	20th "	Vaughan, H. B.	10 Aug. 1870
"	94th "	Brooke, H. F.	12 Oct. 1870.
Captain	5th Dgn.Gds.	White, H. E.	16 Apr. 1861
"	8th Hussars	Jenkins, R. W.	10 May 1861.
"	25th Foot	Browne, C. E. G.	28 Jan. 1862.
"	97th "	FitzGerald, M. G. B.	4 Feb. 1862.
"	59th "	Drage, F.	16 May 1862.
"	64th "	Couper, H. E.	9 Dec. 1862.
"	97th "	Hill, J. E. D.	16 Jan. 1863.
"	77th "	Knowles, C. R.	13 Feb. 1863.
"	65th "	Bates, H. S.	28 June 1864.
"	Cape Corps	Wyatt, W. J.	26 July 1864.
"	50th Foot	Goldsmith, O.	25 Apr. 1865.
"	64th "	Mirehouse, A. W. L.	"
"	65th "	Pagan, A.	15 May 1866.
"	3rd "	Ethelston, E. P.	"
"	93rd "	Mackenzie, W. S.	8 June 1867.
"	65th "	St. Hill, W. H.	"
"	40th "	Burton, Henry	20 May 1868.
"	68th "	Tew, C. B.	"
"	2nd Life Gds.	Hozier, H. M.	16 Sep. 1868.
"	49th Foot	Thomas, W. H.	12 June 1869.
"	81st "	Young, H. R.	"
"	Canad. Rfls.	Donovan, C.	28 May 1870.
"	68th Foot	Robley, H.	"

APPENDIX B.

A. 3.—WITH UNATTACHED PROMOTION WITHOUT PURCHASE.

Rank promoted to.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	90th Foot	Crealock, H. H.	23 July 1861.
,,	9th ,,	Taylor, A.	23 Aug. 1861.
,,	36th ,,	Haliday, W. R.	24 June 1862.
,,	5th ,,	Johnson, Sir H. F. F., Bart.	28 Jan. 1862.
,,	Invalid Depôt	†Shaw, H. J.	16 Feb. 1864.
,,	Unattached	Hallewell, E. G.	2 Mar. 1864.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Mein, G.	19 Apr. 1864.
,,	,,	Maydwell, H. L.	25 Jan. 1864.
,,	1st Foot	Gore, T. P.	1 April 1866.
,,	16th ,,	Tydd, T.	,,
,,	13th ,,	Straubenzee, F. Van	,,
,,	5th ,,	Milman, G. B.	,,
,,	99th ,,	Johnston, P.	,,
,,	63rd ,,	Harrison, R. P.	,,
,,	65th ,,	Young, W. P.	,,
,,	37th ,,	Heaton, J. R.	,,
,,	15th ,,	Sewell, A. R.	,,
,,	10th ,,	Montagu, J. V. H.	,,
,,	69th ,,	Bowen, E.	,,
,,	43rd ,,	Holmes, T. E.	,,
,,	32nd ,,	Colls, R. S.	,,
,,	47th ,,	Lodder, H. C.	,,
,,	86th ,,	Creagh, C. O.	,,
,,	1st ,,	Mein, F. R.	,,
,,	12th ,,	Hutchins, W. T.	,,
,,	18th ,,	Sargent, E. W.	,,
,,	97th ,,	Murray, J. F.	,,
,,	82nd ,,	Thomson, G. L.	,,
,,	34th ,,	Maxwell, J.	,,
,,	73rd ,,	O'Brien, W. C.	,,
,,	15th ,,	Fulton, W.	,,
,,	14th ,,	Douglas, W.	,,
,,	8th ,,	Baynes, G. E.	,,
,,	10th ,,	Welman, H. W. P.	,,
,,	60th ,,	Biggs, T.	,,
,,	60th ,,	North, C. N.	,,
,,	11th ,,	Wyatt, A. H. L.	,,
,,	81st ,,	Flanagan, J. B.	,,
,,	40th ,,	Carey, R.	,,
,,	Unattached	Gamble, D. J.	11 June 1866.
,,	Cavy. Depôt, Canterbury.	Tomkinson, E.	4 Dec. 1866.
,,	Sc. of Musky.	Bewes, W. E.	1 May 1867.
,,	S. O. P.	Bruce, F.	6 July 1867.
,,	100th Foot	Robertson, J. H. C.	8 Aug. 1867.
,,	S. O. P.	Graham, J. J.	1 Jan. 1868.
,,	56th Foot	Bull, J. J.	1 Feb. 1868.
,,	Chf. Insp. of Sc. of Msky.	Bythesea, H. F.	1 April 1868.
,,	94th Foot	Kirby, W. H.	17 Apr. 1868.
,,	78th ,,	Hamilton, H.	20 Dec. 1868.
,,	23rd ,,	Gubbins, J.	9 Oct. 1869.
,,	R. Cndn. Rfls.	†Sharpe, W. H.	1 April 1870.
,,	Depôt Battn.	†Pitcairn, A.	,,
,,	,,	†Maunsell, R.	,,
,,	,,	†Welman, H. A.	,,
,,	,,	†Blackett, E. W.	,,
,,	,,	†Hughes, R. J.	,,
,,	,,	†Little, W.	,,
,,	,,	†Coxon, G. S.	,,
,,	Cavly. Depôt	†Gough, G. J.	,,
,,	Milty. Train	†McCourt, J.	,,
,,	,,	†Wyatt, J. H.	,,
,,	Unattached	Thackwell, J. E.	25 May 1870.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Roney-Dougal, R., h.p.	8 May 1870.
,,	Unattached	Gordon, C. S. S. E.	1 July 1870.
,,	Rifle Brigade	Walker-Myln, H.	14 Jan. 1871.
,,	60 Foot	Campbell, Sir E. F., Bt.	1 April 1870.
,,	12th ,,	Dudgeon, R. C.	,,
,,	80th ,,	Margesson, W. G.	,,
,,	75th ,,	Dunbar, T. C.	,,
,,	2nd ,,	Roche, R. H.	,,
,,	67th ,,	Miller, D. S.	,,
,,	24th ,,	Macpherson, A. J.	,,
,,	9th ,,	Darling, S.	,,
,,	26th ,,	Bloomfield, T. E.	,,
,,	44th ,,	Faussett, W.	,,
,,	60th ,,	Battersby, J. P.	,,
,,	94th ,,	Cafe, H. L.	,,
,,	47th ,,	Villiers, C. C.	,,
,,	36th ,,	Lloyd, R.	,,
,,	3rd ,,	Dowson, C. S.	,,
,,	63rd ,,	Miller, F.	,,
,,	11th ,,	Maunsell, R.	,,
,,	1st ,,	Berry, G. F.	,,
,,	2nd ,,	Connor, F.	,,
Lieut.-Col.	28th Foot	Calcott, C. R. B.	1 April 1870.
,,	27th ,,	O'Donnell, J. V.	,,
,,	87th ,,	Hallowes, J.	,,
,,	15th ,,	Wilkinson, J.	,,
,,	24th ,,	Travers, R. H.	,,
,,	55th ,,	Brown, G. S.	,,
,,	3rd W. I. Reg.	†Harley, R. W.	,,
,,	Depôt Battn.	†Cowell, H. R.	,,
Major	Gold Coast Artil. Corps.	Ruvignes, C. H. T. B. de	9 April 1861.
,,	R. S. C.	Scott, C. R.	2 July 1861.
,,	Unattached	Carruthers, W.	,,
,,	Gold Coast Artil. Corps.	Daniell, C. A.	23 July 1861.
,,	6th Foot	Elkington, J. H. F.	23 Aug. 1861
,,	95th ,,	Mesurier, W. A. Le	,,
,,	14th ,,	Hammersley, F.	29 Oct. 1861.
,,	10th ,,	Lamb, S. B.	5 Nov. 1861.
,,	56th ,,	Bruce, J.	14 Jan. 1862.
,,	80th ,,	Young, G. S.	25 Feb. 1862.
,,	4th ,,	Houston, A.	1 April 1862.
,,	R. S. C.	Campbell, G. H. F.	,,
,,	60th Foot	Harris, R. R.	,,
,,	Gold Coast Artil. Corps.	Andrews, J. T. W.	23 Sept. 1862.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Ward, Hon. B. M.	1 Oct. 1862.
,,	,,	Bell, J. L.	,,
,,	75th Foot	Cox, J. H.	2 Dec. 1862.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Sidebottom, L.	31 Oct. 1862.
,,	3rd Dgn. Gds.	Russell, F. B.	6 Feb. 1863.
,,	43rd Foot	Cockburn, Thos. H.	29 May 1863.
,,	R. M. Collge Sandhurst	Lacy, Thos. E.	22 May 1863.
,,	Invld. Depôt	†Teissier, J. FitzH. de	16 Feb. 1864.
,,	75th Foot	Brookes, W.	22 Mar. 1864.
,,	S. O. P.	Vernet, J. F. Du	,,
,,	Depôt Battn.	Hughes, R. J.	10 May 1864.
,,	A. Q. M. Gen.	Pocklington, E. H. F.	28 June 1864.
,,	Unattached	Mann, J. B.	,,
,,	,,	Mitford, B. C.	,,
,,	,,	Wynyard, H. B. J.	,,
,,	,,	Nelson, A. A.	,,
,,	Comg. Falkland Isles.	Molony, J. S.	5 July 1864.
,,	88th Foot	Crosse, J. G.	20 Dec. 1864.
,,	Unattached	Reynolds, J. W.	9 Dec. 1864.
,,	80th Foot	Pitt, G. D.	30 Dec. 1864.
,,	97th ,,	Addison, J. E.	1 Jan. 1865.
,,	Unattached	Roche, E.	24 Jan. 1865.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Wallace, W. E.	15 Apr. 1865.
,,	5th W. I. Reg.	†Penderville, J. H.	2 June 1865.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Flamstead, G. L. W.	23 Aug. 1865.
,,	60th Foot	Russell, H.	12 Sept. 1865.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Drew, F. B.	23 Aug. 1865.
,,	8th Foot	Whiteside, J.	13 Feb. 1866.
,,	40th ,,	Hill, D. C.	1 April 1866.
,,	74th ,,	Menzies, J. S.	,,
,,	27th ,,	Manly, J. S.	,,
,,	62nd ,,	Sanderson, J.	,,
,,	23rd ,,	Douglas, R.	,,
,,	48th ,,	Drought, G. P.	,,
,,	9th ,,	Stillman, J.	,,
,,	71st ,,	Dalgleish, J.	,,
,,	56th Foot	Margesson, W. G.	,,
,,	59th ,,	Leyne, J.	,,
,,	2nd ,,	Stewart, R. C.	,,
,,	54th ,,	Fowke, J. S. F.	,,
,,	97th ,,	Harvest, E. D.	,,
,,	75th ,,	Muriel, G. W.	,,
,,	Depôt Battn.	Borrowes, E.	25 May 1866.
,,	24th Foot	Berry, G. F.	1 April 1866.
,,	6th ,,	Dawson, J.	,,
,,	3rd ,,	Cowell, H. R.	,,
,,	7th ,,	Dowson, C. S.	,,
,,	72nd ,,	Robinson, D.	,,
,,	61st ,,	Wickham, E. T.	,,
,,	81st ,,	Wright, A.	,,
,,	34th ,,	Cassidy, F. P.	,,
,,	27th ,,	Fanning, M.	,,
,,	67th ,,	Wood, R. H.	,,
,,	28th ,,	Preston, T. W.	,,
,,	64th ,,	Goode, W.	,,
,,	65th ,,	Turner, H. F.	,,
,,	68th ,,	Fitzgerald, W. H.	,,
,,	60th ,,	Maguire, J.	,,
,,	61st ,,	Dudgeon, R. C.	,,
,,	S. O. P.	Cassan, M.	8 June 1867.
,,	82nd Foot	Richardson, C.	14 Aug. 1866.

† Means promoted on disbandment of Corps (specially).

A. 3.—*continued.*

Rank promoted to.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Major - -	59th Foot -	Baker, C. - -	21 Aug. 1866.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Powell, H. - -	17 July 1866.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Goodwyn, H. -	1 Jan. 1867.
„ - -	Cavly. Depôt	Blinkhorn, H. -	30 Oct. 1867.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Campbell, W. -	26 June 1867.
„ - -	Depôt Battn.	Gregorie, C. F. -	8 Oct. 1867.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Burridge, J. O. -	1 April 1868.
„ - -	36th Foot -	O'Brien, R. S. -	„
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Wily, H. W. -	„
„ - -	12th Foot -	Bolton, F. J. - -	8 July 1868.
„ - -	44th „ -	Preston, R. - -	22 July 1868.
„ - -	91st „ -	Goldsworthy, W. T.	30 Sept. 1868.
„ - -	56th „ -	Pattison, C. - -	1 Oct. 1868.
„ - -	29th „ -	Middleton, F. D. -	2 Dec. 1868.
„ - -	Depôt Battn.	Godfrey, A. H. -	24 Mar. 1869.
„ - -	„ -	Justice, W. C. -	1 April 1869.
„ - -	„ -	Brackenbury, H. -	„
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Jenkins, R. - -	„
„ - -	Candn. Rifles	†Grange, C. W. -	19 May 1869.
„ - -	Ceylon Rifles	†Lutman, W. J. -	„
„ - -	Candn. Rifles	†Quill, A. S. - -	29 May 1869.
„ - -	Ceylon Rifles	†Tranchell, G. A. -	12 June 1869.
„ - -	„ -	†Rutherford, A. M. -	30 June 1869.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Pigott, J. P. - -	1 Oct. 1869.
„ - -	44th Foot -	Robinson, J. - -	10 Nov. 1869.
„ - -	Candn. Rifles	†Weyland, J. - -	17 Dec. 1869.
„ - -	S. O. P. -	Macpherson, W. -	5 Jan. 1870.
„ - -	Candn. Rifles	†Wilson, E. B. -	19 Feb. 1870.
„ - -	Cape M. Rifs.	†Pole, C. V. N. -	1 April 1870.
„ - -	„ -	†Boyes, J. F. -	„
„ - -	Cavly. Depôt	†Davies, G. S. -	„
„ - -	Depôt Battn.	†Drage, F. - -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Reid, D. - -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Paul, W. H. -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Tarte, W. J. -	11 April 1870.
„ - -	15th Foot -	Nangle, H. - -	1 April 1870.
„ - -	16th „ -	Twemlow, G. H. -	„
„ - -	2nd „ -	Armstrong, J. -	„
„ - -	63rd „ -	Stroud, H. W. -	„
„ - -	12th „ -	Kippen, H. N. -	„
„ - -	41st „ -	D'Acosta, L. - -	„
„ - -	22nd „ -	Norris, H. A. -	„
„ - -	14th „ -	Lloyd, H. M. -	„
„ - -	20th „ -	Munro, G. G. G. -	„
„ - -	73rd „ -	Waugh, G. R. -	„
„ - -	22nd „ -	O'Malley, A. P. -	„
„ - -	7th „ -	Clifford, R. C. -	„
„ - -	11th „ -	Dickens, R. V. -	„
„ - -	11th „ -	Hague, H. C. -	„
„ - -	6th „ -	Grant, T. J. - -	„
„ - -	7th „ -	Harbord, R. - -	„
„ - -	93rd „ -	Bell, W. J. - -	„
„ - -	22nd „ -	Davern, A. J. -	„
„ - -	89th „ -	Holmes, R. F. -	„
„ - -	56th „ -	Eden, M. R. - -	„
„ - -	17th „ -	McPherson, P. -	„
„ - -	19th „ -	Marshall, W. J. T.	„
„ - -	76th „ -	Clarke, J. C. - -	„
„ - -	„ „ -	Bland, J. F. - -	„
„ - -	74th „ -	Davies, A. - -	„
„ - -	46th „ -	Leach, W. - -	„
„ - -	29th „ -	Kneebone, F. -	„
„ - -	15th „ -	Coupe, R. - -	„
„ - -	61st „ -	Head, S. - -	„
„ - -	86th „ -	Branfill, B. A. -	„
„ - -	16th „ -	Ingles, W. L. -	„
„ - -	8th „ -	Cusack, J. - -	„
„ - -	14th „ -	Barnes, D. R. -	„
„ - -	22nd „ -	Monck, A. L. -	„
„ - -	9th „ -	Terry, W. P. -	„
„ - -	99th „ -	Roberts, T. L. -	„
„ - -	14th „ -	Fairlough, E. D. H.	„
„ - -	19th Hussars	Duncan, J. - -	„
„ - -	60th Foot -	Tilford, M. - -	„
„ - -	15th „ -	Mackenzie, H. -	„
„ - -	12th „ -	Newton, G. G. -	„
„ - -	64th „ -	Hutchinson, F. J. -	„
„ - -	9th „ -	Gammell, J. H. H. -	„
„ - -	1st W.I. Reg.	Ross, W. T. - -	„
„ - -	109th Foot -	Sullivan, G. - -	„
„ - -	20th „ -	Adams, A. N. -	„
„ - -	75th „ -	Farmar, W. R. -	„
„ - -	64th „ -	Bowlby, A. P. -	„
„ - -	Depôt Battn.	†McQueen, J. -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Wood, W. - -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Jackson, H. -	„
„ - -	Milty. Train	†Johns, C. E. -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Brown, P. A. -	„
Major - -	Milty. Train	†Gray, W. R. -	1 April 1870.
„ - -	„ -	†Witchell, T. -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Green, J. E. -	„
„ - -	„ -	†Morrison, G. P. E.	„
„ - -	„ -	†Baby, D. A. -	„
„ - -	Cavly. Depôt	†Kemp, J. - -	18 May 1870.
„ - -	Unattached -	Breton, J. - -	1 April 1870.
„ - -	Late 6th Foot	Pope, J., h.p. -	1 Oct. 1870.
„ - -	„ 49th „ -	Mackay, E., h.p. -	„
„ - -	67th Foot -	Coney, A. H. -	„
Captain -	43rd Foot -	Morley, A. G. E. -	16 Apr. 1861.
„ -	47th „ -	Young, T. - -	17 May 1861.
„ -	Milty. Train	Symons, J. - -	24 May 1861.
„ -	3rd W.I. Reg.	Cody, W. - -	23 Aug. 1861.
„ -	98th Foot -	Gardiner, T. -	22 Oct. 1861.
„ -	Newfd. Corps	Coen, W. J. - -	8 Nov. 1861.
„ -	Milty. Train	Briggs, J. - -	18 Mar. 1862.
„ -	20th Foot -	Armstrong, J. -	27 May 1862.
„ -	88th „ -	Priestley, G. -	10 June 1862.
„ -	65th „ -	Urquhart, C. J. -	18 July 1862.
„ -	97th „ -	Roberts, T. J. -	19 Aug. 1862.
„ -	82nd „ -	Sullivan, D. - -	19 Aug. 1862.
„ -	3rd „ -	Cox, E. J. - -	9 Dec. 1862.
„ -	Adj. Chel. Hos.	Irby, J. J. C. -	16 Jan. 1863.
„ -	43rd Foot -	Medhurst, F. E. -	16 Jan. 1863.
„ -	24th „ -	Cusack, J. - -	6 Feb. 1863.
„ -	42nd „ -	Wood, W. - -	17 Mar. 1863.
„ -	77th „ -	Minster, W. - -	21 Apr. 1863.
„ -	37th „ -	Bunn, Richard -	29 May 1863.
„ -	12th „ -	Gibson, G. - -	23 June 1863.
„ -	6th Dgn. Gds.	Gair, W. - -	28 Aug. 1863.
„ -	41st Foot -	Kennedy, T. F. -	9 Oct. 1863.
„ -	64th „ -	D'Acosta, L. -	18 Dec. 1863.
„ -	Milty. Train	Applin, V. - -	8 Jan. 1864.
„ -	12th Lancers	Brown, E. - -	19 Jan. 1864.
„ -	29th Foot -	Carew, H. W. S. -	22 Mar. 1864.
„ -	20th „ -	Burne, O. T. -	9 Aug. 1864.
„ -	7th Hussars -	Mould, J. - -	30 Aug. 1864.
„ -	Rec. Dist. -	Edwards, B. H. -	20 Dec. 1864.
„ -	Milty. Train	Thompson, W. -	24 Jan. 1865.
„ -	92nd Foot -	Humfrey, C. A. -	21 Feb. 1865.
„ -	6th Dgn. Gds.	Buchanan, N. -	14 Mar. 1865.
„ -	49th Foot -	Mackay, E. - -	4 Apr. 1865.
„ -	35th „ -	Skinner, C. G. -	7 Apr. 1865.
„ -	82nd „ -	Budgen, E. H. -	7 Apr. 1865.
„ -	5th W.I. Reg.	†Stewart, R. J. -	9 May 1865.
„ -	86th Foot -	Wells, J. - -	16 May 1865.
„ -	9th Lancers -	Thonger, R. F. -	23 June 1865.
„ -	4th W.I. Reg.	Sealy, T. - -	18 July 1865.
„ -	60th Foot -	Moodie, D. - -	25 July 1865.
„ -	4th W.I. Reg.	Gavegan, F. C. -	21 Sept. 1865.
„ -	56th Foot -	Huskisson, J. W. -	10 Oct. 1865.
„ -	65th „ -	Toker, A. B. -	8 Dec. 1865.
„ -	78th „ -	Jackson, S. R. -	12 Jan. 1866.
„ -	24th „ -	Fox, R. P. - -	16 Jan. 1866.
„ -	28th „ -	Rance, F. - -	20 Feb. 1866.
„ -	66th „ -	Mahony, J. - -	3 Apr. 1866.
„ -	44th „ -	O'Neill, F. - -	1 May 1866.
„ -	97th „ -	Smith, R. - -	22 May 1866.
„ -	4th W.I. Reg.	Herbert, N. T. C. -	16 Oct. 1866.
„ -	13th Foot -	Fraser, C. - -	27 Nov. 1866.
„ -	R. Cndn. Rifs.	Miller, D. - -	18 Jan. 1867.
„ -	72nd Foot -	McKay, G. - -	30 Mar. 1867.
„ -	15th Hussars	Chadwick, J. -	3 Apr. 1867.
„ -	59th Foot -	Shinkwin, R. S. -	7 Aug. 1867.
„ -	15th Hussars	Mann, J. - -	21 Aug. 1867.
„ -	27th Foot -	Barrow, R. K. -	6 July 1867.
„ -	68th „ -	Cox, J. P. - -	22 Jan. 1868.
„ -	74th „ -	Currie, H. - -	22 Feb. 1868.
„ -	46th „ -	Whitten, A. - -	21 Mar. 1868.
„ -	80th „ -	Mortimer, W. P. -	16 May 1868.
„ -	13th „ -	O'Callaghan, P. -	8 Aug. 1868.
„ -	4th „ -	Holt, W. J. - -	2 Sept. 1868.
„ -	4th „ -	Sweny, G. A. -	„
„ -	7th „ -	Smith, J. S. - -	16 Sept. 1868.
„ -	97th „ -	Lawless, P. - -	2 Dec. 1868.
„ -	1st W.I. Reg.	Arrowsmith, J. W. -	23 Jan. 1869.
„ -	4th „	Brock, N. M. - -	17 Feb. 1869
„ -	Adj. Rctg. Dst.	Hamilton, Chas. P. -	1 April 1869.
„ -	„	Goodman, E. B. -	„
„ -	„	Connell, F. J. -	„
„ -	„	Gilby, H. M. - -	„
„ -	„	Clarke, M. - -	„
„ -	93rd Foot -	Burgoyne, R. G. H.	17 Apr. 1869.
„ -	82nd „ -	Maunsell, Chas. S. -	29 May 1869.
„ -	Candn. Rifles	Cavanagh, W. -	24 July 1869.
„ -	6th Foot -	Bowers, Jn. Thomson	21 Aug. 1869.
„ -	3rd „ -	Cotter, John - -	5 Jan. 1870.

† Means promoted on disbandment of Corps (specially).

APPENDIX B.

A. 3.—*continued.*

Rank promoted to.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Captain	81st Foot	Curry, M.	19 Feb. 1870.
,,	Candn. Rifles	†Munro, G. T.	1 April 1870.
,,	,,	†Savage, P. C. C.	,,
,,	3rd W.I Reg.	†Helden, W. A. T.	,,
,,	Cape M.Rifles	†Brabant, E. Y.	,,
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	†Wilson, R.	,,
,,	57th Foot	Brutton, E.	,,
,,	Adj. Rctg.Dst.	Griffin, G.	1 April 1869.
,,	22nd Foot	Turner, G.	1 April 1870.
,,	42nd ,,	Christie, J. E.	,,
,,	8th ,,	Aylmer, J. E. F.	,,
,,	1st W.I.Reg.	Atkinson, A. W. H.	,,
,,	30th Foot	Morewood, H. F.	,,
,,	50th ,,	Preston, H. E. W.	,,
,,	90th ,,	Wilmer, L. W.	,,
,,	1st Dgn. Gds.	Barker, H.	,,
,,	89th Foot	Newbigging, R. G.	,,
,,	7th ,,	Smith, J.	,,
,,	77th ,,	Stone, C. P.	,,
,,	49th ,,	Rogers, H. G.	,,
,,	50th ,,	King, C. R.	,,
,,	18th ,,	Home, J. W.	,,
,,	59th ,,	Burge, B. H.	,,
,,	89th ,,	Baldwin	,,
,,	44th ,,	Trimmer	,,
,,	97th ,,	Lefroy	,,
,,	90th ,,	Agnew	,,
,,	48th ,,	Musgrave	,,
,,	90th ,,	Bleazby	,,
,,	50th ,,	Turner	,,
,,	68th ,,	Turnor	,,
,,	2nd ,,	Haldane	,,
,,	25th ,,	Heigham	,,
,,	74th ,,	Woodall	,,
,,	68th ,,	Burke	,,
,,	16th ,,	Pyne	,,
,,	3rd ,,	Baillie	,,
,,	91st ,,	Tingcombe	,,
,,	7th ,,	Lloyd	,,
,,	44th ,,	Pitt	,,
,,	39th ,,	Oldfield	,,
,,	1st ,,	Shanly	,,
,,	49th ,,	Pope	,,
,,	67th ,,	Lloyd	,,
,,	28th ,,	Brett	,,
,,	80th ,,	Christie	,,
,,	17th ,,	Mosse	,,
,,	50th ,,	White	,,
,,	80th ,,	Beaumont	,,
,,	82nd ,,	Nash	,,
,,	9th ,,	Smyth	,,
,,	71st ,,	Boulderson	,,
,,	34th ,,	Greaves	,,
,,	47th ,,	De Balinhard	,,
,,	2nd Dgn. Gds.	Edmonds	,,
,,	30th Foot	Fleming	,,
,,	7th ,,	Potham	,,
,,	14th ,,	Davies	,,
,,	99th ,,	Stephens	,,
,,	47th ,,	Davern	,,
,,	40th ,,	Dudgeon	,,
Captain	64th Foot	Anderson	1 Apr. 1870.
,,	91st ,,	Ware	,,
,,	Ceylon Rifles	Kerr	,,
,,	101st Foot	Dowman	,,
,,	10th ,,	Carr	,,
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	Fowler	,,
,,	102nd Foot	Humfrey	,,
,,	25th ,,	Thompson	,,
,,	107th ,,	Mansergh	,,
,,	49th ,,	Wooldridge	,,
,,	,, ,,	Hewson	,,
,,	11th ,,	Beames	,,
,,	12th ,,	Kyle	,,
,,	81st ,,	Bell	,,
,,	29th ,,	Winn	,,
,,	7th Dgn. Gds.	Scotland	,,
,,	1st Foot	Teale	,,
,,	80th ,,	O'Connor	,,
,,	58th ,,	Huxham	,,
,,	,, ,,	Pringle	,,
,,	1st ,,	Deane	,,
,,	58th ,,	Whybrow	,,
,,	25th ,,	Taylor	,,
,,	54th ,,	Evans	,,
,,	28th ,,	Treeve	,,
,,	7th ,,	Barr	,,
,,	67th ,,	Fraser	,,
,,	27th ,,	Hamilton	,,
,,	69th ,,	Platt	,,
,,	2nd ,,	Squirl	,,
,,	36th ,,	Van Homrigh	,,
,,	8th ,,	Fleetwood	,,
,,	53rd ,,	Bell	,,
,,	35th ,,	Dillon	,,
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	Loveridge	,,
,,	64th Foot	Ashe	,,
,,	19th ,,	Brind	,,
,,	35th ,,	Ross	,,
,,	24th ,,	Hibbert	,,
,,	1st ,,	Mills	,,
,,	9th ,,	Chadwick	,,
,,	73rd ,,	Clarke	,,
,,	Ceylon Rifles	Walker	,,
,,	6th Foot	Roworth	,,
,,	68th ,,	Covey	,,
,,	6th ,,	Moriarty	,,
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	†Moore	,,
,,	,,	Conran, J.	28 May 1870.
,,	Milty. Train	†Sewell, J. A. G. F.	1 Apr. 1870.
,,	,,	†Walsh, J.	,,
,,	,,	†Edwards, G.	,,
,,	,,	†Taylor, J.	,,
,,	,,	†Munro, A.	,,
,,	,,	†Murphy, J.	,,
,,	,,	†Roberts, F.	,,
,,	,,	†Andros, E. B.	,,
,,	C. M. Rifles	†Marillier, C. H.	,,
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	Savage, E. S.	29 June 1870.
,,	4th Foot	Jones, T. E.	30 Sept. 1870.
,,	Cndn. Rifles	Whittington, G.J.C.	10 Oct. 1870.
,,	,,	Gillmour, W.	19 Nov. 1870.

A. 4.—RETIRED ON PERMANENT HALF-PAY AFTER 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	9th Lancers	Little, A.	24 May 1861.
,,	14th Hussars	Stewart, C.	18 June 1861.
,,	Coldstr. Gds.	Newton, W. S.	—
,,	8th Foot	Wilson, T. M.	27 Sept. 1861.
,,	12th ,,	Perceval, J. M.	22 Oct. 1861.
,,	14th ,,	Alexander, Sir J.	April 1862.
,,	94th ,,	Mills, C. J. C.	18 Feb. 1862.
,,	17th Lancers	Benson,—after 22 years' service.	10 June 1862.
,,	1st W.I.Reg.	O'Connor, L.	4 Mar. 1862.
,,	2nd Life Gds.	Martyn, F. M.	6 Mar. 1863.
,,	6th Dgn. Gds.	Jones, H. R.	21 Oct. 1862.
,,	16th Lancers	Foster, C. J.	3 Oct. 1862.
,,	Grendr. Gds.	Percy, Hon. H.	3 Oct. 1862.
,,	30th Foot	Mauleverer, J. T.	19 Dec. 1862.
,,	96th ,,	Scovell, E. W.	9 Dec. 1862.
,,	Cndn. Rifles	Bradford, W.	May 1863.
,,	Cav. Depôt	Custance, W.	10 July 1866
Lieut.-Col.	76th Foot	Smyth, H.	1 Dec. 1863.
,,	38th ,,	Loftus, W. J.	22 Dec. 1863.
,,	49th ,,	Edwards, C. A.	4 Aug. 1863.
,,	Coldstr. Gds.	Steele, M.	24 Nov. 1863.
,,	Scots F. Gds.	Seymour, N.	10 July 1863.
,,	2nd Foot	Bruce, R.	19 Jan. 1864.
,,	Grendr. Gds.	Curzon, Hon. R.	16 June 1864.
,,	78th Foot	Ewart, J. A.	28 Oct. 1864.
,,	92nd ,,	Lockhart, A.	14 Mar. 1865.
,,	28th ,,	Butler, P. A.	2 June 1865.
,,	34th ,,	Kelly, Sir R. D.	28 Oct. 1864.
,,	10th ,,	Longden, H.	14 June 1864.
,,	8th Hussars	De Salis, R.	21 Feb. 1865.
,,	Scots F. Gds.	Dalrymple, J.	29 Nov. 1864.
,,	100th Foot	Donovan, E. W.	1 Aug. 1865.
,,	26th ,,	Carey, F.	25 July 1865.
,,	39th ,,	Munro, W.	19 Dec. 1865.
,,	54th ,,	Jones, J. C. H.	14 Apr. 1866.

† Means promoted on disbandment of Corps (specially).

A. 4.—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	13th Foot	Kerr, Lord M.	19 Dec. 1865.
„	9th Lancers	Drysdale, W.	1 May 1866.
„	Grendr. Gds.	Wynyard, E.	16 May 1865.
„	Coldstr. Gds.	Wood, W. W.	22 May 1866.
„	59th Foot	Romer, R. W.	26 June 1866.
„	40th „	Leslie, A.	1 May 1867
„	24th „	Wodehouse, E.	13 Feb. 1867.
„	1st „	Haythorne, E.	26 June 1866.
„	11th „	D'Oyly, J. W.	20 Apr. 1867.
„	1st Dragoons	Wardlaw, R.	8 May 1867.
„	71st „	Hope, W.	27 Nov. 1867.
„	75th „	Gordon, C. E. P.	14 Oct. 1868.
„	15th „	Cole, J. A.	25 Dec. 1867.
„	21st „	Stuart, J. R.	17 Apr. 1867.
„	Coldstr. Gds.	Airey, J. T.	23 Oct. 1867.
„	1st Dgn. Gds.	Pattle, Thomas	22 July 1868.
„	6th „	Sawyer, Chas.	23 Oct. 1867.
„	7th „	Thompson, C. W.	21 Mar. 1868.
„	4th Hussars	Brown, G. J.	5 Oct. 1867.
„	7th „	Scudamore, A.	1 Apr. 1868.
„	Rifle Brigade	Hill, P.	28 Oct. 1868.
„	75th Foot	Gordon, C. E.	14 Oct. 1868.
„	77th „	Chichester, Hon. A. G.	13 June 1868.
„	33rd „	Collings, J. E.	28 Oct. 1868.
„	19th „	Warden, R.	18 Apr. 1868.
„	2nd Dragns.	Clarke, G. C.	3 Feb. 1869.
„	6th „	Crawley, R.	2 Dec. 1868.
„	101st Foot	Salusbury, F. O.	16 Sept. 1869.
„	23rd „	Bell, R.	1 Sept. 1869.
„	84th „	Lightfoot, T.	5 May 1869.
„	91st „	Gordon, B. E. M.	29 Jan. 1870.
„	52nd „	Peel, A.	19 Feb. 1870.
Lieut.-Col.	61st Foot	Rainey, H. G.	10 May 1861.
„	56th „	Lacy, R.	12 June 1869.
„	66th „	Garrett, A.	21 Aug. 1869.
„	68th „	Greer, H.	10 Nov. 1869.
„	27th „	Baumgartner, R.	23 June 1869.
„	44th „	Hort, J. J.	10 Nov. 1869.
„	12th Lancers	Oakes, T. G. A.	25 Mar. 1871.
„	13th Hussars	Jenyns, S. G.	4 Feb. 1871.
„	Grendr. Gds.	Ponsonby, H. F.	9 April 1870.
„	Coldstr. Gds.	Hardinge, Hon. A. E.	4 Jan. 1871.
„	Rifle Brigade	Russell, Lord A.	22 Feb. 1871.
„	Depôt Battn.	Raymond, H. R.	21 Nov. 1862.
„	„	Phillips, R. N.	6 Feb. 1863.
„	32nd Foot	Stapylton, G. C. G.	10 July 1866.
Major	8th „	Brooke, J. C.	15 Oct. 1861.
„	76th „	Dennis, M. S. T.	23 Aug. 1861.
„	C. M. Rifles	Armstrong, J.	22 Mar. 1864.
„	45th Foot	Blenkinsopp, G.	3 June 1864.
„	14th Hussars	Gall, R. H.	15 Mar. 1864.
„	69th Foot	Edgar, J. H.	4 Nov. 1864.
„	28th „	Roundell, R.	11 Apr. 1865.
„	30th „	Dillon, M.	20 June 1865.
„	71st „	Gore, J. A.	1 May 1867.
„	Horse Gds.	Manners, Lord G.	5 June 1866.
„	35th Foot	Armstrong, C.	4 Sept. 1867.
„	97th „	Harvest, E. D	28 Oct. 1868.
„	7th „	Steele, A. F.	13 July 1867.
Captain	14th Hussars	Todd, J. A.	20 Feb. 1863.
„	78th „	Hay	2 Feb. 1864.
„	4th Dgn. Gds.	Forster, F. R.	9 Mar. 1866.
„	67th „	Collette, H.	6 May 1862.

A. 5.—EXCHANGED TO HALF-PAY AFTER 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	86th Foot	Butt, T. B.	3 Aug. 1866.
„	57th „	Warre, H. J.	7 Dec. 1867.
„	16th „	Peacocke, G. J.	2 July 1870.
„	80th „	Hawkes, R.	Nov. 1866.
„	1st W.I. Reg.	Yonge, G.	17 Aug. 1870.
Lieut.-Col.	Depôt Battn.	Inglis, J.	17 Apr. 1866.
„	23rd Foot	Pratt, R.	3 Sept. 1870.
„	94th „	Lyster, S.	17 Mar. 1869.
Major	Depôt Battn.	Wombwell, A.	14 June 1864.

A. 6.—EXCHANGED TO HALF-PAY AFTER LESS THAN 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	20th Foot	Radcliffe, W. P.	12 June 1863.
„	24th „	Ellice, C. H.	8 July 1862.
„	7th „	Somerset, P. G. H.	21 June 1864.
„	24th „	Finch, Hon. G. D.	5 Apr. 1864.
„	90th „	Guise, J. C.	3 June 1864.
„	14th Hussars	Russell, Sir W.	29 Nov. 1864.
„	3rd Foot	Sargent, J. N.	9 Dec. 1864.
„	7th „	Shipley, R. G.	5 Aug. 1864.
„	62nd „	Daubeney, G.	2 May 1865.
„	93rd „	Ross, R. L.	29 Nov. 1864.
„	66th „	Benson, Tom.	7 Nov. 1865.
„	17th Lancers	White, Robt.	15 June 1866.
„	18th Foot	Chapman, A. A.	9 Nov. 1866.
„	1st Life Gds.	Mount-Charles, Earl	13 June 1868.
„	13th Foot	Macdonald, P.	28 Oct. 1868.
„	5th Dgn. Gds.	Calthorpe, Hon. S.	20 Oct. 1869.
„	6th „ „	Betty, W. T.	6 July 1870.
„	16th Lancers	Dickson, W. T.	13 July 1870.
„	48th Foot	Aplin, R. G.	12 Nov. 1870.
„	52nd „	Synge, G. C.	25 Mar. 1871.
„	73rd „	Burne, G. J.	2 July 1870.
„	Depôt Battn.	Wilkinson, F. G.	1 Mar. 1864.
„	87th Foot	Lyons, T. C.	22 Mar. 1871.
„	2nd W.I. Reg.	Hill, Wm.	7 May 1870.
„	2nd Life Gds.	Palmer, Sir R., Bart.	3 Sept. 1870.
„	Grendr. Gds.	Walden, Lord	28 Apr. 1863.
„	Scots F. Gds.	Charteris, Hon. D.	21 Nov. 1862.
„	Grendr. Gds.	Fox, A. H. L.	6 July 1867.
Major	6th Foot	Gore, H. P.	28 Apr. 1863.
„	22nd „	Sall, H. W.	24 Mar. 1863.
„	18th Hussars	Brett, H.	17 Nov. 1863.
„	13th „	Peto, W. L.	28 Aug. 1863.
„	32nd „	Clapcott, C.	23 Jan. 1864.
„	Rifle Brigade	Stuart, Hon. J.	4 Aug. 1863.
„	5th Foot	Scott, A.	14 June 1864.
Major	22nd Foot	Thursby, J.	26 July 1864.
„	25th „	Price, R. H.	26 July 1864.
„	33rd „	FitzGerald, H.	18 Apr. 1865.
„	53rd „	Colman, W.	3 Jan. 1865.
„	7th Dgn. Gds.	Smith, F.	2 Mar. 1866.
„	6th Foot	Bovill, G. A.	7 Nov. 1865.
„	8th „	Tupper, de V.	22 May 1866.
„	Rifle Brigade	Curzon, Hon. L.	4 Aug. 1865.
„	12th Foot	Queade, W. H.	7 Aug. 1866.
„	31st „	Brown-Westhead	9 Nov. 1866.
„	60th „	Warren, H. E.	14 Sept. 1866.
„	82nd „	Jarvis, S. P.	8 May 1867.
„	5th Lancers	Grant, F. R. C.	1 Feb. 1868.
„	46th Foot	Clarke, J. G.	10 Feb. 1869.
„	9th Lancers	Rich, C. D.	11 Apr. 1868.
„	10th Hussars	Cass, A. H.	13 July 1867.
„	12th Foot	Vereker, T. G.	1 Feb. 1868.
„	13th „	Dick, A. A.	1 Feb. 1868.
„	„ „	Cleeve, S. A.	7 Aug. 1867.
„	16th „	Grant, C. C.	6 July 1867.
„	17th „	Earle, W. H.	7 Aug. 1867.
„	21st „	Elton F. C.	15 Feb. 1868.
„	83rd „	Sprot, J.	14 Sept. 1867.
„	1st W.I. Reg.	Hutton, T. B.	20 July 1867.
„	15th Foot	Lock, F. E.	20 June 1868.
„	23rd „	Norton, C. G. C.	22 Aug. 1868.
„	24th „	Gaskell, W. P.	2 Dec. 1868.
„	30th „	Macpherson, L.	27 June 1868.
„	39th „	Pedder, C. D.	22 July 1868.
„	71st „	Bonham, F.	20 June 1868.
„	76th „	Cator, T. W.	3 June 1868.
„	2nd Dgn. Gds.	Hutchinson, C. S.	16 Mar. 1870.
„	3rd „ „	Lindesay, F.	19 Jan. 1870.
„	2nd Dgns.	Prendergast, L.	30 June 1869.
„	63rd Foot	Wybergh, A.	6 July 1870.

APPENDIX B.

A. 6.—Exchanged to Half-Pay after less than 25 Years' Service—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Major	7th Hussars	Garforth, F.	21 Aug. 1869.
,,	18th Foot	Graham, L.	25 Sept. 1869.
,,	,, ,,	Wallace, W. E.	16 Mar. 1870.
,,	60th ,,	Brooke, R. W.	10 Nov. 1869.
,,	87th ,,	Sheppard, T. W.	19 Feb. 1870.
,,	91st ,,	Battiscombe, W. B.	31 July 1869.
,,	1st ,,	Muller, F. P.	22 Feb. 1871.
,,	9th ,,	Scott, H. B.	12 Nov. 1870.
,,	38th ,,	Evans, H. C.	7 May 1870.
,,	68th ,,	Shuttleworth, C. U.	12 Oct. 1870.
,,	74th ,,	Irby, L. H. S.	4 Feb. 1871.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Swaffield, C.	16 Oct. 1866.
,,	,,	Tritton, F. B.	13 June 1868.
,,	8th Foot	Meade, R.	Aug. 1868.
,,	17th Lancers	Sarel, H. A.	May 1869.
,,	44th Foot	Geddes, J.	6 July 1870.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Green, D. C.	22 May 1863.
Captain	50th Foot	Purcell, J.	5 May 1863.
,,	67th ,,	Crofton, H.	30 June 1863.
,,	37th ,,	Burton, E. J.	14 June 1864.
,,	47th ,,	Lucas, J.	7 April 1865.
,,	98th ,,	Hamilton, T. R.	5 Aug. 1864.
,,	5th Dgn. Gds.	Garrard, R.	1 Sept. 1865.
,,	16th Lancers	Wilkie, A. A.	8 Aug. 1865.
,,	20th Foot	Cox, J. C.	12 Sept. 1865.
,,	46th ,,	McAlester, C.	15 May 1866.
,,	56th ,,	Bassett, W.	10 Oct. 1865
,,	86th ,,	Henry, R. E.	10 Nov. 1865.
,,	99th ,,	Kempson, W. J.	8 Aug. 1865.
,,	13th Hussars	Hayne, G. W.	29 June 1866.
,,	2nd Foot	Alderson	27 July 1866.
,,	3rd ,,	Anley, H. T.	26 June 1866.
,,	24th ,,	Atthill, R.	27 Feb. 1867
,,	36th ,,	Stewart, A. F.	17 Nov. 1866
,,	38th ,,	Martin, D.	30 Oct. 1866
,,	42nd ,,	Stewart, Hon. R.	23 Mar. 1867
,,	60th ,,	Churchill, C.	11 Dec. 1866.
,,	61st ,,	Saunderson, F.	16 Oct. 1866.
,,	64th ,,	Coope, W. J.	27 Feb. 1867.
,,	79th ,,	Walker, Arthur	11 Jan. 1867.
,,	5th Lancers	Wyatt, C. E.	13 July 1867.
,,	17th ,,	Battine, W.	1 April 1868.
,,	12th Foot	Horner, G.	4 Mar. 1868.
,,	13th ,,	Coxon, W.	31 July 1867.
,,	31st ,,	Lind, J. B.	4 Sept. 1867.
,,	83rd ,,	Kekewick, S. B.	15 Feb. 1868.
,,	84th ,,	Humphrey, R.	7 Aug. 1867.
,,	3rd Dgn. Gds.	Fitzgerald, J. W.	7 Nov. 1868.
,,	5th ,,	Morrison, R. N.	8 Aug. 1868.
,,	1st Foot	Maxwell, J.	28 Oct. 1868.
,,	11th ,,	Brown, L. C.	15 July 1868.
,,	12th ,,	Downing, J. D.	8 Aug. 1868.
,,	23rd ,,	Costley, G. W.	18 Apr. 1868.
,,	24th ,,	Foot, John	7 Nov. 1868.
,,	60th ,,	Turle, W. G.	22 July 1868.
,,	67th ,,	Thomson, G.	8 July 1868.
,,	68th ,,	Fitzroy, C. C.	13 Jan. 1869.
,,	16th Lancers	FitzGerald, M.	14 July 1869.
Captain	2nd Foot	Corbet, R. A.	9 Oct. 1869.
,,	15th ,,	Butter, A.	1 Dec. 1869.
,,	,, ,,	Mesurier, J. Le	30 June 1869.
,,	24th ,,	Lloyd, C.	30 Oct. 1869.
,,	31st ,,	James, W.	16 Mar. 1870.
,,	33rd ,,	Shipton, J.	19 Jan. 1870.
,,	59th ,,	Hutton, C.	5 Mar. 1870.
,,	83rd ,,	Stehelin, G. F.	1 Sept. 1869.
,,	89th ,,	Harrel, J. W.	29 Dec. 1869.
,,	91st ,,	Squirl, W.	12 June 1869.
,,	2nd ,,	Stevens, W.	3 Aug. 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Squirl, Charles	4 Feb. 1871.
,,	,, ,,	Grant, J. C.	7 Dec. 1870.
,,	4th ,,	Wilson, A. N.	22 Oct. 1870.
,,	7th ,,	Montgomery, A. N.	17 Aug. 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Smith, J. G.	6 July 1870.
,,	8th ,,	Lewis, E.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	9th ,,	Butler, F. W.	10 Aug. 1870.
,,	12th ,,	Chinn, Edwd.	,,
,,	15th ,,	Jemmett, W.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	17th ,,	Berkeley, F. J.	25 Mar. 1871.
,,	,, ,,	Corballis, W. R.	13 July 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Dwyer, L. F. W.	24 Sept. 1870.
,,	24th ,,	Warne, J. C.	25 Mar. 1871.
,,	27th ,,	Webb, E. T.	12 Nov. 1870.
,,	30th ,,	Brook, W. J.	2 July 1870.
,,	46th ,,	Mackinlay, T.	6 July 1870.
,,	17th ,,	Travers	3 Sept. 1870.
,,	47th ,,	Gem, Hy.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	54th ,,	O'Brien, M.	22 Oct. 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Eames, T. B.	4 Feb. 1871.
,,	56th ,,	O'Grady, S. N.	6 July 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Barnett, M.	13 July 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Jones, J.	3 Sept. 1870.
,,	63rd ,,	Griffiths, A.	20 July 1870.
,,	67th ,,	Coward, G. F.	22 Mar. 1871.
,,	68th ,,	Stuart, H. J. R.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	70th ,,	Pinchard, W. B.	2 July 1870.
,,	72nd ,,	Fordyce, A. D.	20 July 1870.
,,	,, ,,	Pardoe, T. F.	23 Oct. 1870.
,,	73rd ,,	Monsell, B. J.	22 Feb. 1871.
,,	80th ,,	Dew, F. N.	14 Jan. 1871.
,,	98th ,,	Bridges, G. H.	14 Jan. 1871.
,,	100th ,,	Macartney, G.	29 June 1870.
,,	Rifle Brigade	Sandys, Hill	14 July 1869.
,,	91st	Bruce	3 Feb. 1871.
Lieutenant	3rd W.I.Reg.	Musgrave, B. D.	5 Aug. 1864.
,,	19th Foot	Read, W.	29 Dec. 1865.
,,	4th ,,	Brown, W. S.	9 July 1869.
,,	9th ,,	Jeffares, J.	10 Nov. 1869.
,,	65th ,,	Macpherson, J.	29 Dec. 1869.
,,	5th Lancers	Malans, G.	30 Nov. 1870.
,,	47th Foot	Manning, E. M.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	50th ,,	Worthington, H. R.	12 Nov. 1870.
,,	67th ,,	Batty, D. D.	6 July 1870.
,,	82nd ,,	Roberts, A. E. S.	14 Sept. 1870
,,	90th ,,	Higgins, W.	25 Jan. 1871.

A. 7.—From other Causes.

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Lieut.-Col.	1st W.I.Reg.	Murray, A. W.	4 Mar. 1862.
,,	C. M. Rifles	Staunton, G.	8 Oct. 1861.
,,	8th Foot	Haines, F. P.	1 July 1862.
,,	13th ,,	Cox, J. W.	1 July 1865.
,,	44th ,,	Staveley, Sir C.	28 Mar. 1866.
,,	80th ,,	Christie, S. T.	8 Nov. 1865.
,,	94th ,,	Carmichael, J. D.	16 Sept. 1868.
,,	4th Dgn. Gds.	Bentinck, A. C.	12 May 1862.
,,	Coldstr. Gds.	Dawkins, W. G.	23 June 1865.
,,	C. M. R.	Tinley, R.	1 May 1866.
,,	1st W.I. Reg.	Macaulay, J. S.	3 Apr. 1867.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Muller, E.	1 Oct. 1866.
,,	,,	Ross, P.	7 July 1869.
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	Wilson, S.	27 Aug. 1870.
Major	90th Foot	Wolseley, G.	14 Jan. 1862.
,,	6th ,,	Colborne, Hon. F.	28 Jan. 1862.
,,	3rd ,,	King, H.	22 Oct. 1861.
,,	35th ,,	Teulon, T.	17 Sept. 1861.
,,	31st ,,	Schreiber, A.	1 April 1862.
,,	33rd ,,	Wickham, T.	16 Aug. 1861.
,,	18th ,,	Carey, G. J.	4 Dec. 1866.
,,	4th Dgn. Gds.	Jones, T.	20 Feb. 1863.
,,	6th Foot	Platt, C. R.	10 June 1862.
Major	8th Foot	Daniell, E. G.	23 Jan. 1863.
,,	100th ,,	Ingram, R. B.	9 Dec. 1862.
,,	6th Dgns.	Swindley, J.	1st Mar. 1864.
,,	3rd Foot	Sirce, C. M.	3 June 1868.
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	Hill, J.	17 Feb. 1869.
,,	11th Foot	Williams, J.	1 Sept. 1869.
,,	Depôt Battn.	Drewe, F.	17 Mar. 1869.
,,	,,	Heathcote, B.	30 Oct. 1869.
,,	94th Foot	Kirby, W.	18 Apr. 1868.
Captain	10th ,,	Orme, W. K.	15 Oct. 1861.
,,	2nd Dgns.	Leith, J.	31 Dec. 1861.
,,	21st Foot	Fresson, C. H.	4 Feb. 1862.
,,	43rd ,,	Dorehill, W. J.	23 July 1861.
,,	3rd ,,	Woods, R. W.	24 Mar. 1863.
,,	10th ,,	Hales, W.	7 Jan. 1862.
,,	8th ,,	Beere, Dan.	13 Feb. 1863.
,,	18th ,,	Annesley, C.	1 April 1862.
,,	18th ,,	Graves, W. H.	21 Oct. 1862.
,,	25th ,,	Blinkhorn, H.	7 Jan. 1862.
,,	20th ,,	Geraghty, P.	18 July 1862.
,,	34th ,,	Marsh, E.	4 Feb. 1862.
,,	24th ,,	Stewart, J.	16 Jan. 1863.
,,	9th ,,	Murphy, W.	13 Dec. 1861.

A. 7.—Compulsory from other Causes—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment.	Name.	Date.
Captain	24th Foot	Anderson, T.	6 Feb. 1863.
,,	75th ,,	Brookes, Wm.	23 June 1863.
,,	14th ,,	Taylor, T.	7 Nov. 1862.
,,	16th ,,	Macdonald, G. F.	18 Sept. 1863.
,,	2nd ,,	Crampton, R. H.	4 Aug. 1863.
,,	42nd ,,	Grove	June 1864.
,,	2nd ,,	Charlton, E. S.	2 Feb. 1864.
,,	8th ,,	Bruce, R. C. D.	28 Aug. 1863.
,,	49th ,,	Beresford, M.	4 April 1865.
,,	24th ,,	Browne, M.	20 Sept. 1864.
,,	20th ,,	Lewis, R. H.	2 May 1865.
,,	Milty. Train	Berry, E. R.	18 Apr. 1865.
,,	8th Foot	Bannatyne	11 July 1865.
,,	81st ,,	Todd, W. E.	1 Jan. 1866.
,,	17th ,,	Hunter, J.	12 Jan. 1866.
,,	2nd ,,	Wolfe, G.	1 Jan. 1866.
,,	6th ,,	Brockman, J.	,,
,,	13th ,,	Clarke, J.	,,
,,	4th W.I.Reg.	Archer, F. H.	16 Oct. 1866.
,,	41st Foot	Harvey, J. E.	21 Aug. 1866.
,,	25th ,,	Young, A. C.	2 Oct. 1866.
,,	Cey. Rifles	Brooke, R.	Nov. 1866.
,,	81st Foot	Charlton, R. G.	16 Oct. 1867.
,,	94th ,,	St. John, C. W.	1 July 1867.
,,	98th ,,	Reid, R.	1 April 1868.
,,	Cey. Rifles	Stewart	1 May 1867.
,,	34th Foot	Moore, J. L.	1 July 1867.
,,	57th ,,	Woodall, T. N.	1 Aug. 1867.
,,	7th ,,	Wedderburne, G.	1 Jan. 1868.
,,	56th ,,	Godley, H. J.	1 May 1868.
,,	59th ,,	Spofforth, R. J.	13 Jan. 1869.
,,	28th ,,	Mackenzie, C. G.	7 Nov. 1868.
,,	90th ,,	Knight, W.	5 Nov. 1861.
,,	3rd ,,	Birch, J.	4 Feb. 1862.
,,	2nd ,,	Logan, G.	24 June 1862.
,,	13th ,,	Hall, H. E.	23 Sept. 1862.
,,	14th ,,	Gleig, C. E. S.	29 July 1862.
,,	15th ,,	Tyler, W. R.	2 Sept. 1862.
,,	19th ,,	Martin, R. C.	22 Apr. 1862.
,,	23rd ,,	Vane, F. F.	7 Nov. 1862.
,,	99th ,,	Nunn, L. J.	,,
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	Ross, G. M.	6 Mar. 1863.
,,	14th Foot	Coen, W. J.	30 June 1863.
,,	18th ,,	Chapman, W. D.	27 July 1863.
,,	28th ,,	Blake, J.	20 May 1864.
,,	41st ,,	Maude, R. E.	28 Aug. 1863.
,,	87th ,,	Anderson, G. W. H.	21 June 1864.
,,	88th ,,	Hill, J. E. D.	30 June 1863.
,,	89th ,,	Drage, W.	22 Feb. 1864.
,,	3rd W.I. Reg.	Blyth, M. S.	29 Mar. 1864.
,,	Milty. Train	Wilson, T.	—
Captain	1st Foot	Somerset, H. G. E.	19 June 1864.
,,	43rd ,,	Villiers, E.	26 Feb. 1870.
,,	14th ,,	Mackenzie, J. D.	18 Apr. 1865.
,,	19th ,,	Massy, H. F.	2 June 1865.
,,	24th ,,	Taylor, G.	16 May 1865.
,,	37th ,,	Burton, E. J.	14 June 1864.
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	Davenport, S. S.	21 Feb. 1865.
,,	4th ,,	Crozier, F.	9 May 1865.
,,	9th Foot	O'Flanagan, G.	16 Oct. 1866.
,,	13th ,,	Brookes, A.	4 Dec. 1866.
,,	49th ,,	Mackay, E.	1866.
,,	51st ,,	Hamilton	14 Aug. 1866.
,,	59th ,,	Versturme, A. H.	7 Aug. 1866.
,,	86th ,,	Roe, R. E.	1 July 1869.
,,	3rd Dgn.Gds.	Blinkinsopp, W.	7 Nov. 1868
,,	12th Foot	Saunders, M. C.	2 Sept. 1868.
,,	93rd ,,	Macnamara, F.	19 Jan. 1871
,,	4th Dgn.Gds.	Rintoul, R.	17 Apr. 1867.
,,	60th ,,	Lewis, A.	3 May 1866.
Lieutenant	11th Foot	Johnson	30 Apr. 1861.
,,	6th ,,	Smith, W.	6 Aug. 1861.
,,	13th ,,	Bolger, E.	5 Nov. 1861.
,,	27th ,,	Stafford, W.	12 Sept. 1865.
,,	3rd W.I.Reg.	Marshall, R.	1 Dec. 1865.
,,	38th Foot	Mayo, J.	17 May 1861.
,,	68th ,,	Ethelston, E.	18 Feb. 1862.
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	King, J.	30 Apr. 1861.
,,	Milty. Train	Cummin, J.	20 June 1863.
,,	16th Foot	Pender, C. P.	29 May 1863.
,,	84th ,,	Stewart, A.	9 Dec. 1862.
,,	17th ,,	Palmer, A. H.	26 Apr. 1864.
,,	19th ,,	McDakin, S. G.	22 Dec. 1863.
,,	1st ,,	Hall, G.	25 Apr. 1865.
,,	13th ,,	Smith, W. L.	11 Apr. 1865.
,,	31st ,,	Tibbetts, W.	9 June 1865.
,,	12th ,,	Dunlevie, W. S.	1st Apr. 1866.
,,	15th ,,	Hely, John	18 July 1865.
,,	3rd Dgn.Gds.	Brett, E.	20 Feb. 1867.
,,	6th Foot	Blair, G. B.	29 May 1867.
,,	90th ,,	Spooner, W. H.	27 Feb. 1867.
,,	12th ,,	Hurst, —	15 July 1868.
,,	2nd W.I.Reg.	Jackson, J. B.	29 Sept. 1868.
,,	85th Foot	Jebb, A.	9 Feb. 1870.
,,	1st W.I.Reg.	Terry, F. F. R.	1st Apr. 1869.
,,	2nd ,,	Gerard, J.	30 Oct. 1869.
,,	1st ,,	Potts, R. H.	5 Nov. 1870.
,,	2nd ,,	Rolleston, A. C.	23 Nov. 1870.
,,	46th Foot	Williams, H.	5 Oct. 1870.
,,	40th ,,	Rees, J.	18 Jan. 1867.
Ensign	95th ,,	Leech, J. W.	2 Oct. 1866.

B.

RETURN of OFFICERS RESTORED from HALF-PAY to FULL PAY in Regiments, showing the manner in which each Vacancy was created, and whether the Officer was restored to Full Pay to Serve, or to Sell out, between 1st April 1861 and 31st March 1871.

1.—OFFICERS RESTORED TO FULL PAY BY SELECTION TO SERVE.
2.—OFFICERS BROUGHT TO FULL PAY BY SELECTION TO SELL.
3.—OFFICERS RESTORED TO FULL PAY BY EXCHANGE TO SERVE.
4.—OFFICERS BROUGHT TO FULL PAY BY EXCHANGE TO SELL.

B. 1.—OFFICERS RESTORED TO FULL PAY TO SERVE.

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieut.-Colonel	94th Foot	Carmichael, J. D., half-pay, late 19th Foot.	18 Feb. 1862	Vice Mills, to half-pay.
,,	1st W. I. Reg.	Moffatt, B., unattached	4 Mar. 1862	Vice O'Connor, to half-pay.
,,	4th Dgn.Gds.	Shute, C. C., half-pay, 6th Dgn. Guards	12 May 1862	Vice Bentinck, to half pay.
,,	C. M. R.	Knight, L. E., half-pay, 17th Lancers	1 May 1866	Vice Tinley, to half-pay.
,,	Coldstream Gds.	Farrer, J. H., half-pay, 84th Foot	23 June 1865	Vice Dawkins, to half-pay.
,,	Cav. Depôt	Cureton, E., from half-pay, 12th Lancers	27 July 1866	Vice Teush-Hecker, promoted, Commandant.
,,	,,	Sayer, J., from half-pay, 1st. Dgn. Gds.	4 Mar. 1868	Vice Cureton, promoted, Commandant.

APPENDIX B.

B. 1.—Officers restored to Full Pay to serve—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieut.-Colonel	1st. W. I. Reg.	Yonge, G., half-pay, 67th Foot	3 April 1867	Vice Macaulay, to half-pay.
„	13th Foot	MacBean, W. F., half-pay, late 5th W. I. Reg.	1 July 1865	Vice Cox, to half-pay.
„	2nd W. I. Reg.	Cowell, H. R., half-pay, Depôt Batt.	27 Aug. 1870	Vice Wilson, to half-pay.
„	Depôt Battalion	Bourke, Hon. J., from unattached	21 Nov. 1862	Vice Raymond, to half-pay.
„	„	Newdigate, E., from half-pay	6 Feb. 1863	Vice Phillips, to half-pay.
„	„	Jones, J. C. H., from half pay, 54th Ft.	1 Oct. 1866	Vice Muller, placed on half-pay.
Major	3rd Foot	Gardiner, T. G., unattached	22 Oct. 1861	Vice King, half-pay.
„	8th „	Woods, H. G., unattached	15 Oct. 1861	Vice Brooke, to half-pay.
„	31st „	O'Flanagan, I., half-pay, late 33rd Foot	1 April 1862	Vice Schreiber, to half-pay.
„	33rd „	Cooper, A. S., half-pay, late 25th Foot	16 Aug. 1861	Vice Wickham, to half-pay.
„	90th „	Wolseley, G. J., half-pay, 90th Foot	23 July 1861	Vice Crealock, promoted, unattached, no p.
„	Cav. Depôt	Swindley, T. half-pay, 6th Drs.	4 Dec. 1866	Vice Tomkinson, promoted.
„	3rd Dgn. Guards	Mayne, T. L., half-pay, late part service	20 Feb. 1863	Vice Chaplin, rem. to 4th Dgn. Gds.
„	6th Foot	Bovill, J. O., half-pay, unattached	10 June 1862	Vice Platt, to half-pay.
„	8th „	Hamilton, T. de C., half-pay, unattd.	23 Jan. 1863	Vice Daniell, to half-pay.
„	36th „	Hunter, F. F., half-pay, part service	24 June 1862	Vice Halliday, to half-pay.
„	100th „	Campbell, W., half-pay, late 2nd Foot	9 Dec. 1862	Vice Ingram, to half-pay.
„	3rd „	Dowson, C. S., half-pay, 7th Foot	3 June 1868	Vice Sirce, to half-pay.
„	100th „	Hutton, T. B., half-pay, 1st W.I. Reg.	23 Dec. 1868	Vice Browne, to half-pay.
„	1st „	Meredith, from half-pay, Depôt Batt.	13 June 1868	Vice Tritton, to half-pay.
„	„	Clarkson, from half-pay, Depôt Batt.	30 Oct. 1869	Vice Heathcote, to half-pay.
Captain	2nd Dragoons	Allen, half-pay, 12th Lancers	31 Dec. 1861	Vice Leith, half-pay.
„	6th Foot	Stirke, G. H., half-pay, ate 12th Foot	23 Aug. 1861	Vice Elkington, promoted unattached, no p.
„	10th „	Hudson, C., half-pay, Land Transport Corps.	5 Nov. 1861	Vice Lamb, promoted half-pay no p.
„	„	Chetwynd, Hon. C., from unattached	7 Jan. 1862	Vice Hales, to half-pay.
„	13th „	Hartman, G. A., half-pay, unattached	17th May 1861	Vice Bell-Martin, removed to 92nd Foot.
„	14th „	Taylor, J., from half-pay, Gold Coast Artillery Corps.	15 Nov. 1861	Vice Hammersley, promoted, unattached, no p.
„	16th „	Young, G., half-pay, 47th Foot	23 Aug. 1861	Vice Bostock seconded.
„	25th „	Shaw, G. N., half-pay, late 60th Foot	7 Jan. 1862	Vice Blinkhorn, to half-pay.
„	34th „	Cody, W., half-pay, 3rd W. I. Reg.	4 Feb. 1862	Vice Marsh, to half-pay.
„	67th „	Stevens, Wm., half-pay, Land Transport Corps.	6 May 1862	Vice Collette, to half-pay.
„	82nd „	Briggs, S., half-pay, Military Train	27 May 1862	Vice Jarvis, seconded.
„	90th „	Morley, A. G., half-pay, late 43rd Foot	5 Nov. 1861	Vice Knight, to half-pay.
„	90th „	Parratt, W. J., unattached	4 Feb. 1862	Vice Morley, transferred to 9th Foot.
„	3rd W. I. Reg.	Ross, G. M., unattached	4 Feb. 1862	Vice Birch, to half-pay.
„	13th Hussars	King, W. W., half-pay, late part service	16 Jan. 1863	Vice Tucker, deceased.
„	2nd Foot	Armstrong, J., half-pay, late 20th Foot	24 June 1862	Vice Logan, to half-pay.
„	14th „	Coen, W. J., half-pay, late Nefd. Co.	7 Nov. 1862	Vice Taylor, to half pay.
„	99th „	Roberts, T., half-pay, 87th Foot	„	Vice Nunn, to half-pay.
„	3rd „	Holder, C. F., half-pay, 6th Dgn. Gds.	24 Mar. 1863	Vice Woods, to half-pay.
„	6th „	Cox, E. G., half-pay, late 3rd Foot	9 Jan. 1863	Vice Grant, seconded.
„	13th „	Sullivan, D., half-pay, 82nd Foot	23 Sept. 1862	Vice Hall, to half-pay.
„	15th „	Goff, H. C., half-pay, 50th Foot	2 Sept. 1862	Vice Tyler, to half-pay.
„	18th „	Hornby, R. M., half-pay, Milty. Train	21 Oct. 1862	Vice Graves, to half-pay.
„	19th „	Sweeny, R. G., half-pay, Waggon Train	22 Apl. 1862	Vice Martin, to half pay.
„	20th „	Priestley, G., unattached	18 July 1862	Vice Geraghty, to half-pay.
„	23rd „	Urquhart, C. J., half-pay, 65th Foot	7 Nov. 1862	Vice Vane, to half-pay.
„	24th „	Couper, H. E., half-pay, 64th Foot	6 Feb. 1863	Vice Anderson, to half-pay.
„	49th „	Browne, C. E. J., half-pay, unattached	8 July 1862	Vice Astley, seconded.
„	88th „	Hill, G., half-pay, late 97th Foot	20 Feb. 1863	Vice Crosse, seconded.
„	95th „	Medhurst, G., half-pay, late 43rd Foot	„	Vice Crealock, seconded.
„	2nd „	Gair, W., half-pay, 6th Dgn. Guards	2 Feb. 1864	Vice Charlton, to half-pay.
„	8th „	Cusack, J., half-pay, 24th Foot	28 Aug. 1863	Vice Bruce, to half-pay.
„	14th „	Jenkins, R. W., half-pay, 8th Hussars	30 June 1863	Vice Coen, to half-pay.
„	41st „	Hill, J. E. D., half-pay, 97th Foot	28 Aug. 1863	Vice Maude, to half-pay.
„	74th „	Wood, V., half-pay, 42nd Foot	30 June 1863	Vice Dormer, seconded.
„	89th „	Carew, H. W., half-pay, 29th Foot	22 Mar. 1864	Vice Drage, to half-pay.
„	3rd „	Bates, H. S., half-pay, 65th Foot	19 July 1864	Vice Somerset, to half-pay.
„	19th „	Bent, S. W., half-pay, 5th W. I. Reg.	2 June 1865	Vice Massy, to half-pay.
„	20th „	McNamee, half-pay, 5th W. I. Reg.	2 May 1865	Vice Lewis, to half-pay.
„	24th „	Taylor, J., half-pay, 14th Foot	20 Sept. 1864	Vice Browne, to half-pay.
„	Military Train	Goldsmith, O., half-pay, 50th Foot	20 Oct. 1865	Vice Smith, to half-pay.
„	4th W. I. Reg.	Archer, H. L., half-pay, 5th W. I. Reg.	2 May 1865	Vice Roe, retired.
„	25th Foot	Jackson, S. R., half-pay, 78th Foot	2 Oct. 1866	Vice Young, to half-pay.
„	49th „	Gavegan, T., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	8 June 1867	Vice Mackay, to half-pay.
„	59th „	Shinkwin, R. G., half-pay, 59th Foot	14 Aug. 1867	Vice Kean, to half-pay.
„	11th „	Mortimer, W., half-pay, 80th Foot	15 July 1868	Vice Brown, to half-pay.
„	29th „	Holt, W., half-pay, 4th Foot	2 Dec. 1868	Vice Middleton, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„	33rd „	Fawcett, R. H., half-pay, 33rd Foot	15 Aug. 1868	Vice Lacy, promoted.
„	67th „	Coward, G. F., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	1 Oct. 1870	Vice Coney, half-pay, no p.
„	1st W. I. Reg.	White, F., from half-pay 3rd W. I. Reg.	12 Oct. 1870	Vice Ross, promoted, on half-pay.
„	2nd „	Toppin, J. M., from half-pay, 5th W. I. Reg.	2 May 1865	Vice Jones, made supernumerary.
„	Ceylon Rifles	Smith, R., from half-pay, 97th Foot	29 May 1867	Vice Stewart, to half-pay.
„	49th Foot	Mackay, E.	4 April 1865	Vice Beresford, to half-pay.
Lieutenant	1st „	Hall, G., half-pay, Land Transport Corps.	6 Aug. 1861	Vice Seggie, appointed Quarter-Master, 9th Lancers.
	11th „	McIntosh, W., half-pay, Land Transport Corps.	30 April 1861	Vice Johnson, to half-pay.

B. 1.—Officers restored to Full Pay to serve—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieutenant -	12th Foot -	Kyle, J., half-pay, Land Transport Corps.	17 May 1861 -	Vice Stirke, promoted half-pay no p.
„ -	68th „ -	Johnson, B. O., half-pay, 11th Foot -	18 Feb. 1862 -	Vice Etahelston, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd W. I. Reg. -	Kean, J. N., unattached - -	30 Apl. 1861 -	Vice King, to half-pay.
„ -	3rd Foot -	Ethelston, C. P., half-pay, 68th Foot -	9 Dec. 1862 -	Vice Cox, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ -	6th „ -	Osborne, W., from half-pay - -	20 Aug. 1869 -	Vice Bowers, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
„ -	19th „ -	Stewart, A., half-pay, 84th Foot -	22 Dec. 1863 -	Vice MacDakin, to half-pay.
„ -	41st „ -	Taylor, R., half-pay, 37th Foot -	9 Oct. 1863 -	Vice Kennedy, promoted, unattached, no p.
„ -	24th „ -	Kean, J. H., half-pay, 2nd W. I. Reg.	30 Jan. 1866	Vice Fox, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ -	65th „ -	Mitchell, R., half-pay, 28th Foot -	19 Dec. 1865	Vice Toker, pro., half-pay, no p.
„ -	12th „ -	Duncombe, P. H., half-pay, 48th Foot	15 July 1868	Vice Hurst, to half-pay.
„ -	97th „ -	Upperton, G., half-pay, 91st Foot -	2 Jan. 1869 -	Vice Lawless, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ -	85th „ -	Marshall, J. G., late 4th W. I. Reg. -	9 Feb. 1870 -	Vice Jebb, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd W. I. Reg. -	Hopkins, J. F., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	30 Oct. 1869 -	Vice Gerard, to half-pay.
„ -	„ -	Moberly, W. H., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	18 May 1870 -	Vice Fowler, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ -	„ -	Griffin, J., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg. -	29 June 1870	Vice Loveridge, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ -	„ -	Birch, E., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg. -	23 Nov. 1870	Vice Rolleston, promoted to half-pay.
„ -	Depôt Battalion	Stewart, from half-pay, Depôt Batt. -	7 July 1869 -	Vice Ross, to half-pay.
„	27th Foot -	Barrow, from half-pay - -	12 Sept. 1865	Vice Stafford to half-pay.
„ -	1st W. I. Reg. -	Ross, E., from half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	9 April 1870 -	Vice Atkinson, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
„ -	„ -	Bulger, Lieutenant C., from half-pay, 3rd W. I. Reg.	5 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Potts, to half-pay.

B. 2.—Officers restored to Full Pay to sell.

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieut-Colonel -	8th Foot -	Sillery, C., half-pay, Depôt Batt. -	27 Sept. 1861 -	Vice Wilson, to half-pay.
„ -	61st „ -	Ricketts, St. V. R., unattached -	10 May 1861 -	Vice Rainey, to half-pay.
„ -	12th Lancers -	Langley, A., from half-pay, 16th Foot	25 Mar. 1871	Vice Oakes, to half-pay.
„ -	23rd Foot -	Heaton, from half-pay, 37th Foot -	1 Sep. 1869 -	Vice Bell, to half-pay.
„ -	24th „ -	Bunbury, H., from half-pay, 23rd Foot	8 July 1862 -	Vice Ellice, to half-pay.
„ -	Grenadier Gds. -	Charteris, H. D., half-pay, Scot Fus. Guards.	14 June 1864	In succession to Col. Hon. R. Curzon, to half-pay.
Major - -	6th Foot -	Forster, J., unattached - -	28 Jan. 1862 -	Vice Colborne, Hon. F., to half-pay.
„ - -	9th „ -	Howden, Lord, unattached - -	29 Oct. 1861 -	Vice Taylor, promoted, half-pay no p.
„ - -	35th „ -	Campbell, A., half-pay, 99th Foot -	17 Sept. 1861	Vice Teulon, to half-pay.
„ - -	18th „ -	Hinchliff, half-pay, unattached -	17 Mar. 1863	Vice Sargent, seconded.
„ - -	5th Lancers -	Beswick, F., half-pay, Depôt Battn. -	28 July 1868 -	Augmentation.
„ - -	6th Dragoons -	Wirgman, T., unattached - -	1 Mar. 1864 -	Vice Swindley, to half-pay.
„ - -	47th Foot -	Margesson, W. G., half-pay, 56th Foot	21 Aug. 1866	Vice Lodder, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ - -	63rd „ -	Mann, J. B., half-pay, 90th Foot -	27 July 1866	Vice Harrison, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ - -	97th „ -	Harvest, E. D., from half-pay, 97 Foot	14 Aug. 1866	Vice Murray, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
„ - -	3rd Hussars -	Harvest, H., unattached - -	28 Oct. 1868 -	Augmentation.
„ - -	Rifle Brigade -	Maguire, J., half-pay, 60th Foot -	4 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Walker-Myln, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ - -	17th Lancers -	Molony, from half-pay - -	23 June 1869	Vice Sarel, to half-pay.
„ - -	1st W. I. Reg. -	Campbell, G., from half-pay, Grendr. Guards.	16 Oct. 1863 -	Vice Hughes, promoted, in 3rd W. I. Reg.
Captain -	18th Foot -	Ferris, J. J., unattached - -	1 April 1862 -	Vice Annesley, to half-pay.
„ -	21st „ -	Berry, J. B., half-pay, York Chasseurs	11 April 1862	Vice Fresson, to half-pay.
„ - -	4th Dgn. Guards	Hamilton, T. R., half-pay, 90th Foot -	17 April 1867	Vice Rintoul, to half-pay.
„ - -	43rd Foot -	Packe, G. H., half-pay, 21st Dragoons	23 July 1861 -	Vice Dorehill, to half-pay.
„ - -	80th „ -	Davis, A., unattached - -	4 Mar. 1862 -	Vice Young, promoted, unattached. no p.
„ - -	8th „ -	Sinclair, G., half-pay, unattached -	13 Feb. 1863 -	Vice Beere, to half-pay.
„ - -	14th „ -	Montgomerie, J., unattached -	29 July 1862 -	Vice Gleig, to half-pay.
„ - -	24th „ -	Malcolm, D., half-pay, 28th Foot -	16 Jan. 1863	Vice Stewart, to half-pay.
„ - -	43rd „ -	Atchison, H. A., half-pay, unattached -	29 May 1863	Vice Cockburn, promoted, on half-pay.
„ - -	3rd W. I. Reg. -	Sir S. R. Jarvis, half-pay, 7th Dragoon Guards.	6 Mar. 1863 -	Vice Ross, to half-pay.
„ - -	2nd Foot -	Blacker, J. R., unattached - -	4 Aug. 1863 -	Vice Crampton, to half-pay.
„ - -	16th „ -	Gibson, G., half-pay, 12th Foot -	18 Sept. 1863	Vice Macdonald, to half-pay.
„ - -	18th „ -	Purcell, J., half-pay, 50th Foot -	2 Oct. 1863 -	Vice Chapman, to half-pay.
„ - -	75th „ -	Orme, W., half-pay, 10th Foot -	23 June 1863	Vice Brookes, to half-pay.
„ - -	3rd W.I. Reg. -	Leith, P. V. C., half-pay, 2nd Drgns.	29 Mar. 1864	Vice Blyth, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd „ -	Clarke, J. S., half-pay, 72nd Foot -	21 Feb. 1865 -	Vice Davenport, to half-pay.
„ - -	8th Foot -	Campbell, L., half-pay, 26th Foot. -	20 Feb. 1866 -	Vice Whiteside, promoted, half-pay, no p.
„ - -	17th „ -	Walker, G., half-pay, 47th Foot -	12 Jan. 1866 -	Vice Hunter, to half-pay.
„ - -	51st „ -	Anderson, J. W., half-pay, 87th Foot	14 Aug. 1866	Vice Hamilton, to half pay.
„ - -	59th „ -	Blyth, M. S., half-pay, 3rd W. I. Reg.	7 Aug. 1866 -	Vice Versturme, to half-pay.

APPENDIX B.

B. 2.—Officers restored to Full Pay to sell—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Captain -	4th W. I. Reg. -	Verner, J. D., half-pay, unattached -	30 Mar. 1867	Vice Gavegan, removed, to 49th Foot.
,, -	60th Rifles -	Lewis, A., half-pay, 60th Rifles -	20 July 1867 -	Vice Lewis, to half-pay.
,, -	8th Foot -	Pilgrim, from half-pay - -	July 1865 -	Vice Bannatyne, to half-pay.
,, -	Ceylon Rifles -	Wells, from half-pay, 86th Foot -	Nov. 1866 -	Vice Brooke, to half-pay.
,, -	42nd Foot -	Nunn, from half-pay, late 99th Foot -	14 June 1864	Vice Grove, to half-pay.
,, -	18th Hussars -	Barry, C., from half-pay, unattached -	18 Oct. 1864 -	Vice Palliser, promoted, on half-pay.
,, -	83rd Foot -	Thornton, C., from half-pay, unattached	17 Apr. 1867	Vice Sweeny, to half-pay.
,, -	28th ,, -	Eliott, G., from half-pay, 7th Foot -	7 Nov. 1868 -	Vice Mackenzie, to half-pay.
,, -	59th ,, -	Humphrey, R., from half-pay, 84th Ft.	13 Jan. 1869 -	Vice Spofforth to half-pay.
,, -	24th ,, -	Hamilton, J., from half-pay - -	30 Oct. 1869 -	Vice Lloyd, to half-pay.
,, -	43rd ,, -	Bassett, A., from unattached - -	26 Feb. 1870 -	Vice Villiers, to half-pay.
,, -	86th ,, -	Blane, C., from half-pay, 23rd Foot -	9 Oct. 1869 -	Vice Roe, to half-pay.
Lieutenant -	6th ,, -	Allen, H. C., half-pay, 82nd Foot -	6 Aug. 1861 -	Vice Smith, to half-pay.
,, -	12th ,, -	Ormsby, J., half-pay, 6th Foot -	30 April 1861	Vice Sweeny, promoted, half-pay, no p.
,, -	47th ,, -	Souter, R., half-pay, 40th Foot -	23 Aug. 1861	Vice Young, promoted, unattached, no p.
,, -	98th ,, -	Jackson, F., half-pay, 27th Foot -	31 Dec. 1861 -	Vice Gardiner, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
,, -	3rd ,, -	Sykes, W., Land Transport Corps -	8 Oct. 1861 -	Vice Cody, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
,, -	Military Train -	Weston, E., half-pay Osmanli Cavalry	12 June 1863	Vice Cummin, to half-pay.
,, -	84th Foot -	Nolan, F., half-pay, Gold Coast Artillery Corps	19 Dec. 1862	Vice Stewart, to half-pay.
,, -	78th ,, -	Reeves, C., half-pay, Turk Contgt. -	13 Feb. 1866 -	Vice Jackson, promoted, half-pay, no p.
,, -	4th W. I. Reg. -	Howarth, C., half-pay, Turk Contgt.	21 Nov. 1865 -	Vice Gavegan, promoted, half pay, no p.
,, -	37th Foot -	Hall, G., half-pay, 1st Foot - -	20 July 1866	Vice Sargeant, appointed Paymaster, 59th Foot.
,, -	97th ,, -	Webster, R., half-pay - -	5 June 1866 -	Vice Smith, promoted, on half-pay, no p.
,, -	59th ,, -	Lane, C. H., unattached - -	25 Dec. 1867	Vice Shinkwin, half-pay, no p.
,, -	42nd ,, -	Haldane, E., from half-pay, 14th Huss.	30 June 1863	Vice Wood, promoted, on half-pay.
,, -	6th Drag. Gds. -	Blake, J., from half-pay, Turk Cont.	18 Apr. 1865	Vice Buchanan, promoted, on half-pay.
,, -	3rd W. I. Reg. -	Dooley, J., from half-pay, 100th Foot	1 Dec. 1865 -	Vice Marshall, to half-pay.

B. 3.—OFFICERS EXCHANGED TO FULL PAY TO SERVE.

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieut.-Colonel -	20th Foot -	Browne, H. R., half-pay, part service	12 June 1863	Vice Radcliffe, to half-pay.
,, -	24th ,, -	Ross, Thos., half-pay, part service -	5 Apr. 1864 -	Vice Finch, Hon. D. G., to half-pay.
,, -	66th ,, -	Garrett, A. R., half-pay, 16th Foot -	7 Nov. 1865 -	Vice Benson, to half-pay.
,, -	57th ,, -	Bowen, E., half-pay, 69th Foot -	7 Dec. 1867 -	Vice Warre, to half-pay.
,, -	13th ,, -	Maunsell, T., half-pay, 75th Foot -	28 Oct. 1868 -	Vice Macdonald, to half-pay.
,, -	16th ,, -	Chichester, Hon. A., half-pay, 77th Foot	2 July 1870 -	Vice Peacocke, to half-pay.
,, -	48th ,, -	Travers, R. H., half-pay, 24th Foot -	12 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Aplin, to half-pay.
,, -	73rd ,, -	Clarke, S. M., half-pay, 29th Foot -	2 July 1870 -	Vice Burne, to half-pay.
,, -	86th ,, -	Creagh, C. O., half-pay, 86th Foot -	3 Aug. 1866 -	Vice Butt, to half-pay.
,, -	87th ,, -	Hallowes, T., half-pay, 87th Foot -	22 Mar. 1871 -	Vice Lyons, to half-pay.
,, -	1st W. I. Reg. -	Maxwell, J., half-pay, 34th Foot -	17 Aug. 1870	Vice Yonge, to half-pay.
,, -	2nd ,, -	Harley, R. W., half-pay, 3rd W. I. R.	7 May 1870 -	Vice Hill, to half-pay.
,, -	Depôt Battalion	Ross, R., from half-pay, 25th Foot -	29 June 1866	Vice Street, to half-pay.
,, -	,, -	Rickman, from half-pay, Depôt Batt. -	17 Apr. 1866 -	Vice Inglis, to half-pay.
,, -	80th Foot -	Harrison, from half-pay - -	Nov. 1866 -	Vice Hawkes, to half-pay.
,, -	94th ,, -	Mein, from half-pay, 1st Foot -	17 Mar. 1869	Vice Lyster, to half-pay.
Major - -	6th ,, -	Elkington, J. M. F., half-pay, 6th Foot	28 Apr. 1863	Vice Gore, to half-pay.
,, - -	13th ,, -	Dick, A. A., half-pay, 29th Foot -	28 Aug. 1863	Vice Peto, to half-pay.
,, - -	62nd ,, -	Luard, R. G. A., unattached - -	2 May 1865 -	Vice Daubeney, to half-pay.
,, - -	6th ,,	Bell, T. L., half-pay, Depôt Batt. -	7 Nov. 1865 -	Vice Bovill, to half-pay.
,, -	8th ,, -	Colman, W. F. A., half-pay 53rd Foot	22 May 1866 -	Vice Tupper, to half-pay.
,, - -	12th ,, -	Berry, G., half-pay, 24th Foot -	7 Aug. 1866 -	Vice Queade, to half-pay.
,, - -	60th Rifles -	Wickham, E. J., half-pay, 61st Foot	14 Sep. 1866 -	Vice Warren, to half-pay.
,, - -	12th Foot -	Dudgeon, R. C., half-pay, 61st Foot -	1 Feb. 1868 -	Vice Vereker, to half-pay.
,, - -	13th ,, -	Douglas, R., half-pay, 23rd Foot -	,, -	Vice Dick, to half-pay.
,, - -	15th ,, -	Wilson, S., half-pay, 55th Foot -	20 June 1868	Vice Locke, to half-pay.
,, - -	30th ,, -	Hutton, H. P., from half-pay, unattd.	27 June 1868	Vice Macpherson, to half-pay.
,, - -	76th ,, -	Richardson, C. R., half-pay, 82nd Foot	3 June 1868 -	Vice Cator, to half-pay.
,, - -	18th ,, -	Wallace, W. E., half-pay, Depôt Batt.	25 Sept. 1869	Vice Graham, to half-pay.
,, - -	91st ,, -	Sprot, J., half-pay, 83rd Foot -	31 July 1869 -	Vice Battiscombe, to half-pay.
,, - -	9th ,, -	Gammell, J. H., half-pay, 9th Foot -	12 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Scott, to half-pay.
,, - -	30th ,, -	Stroud, H. W., half-pay, 63rd Foot -	2 July 1870 -	Vice Brooke, to half-pay.
,, - -	63rd ,, -	Hill, J., from half-pay, 3rd W. I. Reg.	6 July 1870 -	Vice Wybergh, to half-pay.
,, - -	Depôt Battalion	Cowell, H., half-pay, 3rd Foot -	16 Oct. 1866 -	Vice Swaffield, to half-pay.
,, - -	32nd Foot -	Ward, Hon. B., from half-pay, Depôt Battalion.	28 Jan. 1864 -	Vice Clapcott, to half-pay.
,, - -	8th ,, -	Drew, F., from half-pay - -	Aug. 1868 -	Vice Meade, to half-pay.
,, - -	Depôt Battalion	Talbot, Hon. W., from half-pay -	22 May 1863 -	Vice Greene, to half-pay.
,, - -	,, -	Blackett, E., from half-pay - -	14 June 1864	Vice Wombwell, to half-pay.
,, - -	44th Foot -	Preston, from half-pay, 44th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice Geddes, to half-pay.
Captain -	50th ,, -	Minister, W., half-pay, 77th Foot -	5 May 1863 -	Vice Purcell, to half-pay.
,, -	67th ,, -	Knowles, C. B., half-pay, 77th Foot -	30 June 1863	Vice Crofton, to half-pay.
,, -	16th Lancers -	FitzGerald, M. G., half-pay, 97th Foot	8 Aug. 1865 -	Vice Wilkie, to half-pay.

B. 3.—Officers who exchanged to Full Pay to serve—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Captain -	20th Foot -	Burne, O. T., half-pay, 20th Foot -	12 Sep. 1865 -	Vice Cox, to half-pay.
,, -	56th ,, -	Huskinson, W., half-pay, 56th Foot -	10 Oct. 1865 -	Vice Bassett, to half-pay.
,, -	99th ,, -	Stewart, R. J., half-pay, 5th W. I. Reg.	8 Aug. 1865 -	Vice Kempson, to half-pay.
,, -	2nd ,, -	Beamish, J. F., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	27 July 1866	Vice Alderson, to half-pay.
,, -	3rd ,, -	Fox, R. P., half-pay, 24th Foot -	26 June 1866	Vice Anley, to half-pay.
,, -	24th ,, -	Herbert, N. T., half-pay, 4th W.I. Reg.	27 Feb. 1867 -	Vice Atthill, to half-pay.
,, -	36th ,, -	Rance, F., half-pay, 28th Foot -	17 July 1866 -	Vice Stewart, to half-pay.
,, -	38th ,, -	Pagan, A., half-pay, 65th Foot -	30 Oct. 1866 -	Vice Martin, to half-pay.
,, -	64th ,, -	Fraser, C., half-pay, 13th Foot -	27 Feb. 1867 -	Vice Coope, to half-pay.
,, -	13th ,, -	Ethelston, E. P., half-pay, 3rd Foot -	31 July 1867	Vice Coxon, to half-pay.
,, -	3rd Dragoon Gds.	Hozier, H. M., half-pay, 2nd Life Gds.	7 Nov. 1868 -	Vice FitzGerald, to half-pay.
,, -	24th Foot -	Buchanan, J. T. N., half-pay, 6th Dgn. Guards.	,, -	Vice Foot, to half-pay.
,, -	60th ,, -	Crane, J. R., half-pay, 67th Foot -	22 July 1868	Vice Turle, to half-pay.
,, -	59th ,, -	Bowers, J., half-pay, 6th Foot -	5 Mar. 1870 -	Vice Hutton, to half-pay.
,,	2nd ,, -	Ross, R. H., half-pay, 35th Foot -	3 Aug. 1870 -	Vice Stevens, to half-pay.
,,	2nd ,, -	Clarke, W., half-pay, 73rd Foot -	4 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Squirl, to half-pay.
,, -	2nd ,, -	Hewson, J. L., half-pay, 49th Foot -	7 Dec. 1870 -	Vice Grant, to half-pay.
,, -	7th ,, -	Herbert, F., half-pay, 24th Foot -	17 Aug. 1870	Vice Montgomery, to half-pay.
,, -	7th ,, -	Sweeney, G. A., half-pay, 4th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice Smith, to half-pay.
,, -	8th ,, -	Jervis, E., half pay, 33rd Foot -	23 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Lewis, to half-pay.
,, -	9th ,, -	Musgrave, B. D'U. half-pay, 48th Foot	10 Aug. 1870	Vice Butler, to half-pay.
,, -	12th ,, -	Turner, G., half-pay, 22nd Foot -	,,	Vice Chinn, to half-pay.
,, -	17th ,, -	Davern, G. W., half-pay, 47th Foot -	13 July 1870 -	Vice Corballis, to half-pay.
,, -	17th ,, -	Brind, half-pay, 19th Foot -	24 Sept. 1870	Vice Dwyer, to half-pay.
,, -	27th ,, -	Hales, A., half-pay, Cape Mntd. Rifles	12 Nov. 1870	Vice Webb, to half-pay.
,, -	46th ,, -	Grant, J. J., half-pay, 15th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice Mackinlay, to half-pay.
,, -	47th ,, -	O'Connor, V., half-pay, 80th Foot -	23 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Gem, to half-pay.
,, -	54th ,, -	Aylmer, J. E., half-pay, 8th Foot -	22 Oct. 1870 -	Vice O'Brien, to half-pay.
,, -	54th ,, -	Elliott, P. H., half-pay, Military Train	4 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Eames, to half-pay.
,, -	56th ,, -	White, W. R., half-pay, 50th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice O'Grady, to half-pay.
,, -	56th ,, -	Fleming, J., half-pay, 30th Foot -	13 July 1870 -	Vice Barnett, to half-pay.
,, -	56th ,, -	Brace, G. E., half-pay, Military Train	3 Feb. 1870 -	Vice Jones, to half-pay.
,, -	63rd ,, -	Aked, T., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg. -	20 July 1870 -	Vice Griffith, to half-pay.
,, -	68th ,, -	Covey, C., half-pay, 68th Foot -	23 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Stuart, to half-pay.
,, -	70th ,, -	Smyth, C. M., half-pay, 9th Foot -	2 July 1870 -	Vice Pinchard, to half-pay.
,, -	72nd ,, -	Tingcombe, J. M., half-pay, 91st Foot	23 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Pardoe, to half-pay.
,, -	80th ,, -	Creagh, C. A. F., half-pay, 50th Foot	14 Jan. 1871 -	Vice Dew, to half-pay.
,, -	100th ,, -	Dudgeon, F., half-pay, 40th Foot -	29 June 1870	Vice Macartney, to half-pay.
,, -	17th ,, -	Turner, from half-pay, 50th Foot -	3 Sept. 1870 -	Vice Travers, to half-pay.
,, -	15th ,, -	Tew, from half-pay, 68th Foot -	30 June 1869	Vice Le Mesurier, to half-pay.
,, -	91st ,, -	Robley, from half-pay, 68th Foot -	3 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Bruce, to half-pay.
Lieutenant -	9th ,, -	Melliss, W., half-pay, 4th W. I. Reg.	10 Nov. 1869 -	Vice Jeffares, to half-pay.
,, -	65th ,, -	Crookenden, S., half-pay, 4th W. I. R.	29 Dec. 1869 -	Vice Macpherson, to half-pay.
,, -	5th Lancers -	Johnson, W., half-pay, Candn. Rifles -	30 Nov. 1870 -	Vice Malam, to half-pay.
,, -	50th Foot -	Phillips, H. W., half-pay, C. M. R. -	12 Oct. 1870 -	Vice Worthington, to half-pay.
,, -	82nd ,, -	Leir, W., half-pay, Military Train -	14 Sept. 1870 -	Vice Roberts, to half-pay.
,, -	90th ,, -	Harvey, half-pay, Cape Corps -	25 Jan. 1871 -	Vice Higgins, to half-pay.

B. 4.—Officers who exchanged to Full Pay to Sell.

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Lieut.-Col. -	7th Foot -	Wood, J. S., half-pay, unattached -	21 June 1864 -	Vice Somerset, to half-pay.
,, -	90th ,, -	McGee, H., half-pay, 3rd W. I. R. -	3 June 1864 -	Vice Guise, to half-pay.
,, -	14th Hussars -	Martyn, M., half-pay, 2nd Life Gds. -	29 Nov. 1864 -	Vice Sir W. Russell, to half-pay.
,, -	3rd Foot -	McCall, W., unattached -	9 Dec. 1864 -	Vice Sargent, to half-pay.
,, -	7th ,, -	Dowbiggin, H., half-pay, 99th Foot -	5 Aug. 1864 -	Vice Shipley, to half-pay.
,, -	93rd ,, -	Lake, H. A., unattached -	29 Nov. 1864	Vice Ross, to half-pay.
,,	17th Lancers -	Walden, Viscount, half-pay, Gren. Gds.	15 June 1866 -	Vice White, to half-pay.
,,	18th Foot -	Watson, C. E., half-pay, 7th Foot -	9 Nov. 1866 -	Vice Chapman, to half-pay.
,, -	1st Life Guards -	Taylor, A., half-pay, part service -	13 June 1868 -	Vice Earl of Mount Charles, to half-pay.
,, -	5th Dragoon Gds.	Benson, T., half-pay, 66th Foot -	20 Oct. 1869 -	Vice Calthorpe, to half-pay.
,, -	6th ,, -	Hickie, J., half-pay, 7th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice Betty, to half-pay.
,, -	16th Lancers -	Robertson, J. P., half-pay, Mil. Train	13 July 1870 -	Vice Dickson, to half-pay.
,, -	Scots Fus. Gds.	Ainslie, from half-pay - -	21 Nov. 1862	Vice Charteris, Hon. R., to half-pay.
,, -	23rd Foot -	Murray, from half-pay, 97th Foot -	3 Sep. 1870 -	Vice Pratt, to half-pay.
,, -	Grenadier Gds. -	De Morel, C., half-pay, 42nd Foot -	28 April 1863	Vice Lord Walden, to half-pay.
,, -	,, -	McBarnet, A., half-pay, 79th Foot -	6 July 1867 -	Vice Fox, to half-pay.
Major -	22nd Foot -	Corbett, W., half-pay, unattached -	24 Mar. 1863 -	Vice Sall, to half-pay.
,, -	18th Hussars -	Arthur, Sir J. L., unattached -	17 Nov. 1863 -	Vice Brett, to half-pay.
,, -	Rifle Brigade -	Gore, H. P., half-pay, 6th Foot -	4 Aug. 1863 -	Vice Stuart, Hon. J., to half-pay.
,, -	5th Foot -	Peto, M. L., half-pay, 13th Foot -	14 June 1864 -	Vice Scott, to half-pay.
,, -	25th ,,	White, H. R., half-pay, unattached -	26 July 1864 -	Vice Price, to half-pay.
,, -	33rd ,, -	Cockburn, J. H., half-pay, 43rd Foot -	18 April 1865	Vice Fitzgerald, to half-pay.
,, -	53rd ,, -	Clapcott, C., half-pay, 32nd Foot -	3 Jan. 1865 -	Vice Colman, to half-pay.
,, -	7th Dragoon Gds.	Combermere, Viscount, unattached -	2 March 1866	Vice Smith, to half-pay.
,, -	Rifle Bde. -	King, G., half-pay, Depôt Battalion -	4 Aug. 1865 -	Vice Curzon, Hon. L., to half-pay.
,, -	31st Foot -	Adair, J. W., half-pay, 5th Foot -	9th Nov. 1866	Vice Brown-Westhead, to half-pay.
,, -	82nd ,, -	Tillbrook, T., half-pay, 50th Foot -	8 May 1867 -	Vice Jarvis, to half-pay.
,, -	5th Lancers -	Stuart, Hon. J., half-pay, Rifle Brigade	1 Feb. 1868 -	Vice Grant, to half-pay.
,, -	9th ,, -	Ellison, R. G., half-pay, 47th Foot -	11 April 1868	Vice Rich, to half-pay.

APPENDIX B.

B. 4.—Officers who exchanged to Full Pay to sell—*continued.*

Rank.	Regiment to which restored.	Name.	Date.	Manner in which the Vacancy was created.
Major -	10th Hussars -	Pakenham, Hon. J. B., half-pay, unattached.	13 July 1867 -	Vice Cass, to half-pay.
„ -	16th Foot -	Fanning, F., half-pay, 27th Foot -	6 July 1867 -	Vice Grant, to half-pay.
„ -	17th „ -	Thursby, J. L., half-pay, 22nd Foot -	7 Aug. 1867 -	Vice Earle, to half-pay.
„ -	21st „ -	Hume. G., unattached - -	15 Feb. 1868 -	Vice Elton, to half-pay.
„ -	83rd „ -	Stewart, W. J. D., half-pay, unattchd.	14 Sept. 1867	Vice Sprot, to half-pay.
„ -	13th „ -	Borrowes, Sir E., Bart., half-pay, Depôt Battalion.	7 Aug. 1867 -	Vice Clevve, to half-pay.
„ -	23rd „ -	Bogle, A. C., half-pay, 10th Foot -	22 Aug. 1868	Vice Norton, to half-pay.
„ -	24th „ -	Warren, H. E., half-pay, 60th Foot -	2 Dec. 1868 -	Vice Gaskell, to half-pay.
„ -	39th „ -	Cooper, G., half-pay, Military Train -	22 July 1868-	Vice Pedder, to half-pay.
„ -	46th „ -	Need, A., half-pay, 14th Hussars -	10 Feb. 1869 -	Vice Clarke, to half-pay.
„ -	71st „ -	Queade, W. H., half-pay, 12th Foot -	20 June 1868	Vice Bonham, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd Dragoon Gds.	Gaskell, W. P., half-pay, 24th Foot -	16 Mar. 1870	Vice Hutchinson, to half-pay.
„ -	3rd „ -	Goode, W., half-pay, 64th Foot -	19 Jan. 1870 -	Vice Lindesay, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd Dragoons -	Wickham, F., half-pay, 33rd Foot -	30 June 1869	Vice Prendergast, to half-pay.
„ -	7th Hussars -	Aytoun, J., half-pay, 85th Foot -	21 Aug. 1869	Vice Garforth, to half-pay.
„ -	18th Foot -	Tritton, half-pay, Depôt Battalion -	16 Mar. 1870	Vice Wallace, to half-pay.
„ -	60th Rifles -	Preston, J., half-pay, 28th Foot -	10 Nov. 1869	Vice Brooke, to half-pay.
„ -	87th Foot -	Lock, F. E., half-pay, 15th Foot -	19 Feb. 1870 -	Vice Sheppard, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd Life Guards	England, R., half-pay, 55th Foot -	3 Sept. 1870 -	Vice Sir R. Palmer, to half-pay.
„ -	1st Foot -	Gray, W. R., half-pay, Military Train	22 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Muller, to half-pay.
„ -	38th „ -	Vereker, T. G., half-pay, 12th Foot -	7 May 1870 -	Vice Evans, to half-pay.
„ -	52nd „ -	Battiscombe, W., half-pay, 91st Foot -	25 Mar. 1871	Vice Synge, to half-pay.
„ -	68th „ -	Clarke, J. J., half-pay, 46th Foot -	12 Oct. 1870 -	Vice Shuttleworth, to half-pay.
„ -	74th „ -	Ellis, C. D., half-pay, 60th Foot -	4 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Irby, to half-pay.
„ -	22nd „ -	Trevor, F., from half-pay, 4th Foot -	26 July 1864 -	Vice Thursby, to half-pay.
Captain -	37th „ -	Lucas, T. J., half-pay, C. M. Rifles -	14 June 1864	Vice Burton, to half-pay.
„ -	47th „ -	Thompson, half-pay, Military Train -	7 April 1865 -	Vice Lucas, to half-pay.
„	98th „ -	Stoney, H. B. unattached - -	5 Aug. 1864 -	Vice Hamiliton, to half-pay.
„	5th Dragoon Gds.	Hall, H. E., half-pay, 13th Foot -	1 Sept. 1865 -	Vice Garrard, to half-pay.
„ -	46th Foot	Sayer, F., half-pay, 23rd Foot -	15 May 1866 -	Vice McAlister, to half-pay.
„ -	86th „ -	Massy, H. S., half-pay, 19th Foot -	10 Nov. 1865	Vice Henry, to half-pay.
„ -	13th Hussars -	Balfe, W., half-pay, 16th Lancers -	29 June 1866 -	Vice Hayne, to half-pay.
„ -	42nd Foot -	Anley, H. P., half-pay, 3rd Foot -	23 Mar. 1867	Vice Stewart, Hon. R., to half-pay.
„ -	60th Rifles -	Davenport, S., half-pay, 2nd W.I.R. -	11 Dec. 1866 -	Vice Churchill, to half-pay.
„ -	61st Foot -	Grove, J. C. R., half-pay, 42nd Foot -	16 Oct. 1866 -	Vice Saunderson, to half-pay.
„ -	79th „ -	McAlister, C. S., half-pay, 46th Foot -	11 Jan. 1867 -	Vice Walker, to half-pay.
„ -	5th Lancers -	Browne, P. C., half-pay, 1st Dgn. Gds.	13 July 1867 -	Vice Wyatt, to half-pay.
„ -	17th „ -	Coope, W. J., half-pay, 64th Foot -	1 April 1868 -	Vice Battine, to half-pay.
„ -	12th Foot -	Walker, A., half-pay, 79th Foot -	4 Mar. 1868 -	Vice Horner, to half-pay.
„ -	21st „ -	Miller, D., half-pay, Canadian Rifles -	4 Sept. 1867 -	Vice Lind, to half-pay.
„ -	83rd „ -	Hunt, G., half-pay, unattached -	15 Feb. 1868 -	Vice Kekewich, to half-pay.
„ -	1st W. I. Reg. -	Ferguson-Fowke, half-pay, 54th Foot	20 July 1867 -	Vice Hutton, to half-pay.
„ -	5th Dragoon Gds.	King, F. G., half-pay, 21st Foot -	8 Aug. 1868 -	Vice Morrison, to half-pay.
„ -	1st Foot -	Brooks, A., half-pay, 13th Foot -	28 Oct. 1868 -	Vice Maxwell, to half-pay.
„ -	12th „ -	Carew, H. H. S., half-pay, late 89th Foot	8 Aug. 1868 -	Vice Downing, to half-pay.
„ -	23rd „ -	Coxon, W., half-pay, 13th Foot -	13 April 1868	Vice Costley, to half-pay.
„ -	67th „ -	Versturme, A. H., half-pay, 59th Foot	8 July 1868 -	Vice Thomson, to half-pay.
„ -	68th „ -	Churchill, C. H., half-pay, 60th Rifles	13 Jan. 1869 -	Vice FitzRoy, to half-pay.
„ -	16th Lancers -	Wilkie, A., half-pay, 16th Lancers -	14 July 1869-	Vice Fitzgerald, to half-pay.
„ -	2nd Foot -	Saunderson, F., half-pay, 61st Foot -	9 Oct. 1869 -	Vice Corbet, to half-pay.
„ -	15th „ -	Pavy, F., half-pay, 74th Foot	1 Dec. 1869 -	Vice Butter, to half-pay.
„ -	31st „ -	Thompson, W., half-pay, 99th Foot -	16th Mar. 1870	Vice James, to half-pay.
„ -	33rd „ -	Costley, J., half-pay, 23rd Foot -	19 Jan. 1870 -	Vice Shipton, to half-pay.
„ -	89th „ -	Brown, L. C., half-pay, 11th Foot -	29 Dec. 1869	Vice Harrel, to half-pay.
„ -	91st „ -	Smith, J. S., half-pay, 7th Foot -	12 June 1869	Vice Squirl, to half-pay.
„ -	4th „ -	Linton, J. H., half-pay, unattached -	22 Oct. 1870 -	Vice Wilson, to half-pay.
„ -	15th „ -	Heigham, C. P., half-pay, 23rd Foot -	23 Nov. 1870	Vice Jemmett, to half-pay.
„ -	17th „ -	Oldfield, C. J., half-pay, 39th Foot -	25 Mar. 1871	Vice Berkeley, to half-pay.
„ -	24th „ -	Pitt, P. M., half-pay, 44th Foot -	„	Vice Warne, to half-pay.
„ -	67th „ -	Atkinson, F. F., half-pay, 4th Foot -	22 Mar. 1871	Vice Coward, to half-pay.
„ -	72nd „ -	Fitzgerald, M., half-pay, 16th Lancers	20 July 1870 -	Vice Fordyce, to half-pay.
„ -	73rd „ -	Lloyd, W. D., half-pay, 67th Foot -	22 Feb. 1871 -	Vice Monsell, to half-pay.
„ -	98th „ -	Hutton, C. W., half-pay, 59th Foot -	14 Jan. 1871 -	Vice Bridges, to half-pay.
„ -	Rifle Brigade -	Kemp, from half-pay - - -	14 July 1869	Vice Hill to half pay.
„ -	84th Foot -	Mackenzie, W., half-pay, 93rd Foot -	7 Aug. 1867 -	Vice Humphrey, to half-pay.
„ -	83rd „ -	Cox, J. P. from half-pay, 68th Foot -	1 Sep. 1869 -	Vice Stehelin, to half-pay.
Lieutenant -	3rd W. I. Reg. -	Pender, C. P., half-pay, 16th Foot -	5 Aug. 1864 -	Vice Musgrave, to half-pay.
„ -	19th Foot -	Wookey, W., half-pay, Turk. Cont. -	29 Dec. 1865 -	Vice Read, to half-pay.
„ -	4th „ -	McDakin, S., half-pay, 19th Foot -	9 July 1869 -	Vice Brown, to half-pay.
„ -	47th „ -	Macpherson, J. D., half-pay, 65th Foot.	23 Nov. 1870	Vice Manning, to half-pay.
„ -	67th „ -	Blair, J. B., half-pay, 6th Foot -	6 July 1870 -	Vice Batty, to half-pay.

APPENDIX (C.)

COMMISSIONS GAZETTED IN PURCHASE CORPS BY PURCHASE AND WITHOUT PURCHASE.

	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry of the Line.		Foot Guards.		Infantry of the Line.		Colonial Corps.		Unattached.	
	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase
TEN YEARS, 1851–60.												
Lieut.-Cols.	5	1	31	21	6	12	82	236	18	10	8	79
Majors	6	1	70	36	6	24	214	397	22	15	22	164
Captains	37	3	297	136	72	40	1,206	1,351	68	72	28	109
Lieutenants	59	5	398	223	98	53	1,864	2,444	115	181	—	13
Cornets or Ensigns.	69	5	493	284	126	41	2,378	2,844	137	257	—	—
TEN YEARS, 1861–70.												
Lieut.-Cols.	4	1	36	1	—	—	77	83	9	15	25	92
Majors	7	1	87	7	—	—	243	199	15	14	44	175
Captain	42	1	341	18	77	7	1,329	365	61	43	24	199
Lieutenants	67	2	528	27	137	9	2,477	622	128	93	—	2
Cornets or Ensigns.	88	3	625	26	153	7	2,790	705	144	100	—	—
TWENTY YEARS, 1851–70.												
Lieut.-Cols.	9	2	67	22	Not in operation during 2nd period.		159	319	27	25	33	171
Majors	13	2	157	43			457	596	37	29	66	339
Captains	79	4	638	154	149	47	2,535	1,716	129	115	52	308
Lieutenants	126	7	926	250	235	62	4,341	3,066	243	274	—	25
Cornets or Ensigns.	157	8	1,118	310	279	48	5,168	3,549	281	357	—	
ASSUMED THIRTY YEARS.*												
Lieut.-Cols.	13	3	103	23	6	12	236	402	36	40	58	263
Majors	20	3	244	50	6	24	700	795	52	43	110	514
Captains	121	5	979	172	226	54	3,864	2,081	190	158	76	507
Lieutenants	193	9	1,454	277	372	71	6,818	3,688	371	367	—	17
Cornets or Ensigns.	245	11	1,743	336	432	55	7,958	4,254	425	457	—	—

PER-CENTAGE OF PROMOTION BY AND WITHOUT PURCHASE.

	Household Cavalry.								Purchase Cavalry.							
	Purchase.				Without Purchase.				Purchase.				Without Purchase.			
	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.
Lieut.-Cols.	83	80	82	81	17	20	18	19	60	97	75	82	40	3	25	18
Majors	86	88	87	87	14	12	13	13	66	93	78	83	34	7	22	17
Captains	92	98	95	96	8	2	5	4	69	95	81	85	31	5	19	15
Lieutenants	92	97	95	95	8	3	5	5	64	95	79	84	36	5	21	16
Cornets or Ensigns.	93	97	95	96	7	3	5	4	64	96	79	84	36	4	21	16

	Foot Guards.								Purchase Infantry.							
	Purchase.				Without Purchase.				Purchase.				Without Purchase.			
	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.
Lieut.-Cols.	33	—	—	44	67	—	—	66	26	48	33	37	74	52	67	63
Majors	20	—	—	20	80	—	—	80	35	55	43	47	65	45	57	53
Captains	64	92	76	81	36	8	24	19	47	78	60	65	53	22	40	35
Lieutenants	65	94	79	84	35	6	21	16	44	80	59	65	56	20	41	35
Cornets or Ensigns.	77	96	86	89	23	4	14	11	46	80	59	65	54	20	41	35

	Colonial Corps.								Unattached or Half-pay							
	Purchase.				Without Purchase.				Purchase.				Without Purchase.			
	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.	1851–60.	1861–70.	1851–70.	Assumed 30 Years.
Lieut.-Cols.	64	38	52	47	36	62	48	53	9	21	16	18	91	79	84	82
Majors	59	52	57	55	41	48	43	45	12	20	16	18	88	80	84	82
Captains	47	59	52	55	53	41	48	45	20	9	14	13	80	91	86	87
Lieutenants	38	58	47	50	62	42	53	50	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	100
Cornets or Ensigns.	35	59	44	48	65	41	56	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The period 1851–1860, together with twice the period 1861–1870.

APPENDIX C.

C. (*a.*)

ESTIMATE of the greatest possible amount for which the COMMISSIONS granted without PURCHASE in the 20 years, 1851–70, could have been sold if the prices throughout that period had been the same as those supposed to have obtained at the time Purchase was abolished.

		For the 20 Years.	Annual Average.
Household Cavalry.	£	£	£
Lieut.-Cols. - -	2 at 3,200	6,400	
Majors - - -	2 „ 3,150	6,300	
Captains - -	4 „ 3,200	12,800	
Lieutenants - -	7 „ 600	4,200	
Cornets - - -	8 „ 1,200	9,600	
		39,300	1,965
Purchase Cavalry.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	22 „ 3,419	75,218	
Majors - - -	43 „ 3,168	136,224	
Captains - -	154 „ 3,244	499,576	
Lieutenants - -	250 „ 869	217,250	
Cornets - - -	310 „ 450	139,500	
		1,067,768	53,388
Foot Guards.			
Regimental Lieut.-Cols.	12		
„ Majors -	24 „ 5,433	450,939	
Captains and Lieut.-Cols.	47		
Lieutenants and Captains	62 „ 1,767	109,554	
Ensigns and Lieutenants	48 „ 1,200	57,600	
		618,093	30,905

		For the 20 Years.	Annual Average.
Purchase Infantry.		£	£
Lieut.-Cols. - -	319 „ 2,246	716,474	
Majors - - -	596 „ 2,275	1,355,920	
Captains - -	1,716 „ 1,614	2,769,624	
Lieutenants - -	3,066 „ 350	1,073,100	
Ensigns - -	3,549 „ 450	1,597,050	
		7,512,168	375,608
Colonial Corps.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	25 „ 2,246	56,150	
Majors - - -	29 „ 2,275	65,975	
Captains - -	115 „ 1,614	185,610	
Lieutenants - -	274 „ 350	95,900	
Ensigns - -	357 „ 450	160,650	
		564,285	28,214
Half-pay and unattached.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	171 „ 1,300	222,300	
Majors - - -	339 „ 1,400	474,600	
Captains - -	308 „ 1,100	338,800	
Lieutenants - -	25 „ 250	6,250	
		1,041,950	52,097
All Arms - - - -		10,843,564	542,178

C. (*b.*)

ESTIMATE of the greatest possible amount for which the COMMISSIONS granted without PURCHASE in 30 years (assumed numbers obtained by doubling the experience, 1861–70, and adding that for 1851–60) could have been sold, if the prices throughout that period had been the same as those supposed to have obtained at the time Purchase was abolished.

		For the 30 Years.	Annual Average.
Household Cavalry.	£	£	£
Lieut.-Cols. - -	3 at 3,200	9,600	
Majors - - -	3 „ 3,150	9,450	
Captains - -	5 „ 3,200	16,000	
Lieutenants - -	9 „ 600	5,400	
Cornets - - -	11 „ 1,200	13,200	
		53,650	1,788
Purchase Cavalry.			
Lieut.-Cols. -	23 „ 3,419	78,637	
Majors - - -	50 „ 3,168	158,400	
Captains - -	172 „ 3,244	557,968	
Lieutenants - -	277 „ 869	240,713	
Cornets - - -	336 „ 450	151,200	
		1,186,918	39,564
Foot Guards.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	12		
Majors - - -	24 „ 5,433	488,970	
Captains and Lieut.-Cols.	54		
Lieutenants and Captains	71 „ 1,767	125,457	
Ensigns and Lieutenants	55 „ 1,200	66,000	
		680,427	22,681

		For the 30 Years.	Annual Average.
Purchase Infantry.		£	£
Lieut.-Cols. - -	402 „ 2,246	902,892	
Majors - - -	795 „ 2,275	1,808,625	
Captains - -	2,081 „ 1,614	3,358,734	
Lieutenants - -	3,688 „ 350	1,290,800	
Ensigns - -	4,254 „ 450	1,914,300	
		9,275,351	309,178
Colonial Corps.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	40 „ 2,246	89,840	
Majors - - -	43 „ 2,275	97,825	
Captains - -	158 „ 1,614	255,012	
Lieutenants - -	367 „ 350	128,450	
Ensigns - - -	457 „ 450	205,650	
		776,777	25,893
Half-pay and Unattached.			
Lieut.-Cols. - -	263 „ 1,300	341,900	
Majors - - -	514 „ 1,400	719,600	
Captains - -	507 „ 1,100	557,700	
Lieutenants - -	17 „ 250	4,250	
		1,623,450	54,115
All Arms - - - -		13,596,573	453,219

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX (D.)

RETURN of OFFICERS who quitted the FOOT GUARDS in the regimental rank of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL during the 20 years, 1851–70, showing their SERVICE in the ranks of MAJOR and LIEUT.-COLONEL respectively.

Year of quitting the Rank.	Cause of Quitting.	Name of Officer.	Regiment.	Service. As Major.	Service. As Lieut.-Col.
				Y. M.	Y. M.
1851	Sold - -	T. Chaplin - - -	Coldstream Guards -	1 11	3 4
1852	„ - -	Sir O. Honyman -	Grenadier Guards - -	4 2	1 7
1853	„ - -	G. Thornton - -	„ - -	4 11	1 2
„	Half-pay -	W. T. Knollys - -	Scots Fusilier Guards -	5 6	2 9

Return of Officers who quitted the Foot Guards in the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel during the 20 years, 1851–70—*continued.*

Year of quitting the Rank.	Cause of Quitting.	Name of Officer.	Regiment.	Service. As Major.	Service. As Lieut.-Col.	
				Y. M.	Y. M.	
1854	General Officer	P. S. Stanhope	Grenadier Guards	4 5	0 9	
„	„	H. J. W. Bentinck	Coldstream Guards	4 9	2 10	
„	Half-pay	H. Colvile	Scots Fusilier Guards	8 3	0 11	
„	General Officer	Lord Rokeby	„ „	3 8	0 4	
1855	„	Hon. A. Upton	Coldstream Guards	2 10	0 8	
1858	„	T. Wood	Grenadier Guards	0 4	3 7	
„	„	Hon. G. F. Upton	Coldstream Guards	0 8	3 8	
„	„	G. Moncrieffe	Scots Fusilier Guards	0 0	4 0	
1859	„	E. W. F. Walker	„ „	4 0	1 6	
„	„	C. W. Ridley	Grenadier Guards	3 3	1 1	
1860	„	Lord F. Paulet	Coldstream Guards	3 8	2 2	
„	Half-pay	W. S. Newton	„	4 1	0 0	
„	General Officer	C. A. Lewis	Grenadier Guards	1 1	1 4	
„	„	F. W. Hamilton	„	1 6	0 2	
1861	„	Hon. J. Lindsay	„	1 8	0 7	
1862	„	S. Perceval	Coldstream Guards	2 9	1 4	
1863	„	W. J. Ridley	Scots Fusilier Guards	5 0	3 2	
„	Half-pay	F. Seymour	„ „	4 8	0 5	
„	„	T. M. Steele	Coldstream Guards	1 11	1 0	
1864	General Officer	J. A. Lambert	Grenadier Guards	2 1	3 9	
„	Half-pay	J. H. E. Dalrymple	Scots Fusilier Guards	3 7	1 4	
1865	„	E. G. Wynyard	Grenadier Guards	4 4	0 5	
1866	„	W. M. Wood	Coldstream Guards	2 4	2 6	
1868	„	D. W. Carleton	„	3 6	2 4	
„	General Officer	H. P. de Bathe	Scots Fusilier Guards	1 9	3 9	
						Together
			Average	3 2	1 10	5 0
Lieutenant-Colonels in the Foot Guards on the 1st April 1874, with their service as Major and Lieut.-Colonel.						
—	—	M. Bruce	Grenadier Guards	2 7	8 11	
—	—	Hon. P. R. B. Feilding	Coldstream Guards	3 3	3 3	
—	—	F. C. A. Stephenson	Scots Fusilier Guards	5 1	5 8	
		Average with the above three officers included		3 3	2 2	5 5

RETURN of OFFICERS who quitted the FOOT GUARDS in the regimental rank of MAJOR, during the 20 years, 1851-70, showing their SERVICE in the rank of MAJOR.

Year of quitting the Rank.	Cause of quitting.	Name of Officer.	Regiment.	Service as Major.
				Y. M.
1854	General Officer	W. Fludyer	Grenadier Guards	1 11
„	Sold out	R. W. Astell	„	0 5
„	General Officer	G. Dixon	Scots Fusilier Guards	1 3
„	Killed	Hon. F. G. Hood	Grenadier Guards	0 4
„	General Officer	G. M. Eden	Scots Fusilier Guards	0 4
„	Sold	Sir C. J. Hamilton	„	0 6
„	General Officer	J. J. W. Angerstein	Grenadier Guards	3 6
„	„	C. M. Hay	Coldstream Guards	6 2
1856	„	J. R. Craufurd	Grenadier Guards	2 1
„	Sold	W. Thornton	„	2 3
„	Died	G. Drummond	Coldstream Guards	2 5
1858	Sold	Hon. A. F. Foley	Grenadier Guards	2 5
„	Half-pay	Hon. R. Bruce	„	2 3
1862*	„	Hon. H. H. M. Percy	„	2 4
1864	„	Hon. R. W. P. Curzon	„	3 3
1866	„	A. St. G. H. Stepney	Coldstream Guards	2 9
1867	Sold	A. C. Cure	Grenadier Guards	2 0
„	Half-pay	J. T. Airey	Coldstream Guards	1 5
„	„	C. W. Strong	„	0 7
1869	General Officer	Prince of Saxe-Weimar	Grenadier Guards	4 8
1870	Half-pay	H. F. Ponsonby	„	5 4
„	Died	J. H. King	„	3 2
		Average service as Major		2 4
Officers who were Majors in the Foot Guards on the 1st April, 1874, with the service they had given in the rank:—				
—	—	H. P. Hepburn	Scots Fusilier Guards	9 5
—	—	Lord Abinger	„	5 8
—	—	W. H. B. de Horsey	Grenadier Guards	4 0
—	—	G. W. A. Higginson	„	3 9
—	—	G. L. Goodlake	Coldstream Guards	1 8
		Average with the above six officers included		2 8

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX (E.)

RETURN of the OFFICERS who were serving as COMBATANT OFFICERS in the CAVALRY of the LINE in 1861, who were promoted from the Ranks, with a STATEMENT showing the manner in which they obtained Promotion above the Rank of LIEUTENANT or were subsequently provided for.

From.	Name.	Position 1861.	How promoted subsequently to Lieutenant.	How provided for.
Serjeant-Major - -	E. Bradbury -	Captain, 1st Dragoon Gds.	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 26th June 1855.	Sold out as Captain, 3rd March 1863.
„ - -	D. Wale - -	Lieutenant, 1st Dragoon Guards.	- - - -	Sold out as Lieutenant, 14th October 1864.
„ - -	H. Barker - -	„ „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Still on half-pay.
„ - -	J. Nethercote -	Cornet, 1st Dragoon Gds.	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 28th June 1871.	Sold out 14th April 1874.
Troop Serjeant-Major	S. Calvert - -	Captain, 2nd „	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 20th December 1858.	Sold out of 15th Foot, 18th February 1862.
Serjeant-Major - -	A. Deane - -	Cornet, „ „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Brought to full-pay 9th, and sold out 28th October 1871.
Troop Serjeant-Major	B. Edmonds -	„ „ „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Still on half-pay.
Serjeant-Major - -	W. Blenkinsop -	Lieutenant, 3rd „	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 7th January 1866.	Captain on half-pay.
Troop Serjeant-Major	J. Don - -	„ „ „	- - - -	Sold out as Lieutenant, 26th November 1863.
„ „ -	T. Dawson - -	„ „ „	Captain on full-pay, by purchase, 7th January 1866.	Sold out as Captain, 17th February 1869.
Serjeant-Major - -	E. Harran - -	„ 4th „	Captain on full-pay, 9th December 1871, since abolition of purchase.	Still in regiment.
„ - -	J. Hayes - -	„ 5th „	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 8th June 1861.	Sold out as Captain, 7th November, 1862.
Serjeant-Major, 17th Lancers.	W. W. Graham -	„ 6th „	Captain on full-pay, 17th January 1872, since abolition of purchase.	Still in regiment.
Serjeant Conductor of Stores, Royal Artillery.	W. Gair - -	„ „ „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 28th August 1863.	Died on full-pay, as Captain, 77th Foot, 30th June 1867.
Serjeant, 16th Lancers	H. Blinkhorn -	Captain, 7th „	Captain on full-pay without purchase; Major on half-pay, without purchase, 30th October 1867.	Died on half-pay, 30th June 1868.
Serjeant-Major, 3rd Hussars.	G. E. F. Kauntze -	„ „ „	Captain on full-pay, without purchase; Major on full-pay, by purchase, 10th May 1864.	Sold out as Major, 14th August 1867.
Serjeant-Major - -	D. Scotland - -	Lieutenant „ „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Still on half-pay.
„ - -	J. McBryan -	Cornet, 7th Dragoon Gds.	Captain 15th Hussars, 7th January 1874, since abolition of purchase.	Still in regiment.
„ - -	J. Lee - -	Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 10th May 1871.	Still on half-pay.
„ - -	D. Moodie - -	Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoons.	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 25 September 1865.	Sold out on half-pay, 8th August 1868.
„ - -	J. Grieve - -	Cornet, 2nd Dragoons -	- - - -	Sold out as Lieutenant, 26th May 1865.
Serjeant, 15th Hussars	J. P. North - -	Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars -	Captain on full pay, by purchase, 18th October 1864.	Sold out as Captain, 22nd June 1867.
Serjeant-Major -	C. E. Nettles -	Cornet „ „ -	Captain, 3rd Hussars, 23rd November 1872, since abolition of purchase.	Still in regiment.
„ - -	H. Jennings - -	Lieutenant, 4th „ -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 31st July 1865.	Sold out as Captain, 24th November 1869.
Serjeant-Major, 1st Dragoons.	E. W. Weaver -	„ 5th Lancers -	Captain, 5th Lancers, by purchase, 28th July 1863.	Exchanged to 13th Foot, and sold out 30th June 1865.
Serjeant-Major	A. Weir - -	Captain, 6th Dragoons -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 9th October 1857.	Sold out as Captain, 14th June 1864.
	T. E. Anderson	„ „ „	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 26th July 1858.	Died on retired full-pay.
	W. Moule - -	Lieutenant „ „	-	Sold out as Lieutenant, 15th Foot, 9th October 1862.

Return of the Officers who were serving as Combatant Officers in the Cavalry of the Line in 1861, &c.—*cont.*

From.	Name.	Position 1861.	How promoted subsequently to Lieutenant.	How provided for.
Troop-Serjeant Major, 11th Hussars.	R. Davies - -	Lieutenant, 6th Dragoons, exchanged to 14th Foot.	Captain on half-pay, 14th Foot, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Still on half-pay.
Serjeant-Major, 17th Lancers.	R. Shaw - -	Captain, 7th Hussars - -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 22nd March 1858.	Sold out as Captain, 1st December 1863.
Serjeant-Major - -	J. Mould - -	Lieutenant, 7th Hussars -	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 30th August 1864.	Died as Captain on half-pay, 11th June 1867.
Serjeant - - -	R. Masters - -	Cornet, „ „ -	- - - -	Cornet on half-pay.
Serjeant-Major - -	E. Seager - -	Lieut.-Col., 8th „ -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase; Major on full-pay, without purchase; purchased Lieut.-col. 5th August 1859.	Lieut.-col. on half-pay, by reduction.
Serjeant, 16th Lancers.	T. Richards - -	Lieutenant „ „ -	- - - - -	Died as Lieutenant, 29th July 1861.
Serjeant-Major -	M. Clarke - -	„ „ „ -	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, afterwards Adjutant, Recruiting District, 1st April 1869.	Captain, on half-pay, by reduction from Recruiting District.
„ -	R. F. Thonger -	„ 9th Lancers -	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 23rd June 1865.	Commuted his half-pay, 1st August 1870.
„ -	J. McLoughlin -	„ 11th Hussars	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 20th July 1866.	Captain on half-pay.
„ -	E. Brown - -	„ 12th Lancers	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 19th January 1864.	
„ -	G. Gardner - -	Captain, 13th Hussars -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 9th February 1861.	Sold out as Captain, 5th September 1862.
„ -	T. G. Johnson -	Lieutenant „ „ -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 19th May 1866.	Sold out as Captain, 10th November 1869.
„ -	W. Joice - -	„ „ „ -	Paymaster, 8th May 1867	Paymaster, 7th Hussars.
„ -	J. Mann - -	„ 15th „	Captain on half-pay, without purchase, 21st June 1867.	Still on half-pay.
„ -	P. Dyson - -	Captain, 16th Lancers -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase, 14th September 1855.	Sold out as Captain, 26th February 1864.
Troop Serjeant-Major	J. Duncan - -	„ 17th „ -	Captain on full-pay, without purchase; Major, half-pay, 19th Hussars, without purchase, 1st April 1870.	Still on half-pay.
	G. Pumfrett -	Cornet, „ „ -	- - - -	Paymaster, 103rd Foot, 15th May 1866.

APPENDIX F.

APPENDIX (F.)

(Handed in by Sir Edward Lugard.)

A STATEMENT showing for each Rank and for each Arm of the Service, the number of Officers on Full Pay who have received from the Army Purchase Commissioners the value of their Commissions on Retirement from the Service, from 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1873.

Rank.	From 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872.																				
	Household Cavalry.				Cavalry of the Line.				Foot Guards.				Infantry and Colonial Corps.				Total Amount of Compensation paid to Officers on Full Pay on Retirement from the Service.				
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Lt.-Colonel	—	—			1	13,125	0	0	Capt. and Lt.-Col. 5	38,987	10	0	5	31,112	10	0	11	83,225	0	0	
Major	—	—			5	38,605	0	0	—	—			13	61,150	0	0	18	99,755	0	0	
Captain	4	19,230	0	0	26	117,360	0	0	Lieut. and Capt. 5	13,200	0	0	79	178,835	0	0	114	328,625	0	0	
Lieutenant	2	4,110	0	0	22	27,235	0	0	Ensign and Lieut. —	—			102	76,221	10	0	126	107,566	10	0	
Cornet or Ensign	2	2,460	0	0	5	2,250	0	0	—	—			32	14,075	0	0	39	18,785	0	0	
Totals	8	25,800	0	0	59	198,575	0	0	10	52,187	10	0	231	361,394	0	0	308	637,956	10	0	
	From 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.																				
Lt.-Colonel	—	—			1	13,125	0	0	Capt. and Lt.-Col. 4	33,700	0	0	7	47,050	0	0	12	93,875	0	0	
Major	—	—			2	17,140	0	0	—	—			7	30,200	0	0	9	47,340	0	0	
Captain	5	18,900	0	0	23	97,915	0	0	Lieut. and Capt. 2	5,900	0	0	82	181,480	0	0	112	304,195	0	0	
Lieutenant	—	—			10	13,162	10	0	Ensign and Lieut. —	—			90	68,024	0	0	100	81,186	10	0	
Cornet or Ensign	1	937	10	0	4	1,800	0	0	—	—			46	20,700	0	0	51	23,437	10	0	
Totals	6	19,837	10	0	40	143,142	10	0	6	39,600	0	0	232	347,454	0	0	284	550,034	0	0	

A STATEMENT showing for each Rank and for each Arm of the Service, the Number of Officers on Full Pay who have received from the Army Purchase Commissioners the Over-regulation Value of their Commissions on going to Half-Pay, or retiring on a Pension, from 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1873.

Rank.	From 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872.																				
	Household Cavalry.				Cavalry of the Line.				Foot Guards.				Infantry and Colonial Corps.				Total Amount paid to Officers on Full Pay on going to Half-Pay or a Pension.				
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Lt.-Colonel	1	6,910	0	0	2	12,865	0	0	Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1	4,000	0	0	14	37,600	0	0	18	61,375	0	0	
Major	—	—			—	—			1	3,700	0	0	9	15,475	0	0	10	19,175	0	0	
Captain	—	—			1	3,265	0	0	Lieut. and Capt. —	—			7	4,305	0	0	8	7,570	0	0	
Lieutenant	—	—			1	610	0	0	Ensign and Lieut. —	—			8	175	0	0	9	785	0	0	
Cornet or Ensign	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—			
Totals	1	6,910	0	0	4	16,740	0	0	2	7,700	0	0	38	57,555	0	0	45	88,905	0	0	
	From 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.																				
Lt.-Colonel	1	7,360	0	0	4	25,715	0	0	Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1	4,000	0	0	9	19,225	0	0	15	56,300	0	0	
Major	—	—			—	—			—	—			8	8,970	0	0	8	8,970	0	0	
Captain	—	—			2	5,155	0	0	Lieut. and Capt. —	—			12	9,670	0	0	14	14,825	0	0	
Lieutenant	—	—			—	—			Ensign and Lieut. —	—			2	—			2	—			
Cornet or Ensign	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—			
Totals	1	7,360	0	0	6	30,870	0	0	1	4,000	0	0	31	37,865	0	0	39	80,095	0	0	

APPENDIX F.

A STATEMENT showing for each Rank and for each Arm of the Service, the Number of Officers on Full Pay who have received from the Army Purchase Commissioners the Over-regulation Value of their Commissions on going to Retired Full Pay, from 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1873.

Rank.	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry of the Line.		Foot Guards.		Infantry and Colonial Corps.		Total Amount of Compensation paid to Officers on Full Pay on going to Retired Full Pay.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
From 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872.										
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	Capt. and Lt.-Col.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Lt.-Colonel	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15,400 0 0	7	15,400 0 0
Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Lieut. and Capt.					
Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	450 0 0	1	450 0 0
					Ensign and Lieut.					
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornet or Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15,850 0 0	8	15,850 0 0
From 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.										
					Capt. and Lt.-Col.					
Lt.-Colonel	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7,518 0 0	5	7,518 0 0
Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4,000 0 0	4	4,000 0 0
					Lieut. and Capt.					
Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	900 0 0	1	900 0 0
					Ensign and Lieut.					
Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornet or Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12,418 0 0	10	12,418 0 0

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Officers on Half-Pay who have received Compensation on Retirement from the Service from 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1873.

Rank.	No.	Awarded in Commutation of Half-Pay.	Balance to complete Value of Commission.	Total Amount of Compensation paid to Officers on Half-pay on Retirement from the Service.
From 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lt.-Colonel	16	34,339 14 0	37,660 6 0	72,000 0 0
Major	41	78,012 4 6	49,380 17 0	127,393 1 6
Captain	20	29,328 4 6	6,050 14 6	35,378 19 0
Lieutenant	7	491 14 6	4,408 5 6	4,900 0 0
Totals	84	142,171 17 6	97,500 3 0	239,672 0 6
From 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.				
Lt.-Colonel	19	34,917 12 0	49,719 18 0	84,637 10 0
Major	42	22,399 19 6	110,652 10 6	133,052 10 0
Captain	26	4,572 15 6	37,974 14 6	42,547 10 0
Lieutenant	23	1,507 3 0	13,277 17 0	14,785 0 0
Totals	110	63,397 10 0	211,625 0 0	275,022 10 0

APPENDIX F.

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL AMOUNT awarded as COMPENSATION to OFFICERS between 1st November 1871 and 31st October 1873.

	From 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1872.		From 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Officers on full pay who have received compensation on retirement from the service.	308	637,956 10 0	284	550,034 0 0	592	1,187,990 10 0
Officers on full pay who have received compensation on going to half pay or a pension.	45	88,905 0 0	39	80,095 0 0	84	169,000 0 0
Officers on full pay who have received compensation on going to retired full pay.	8	15,850 0 0	10	12,418 0 0	18	28,268 0 0
Total amount awarded to officers on full pay -	361	742,711 10 0	333	642,547 0 0	694	1,385,258 10 0
Officers on half-pay who have received compensation on retirement from the service.	84	239,672 0 6	110	275,022 10 0	194	*514,694 10 6
Repayment to Army funds of sums advanced by War Office to officers who retired by sale, in the interim between the abolition of purchase and 1 Nov. 1871, as the value of the commission of ensign.	—	—	—	—	—	113,252 10 0
Totals - - - - -	445	982,383 10 6	443	917,569 10 0	888	2,013,205 10 6

In addition to the above one standard-bearer to the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms has been paid 6,300*l.* as the value of his commission.

* NOTE.—Of the sum of 514,694*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* received by officers on half-pay as compensation on retirement from the service, only 309,125*l.* 3*s.* is chargeable against the Votes for the Army Purchase Commission, 205,569*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* having been paid by the National Debt Commissioners in commutation of the officers' half-pay, which latter sum was provided for in the Army Estimates.

APPENDIX (G.)

(*Handed in by Sir Edward Lugard.*)

APPENDIX G.

A STATEMENT showing the REGULATION and AVERAGE OVER-REGULATION PRICES in Regiments of HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY, CAVALRY OF THE LINE, FOOT GUARDS, and INFANTRY (exclusive of Colonial Corps and Depôt Battalions), as estimated by the ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSIONERS.

RANK.	Regulation.		Over-regulation.		Total.	
	Full Regulation price of Commissions.	Difference between the several Commissions in succession.	Average Over-regulation Price of Commissions.	Difference between the several Commissions in succession.	Total Regulation and average Over-regulation Price of Commissions.	Total difference between the several Commissions in succession.
LIFE GUARDS.						
Lieutenant-Colonel - -	7,250	1,900	4,385	675	11,635	2,575
Major - - -	5,350	1,850	3,710	1,225	9,060	3,075
Captain - - -	3,500	1,715	2,485	1,960	5,985	3,675
Lieutenant - - -	1,785	525	525	—	2,310	1,050
Cornet - - -	1,260	—	—	—	1,260	—
ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.						
Lieutenant-Colonel - -	7,250	1,900	4,100	1,300	11,350	3,200
Major - - -	5,350	1,850	2,800	1,300	8,150	3,150
Captain - - -	3,500	1,900	1,500	1,300	5,000	3,200
Lieutenant - - -	1,600	400	200	—	1,800	600
Cornet - - -	1,200	—	—	—	1,200	—
CAVALRY.						
Lieutenant-Colonel - -	*4,500	1,300	6,566	1,992	11,066	3,292
Major - - -	3,200	1,400	4,574	1,799	7,774	3,199
Captain - - -	1,800	1,100	2,775	2,156	4,575	3,256
Lieutenant - - -	700	250	619	—	1,319	869
Cornet - - -	450	—	—	—	450	—
FOOT GUARDS.						
Captain and Lieut.-Colonel -	4,800	2,750	3,600	2,683	8,400	5,433
Lieutenant and Captain -	2,050	850	917	—	2,967	1,767
Ensign and Lieutenant -	1,200	—	—	—	1,200	—
INFANTRY.						
Lieutenant-Colonel - -	4,500	300	2,435	946	6,935	2,246
Major - - -	3,200	1,400	1,489	875	4,689	2,275
Captain - - -	1,800	1,100	614	514	2,414	1,614
Lieutenant - - -	700	1,250	100	—	800	350
Ensign - - -	450	—	—	—	450	—

* Commissions obtained in the cavalry prior to 31st January 1860, are calculated at the old cavalry regulation prices, instead of at the regulation prices herein stated.

Appendix H.

APPENDIX (H.)

(Handed in by Sir Edward Lugard.)

A STATEMENT showing the MINIMUM and MAXIMUM RATES of OVER-REGULATION ascertained by the ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSIONERS to have been customarily paid in the different REGIMENTS of the HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY, CAVALRY of the LINE, FOOT GUARDS, and INFANTRY (exclusive of Colonial Corps and Depôt Battalions).

RANK.	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry of the Line.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.	
	Minimum Rate of Over-regulation.	Maximum Rate of Over-regulation.	Minimum Rate of Over-regulation.	Maximum Rate of Over-regulation.	Minimum Rate of Over-regulation.	Maximum Rate of Over-regulation.	Minimum Rate of Over-regulation.	Maximum Rate of Over-regulation.
Lieut.-Colonel -	4,100	4,610	5,125	7,340	—	—	2,000	3,500
Major - -	2,800	4,160	3,675	5,375	—	—	1,200	1,925
Captain - -	1,500	3,010	2,000	3,200	3,400	3,700	400	900
Lieutenant - -	200	525	300	900	850	950	Nil	200

Appendix I.

APPENDIX (I.)

(Handed in by Sir Edward Lugard.)

CAVALRY.

EXCHANGES RECORDED AND SUMS PAI

IN AND TO CAVALRY.

From.	To.	Amount.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	£
—	—	—
	MAJORS.	
3rd Dragoon Guards	4th Dragoon Guards	2,250
3rd Hussars - -	6th Dragoons - -	1,000
7th „ - -	9th Lancers - -	2,000
7th „ - -	11th Hussars - -	2,000
16th Lancers - -	7th „ - -	—
18th Hussars -	7th Dragoon Guards	—
	CAPTAINS.	
1st Dragoon Guards	5th Dragoon Guards	1,000
5th „ „ -	2nd „ „ -	500
7th „ „ -	10th Hussars - -	900
3rd Hussars - -	3rd Dragoon Guards	1,100
4th „ - -	5th „ „ -	1,000
4th „ - -	5th „ „ -	771
4th „ - -	7th Hussars - -	700
4th „ - -	15th „ - -	200
6th Dragoons -	6th Dragoon Guards	1,200
6th „ - -	2nd Dragoons - -	700
6th „ - -	9th Lancers - -	1,600
12th Lancers -	10th Hussars - -	800
16th „ - -	17th Lancers - -	85
17th „ - -	9th „ - -	1,800
	LIEUTENANTS.	
1st Dragoon Guards	2nd Life Guards -	1,530
6th „ „ -	1st Dragoon Guards	750
5th Lancers - -	8th Hussars - -	250
7th Hussars - -	1st Dragoon Guards	600
2nd Dragoons -	2nd Life Guards -	1,175 (qy.)
16th Lancers -	7th Hussars - -	500
18th Hussars -	3rd Dragoon Guards	300

FROM INFANTRY TO CAVALRY.

	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
—	—	—
	MAJORS.	
	—	—
	CAPTAINS.	
2nd Regiment -	4th Hussars - -	2,000
3rd „ (qy.) -	11th „ - -	2,000
6th „ - -	8th „ - -	2,300
7th „ - -	5th Dragoon Guards	1,800
7th „ - -	13th Hussars - -	2,325
7th „ - -	16th Lancers - -	2,000
13th „ - -	18th Hussars - -	3,000
13th „ - -	5th Lancers - -	2,000
14th „ - -	2nd Dragoon Guards	2,150
18th „ - -	17th Lancers - -	2,500

From Infantry to Cavalry—*continued.*

From.	To.	Amount.
	Captains—*continued.*	£
30th Regiment -	5th Lancers -	1,775
32nd „ - -	8th Hussars - -	2,500
32nd „ - -	6th Dragoon Guards	2,200
52nd (qy.) - -	15th Hussars - -	2,500
59th „ - -	2nd Dragoon Guards	2,600
61st „ - -	7th „ „ -	2,600
64th „ - -	3rd „ „ -	1,890
68th „ - -	2nd „ „ -	875
71st „ - -	13th Hussars - -	1,700
73rd „ - -	17th Lancers - -	1,400
79th „ - -	5th „ - -	2,000
83rd „ - -	14th Hussars - -	2,100
84th „ - -	9th Lancers - -	2,500
85th „ - -	7th Hussars - -	1,200
86th „ - -	7th Dragoon Guards	2,600
91st „ - -	8th Hussars - -	2,500
C. M. Rifles - -	7th Dragoon Guards	1,775
„	„ „ „	3,500
Half-pay - -	13th Hussars - -	500
„	3rd Dragoon Guards	2,280
	LIEUTENANTS.	
1st Regiment -	2nd Dragoon Guards	500
1st „ - -	2nd Dragoons - -	500
5th „ - -	17th Lancers - -	1,000
7th „ - -	12th „ - -	710
7th „ - -	17th „ - -	1,000
10th „ - -	3rd Dragoon Guards	910
14th „ - -	6th Dragoons - -	450
15th „ - -	6th „ - -	500
16th „ - -	1st Dragoon Guards	525
16th „ - -	4th „ „ -	300
17th „ - -	3rd Hussars - -	600
17th „ - -	16th Lancers - -	800
18th „ - -	1st Dragoon Guards	600
20th „ - -	3rd Hussars - -	400
22nd „ - -	4th „ - -	500
22nd „ - -	2nd Dragoon Guards	550
31st „ - -	7th Hussars - -	700
50th „ - -	6th Dragoons - -	450
54th „ - -	4th Dragoon Guards	450
58th „ - -	3rd Hussars - -	600
62nd „ - -	6th Dragoons - -	350
65th „ - -	2nd Dragoon Guards	600
67th „ - -	6th Dragoons - -	500
70th „ - -	3rd Dragoon Guards	600
71st „ - -	„ „ „	700
78th „ - -	16th Lancers - -	400
79th „ - -	7th Hussars - -	700
80th „ - -	3rd Dragoon Guards	800
84th „ - -	14th Hussars - -	300
96th „ - -	6th Dragoons - -	595
101st „ - -	7th Hussars - -	1,000
Rifle Brigade -	14th „ - -	1,100
Ceylon Rifles -	2nd Dragoons - -	600
Military Train -	1st Dragoon Guards	500
Half-pay - -	5th Lancers - -	480

APPENDIX K.

APPENDIX (K.)

(Handed in by Sir Edward Lugard.)

INFANTRY.

EXCHANGES RECORDED AND SUMS PAID.

From.	To.	Amount.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.		£
H.-P. - -	13th Regiment -	2,300
„ - -	44th „ -	4,000
„ - -	48th „ -	2,300
„ - -	57th „ -	2,500
„ - -	80th „ -	3,200
„ - -	83rd „ -	2,450
„ - -	100th „ -	3,500
„ - -	1st W. I. Reg. -	1,000
96th Foot - -	Grenadier Guards -	2,000
MAJORS.		
H. P.	5th Regiment -	1,300
„ -	6th „ -	1,000
„ - -	6th „ -	1,300
„ - -	8th „ -	1,050
„ - -	8th „ -	1,500
„ - -	9th „ -	1,700
„ - -	12th „ -	1,500
„ - -	13th „ -	1,600
„ - -	28th „ -	1,600
„ - -	30th „ -	1,600
„ - -	33rd „ -	800
„ - -	41st „ -	1,500
„ - -	44th „ -	1,450
„ - -	48th „ -	1,620
„ - -	63rd „ -	1,700
„ - -	64th „ -	1,400
„ - -	77th „ -	950
„ - -	76th „ -	1,500
„ - -	80th „ -	1,560
„ - -	93rd „ -	1,940
„ - -	90th „ -	2,000
„ - -	97th „ -	1,450
„ - -	100th „ -	1,500
1st W. I. Reg. -	22nd „ -	2,000
3rd „ -	67th „ -	1,100
54th Foot - -	61st „ -	636
99th „ -	Depôt Battalion -	450
CAPTAINS.		
H.-P. - -	2nd Regiment -	650
„ - -	2nd „ -	500
„ - -	4th „ -	400
77th, h.-p. -	5th „ -	700
23rd, „ -	5th „ -	600
H.-P. - -	7th „ -	800
„ - -	7th „ -	630
„ - -	8th „ -	600
„ - -	96th „ -	630
„ - -	9th „ -	600
„ - -	10th „ -	230
„ - -	13th „ -	400
„ - -	15th „ -	400
„ - -	16th „ -	620
„ - -	17th „ -	700
„ - -	17th „ -	560
„ - -	17th „ -	650
„ - -	24th „ -	500
„ - -	27th „ -	650
„ - -	36th „ -	200
„ - -	39th „ -	650
„ - -	40th „ -	750
„ - -	40th „ -	200
„ - -	41st „ -	100
„ - -	46th „ -	800
„ - -	47th „ -	800
„ - -	49th „ -	300
„ - -	50th „ -	650
95th h.-p. - -	54th „ -	460
„ - -	56th „ -	650
„ - -	56th „ -	700
97th, h.-p. -	58th „ -	700
H.-P. - -	59th „ -	400
„ - -	63rd „ -	630
„ - -	68th „ -	600
23rd, h.-p. -	67th „ -	720
H.-P. - -	70th „ -	500
„ - -	72nd „ -	800
„ - -	78th „ -	500

From.	To.	Amount.
Captains—*continued.*		£
H.-P. - -	90th Regiment -	700
„ -	90th „ -	830
21st, h.p. - -	99th „ -	700
4th W. I. Reg. -	3rd „ -	760
1st „ -	8th „ -	725
4th „ -	13th „ -	450
2nd „ -	17th „ -	500
1st „ -	47th „ -	600
3rd „ -	80th „ -	500
4th „ -	84th „ -	600
92nd Regiment -	Grenadier Guards -	2,500
69th „ -	„ „ -	2,500
33rd „ -	„ „ -	2,605
Rifle Brigade -	„ „ -	2,750
49th Regiment -	„ „ -	2,000
25th „ -	„ „ -	2,500
34th „ -	„ „ -	2,500
15th „ -	Coldstream Guards -	2,500
Rifle Brigade -	„ „ -	2,605
52nd Foot -	Scots Fusilier Guards	1,800
29th „ -	„ „	2,500
Ceylon Rifles -	13th Foot - -	1,800
86th Foot - -	13th „ - -	285
Ceylon Rifles -	22nd „ - -	150
82nd Foot -	24th „ - -	630
83rd „ -	34th „ - -	200
39th „ -	36th „ - -	400
18th „ -	41st „ - -	450
32nd „ -	50th „ - -	500
36th „ -	69th „ - -	400
22nd „ -	74th „ - -	300
3rd „ -	75th „ - -	250
19th „ -	78th „ - -	1,020
27th „ -	92nd „ - -	450
86th „ -	92nd „ - -	700
C. R. - -	83rd „ - -	500
83rd Foot - -	Rifle Brigade -	400
26th „ -	Depôt Batt. Adjutant	1,000
LIEUTENANTS.		
H.-P. - -	9th Foot - -	150
„ - -	50th „ - -	200
„ - -	82nd „ - -	200
„ - -	90th „ - -	220
2nd W. I. Reg. -	6th „ - -	150
3rd „ -	9th „ - -	130
1st „ -	12th „ - -	220
1st „ -	18th „ - -	240
3rd „ -	18th „ - -	120
2nd „ -	22nd „ - -	200
3rd „ -	29th „ - -	170
3rd „ -	34th „ - -	300
3rd „ -	47th „ - -	200
1st „ -	81st „ - -	300
2nd „ -	87th „ - -	500
4th „ -	94th „ - -	150
5th „ -	—	—
64th „ -	7th „ - -	150
39th „ -	18th „ - -	90
32nd „ -	19th „ - -	200
97th „ -	22nd „ - -	300
2/25th „ -	1/25th Foot -	125
59th „ -	28th „ - -	150
C. R. - -	44th „ - -	100
49th W. I. Reg. -	47th „ - -	50
62nd „ -	47th „ - -	350
95th „ -	64th „ - -	325
18th Foot -	65th „ - -	160
86th „ -	68th „ - -	275
13th „ -	68th „ - -	200
36th „ -	69th „ - -	200
101st „ -	79th „ - -	150
12th „ -	80th „ - -	200
63rd „ -	90th „ - -	170
53rd „ -	92nd „ - -	300
17th „ -	94th „ - -	200
3rd „ -	Rifle Brigade -	350
35th „ -	„ -	300

APPENDIX (L.)

(Handed in by Mr. O'Dowd.)

BONUS PAYMENTS FOR NON-PURCHASE STEPS.

As declared in statements made to the Army Purchase Commission.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Regiment.	Bonus Payments stated to have been paid for Non-purchase Steps.				Sums stated to have been received in respect of,	
	Ens. to Lieut.	Lieut. to Capt.	Capt. to Maj.	Maj. to Lt.-Col.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1st Foot	50	...	1,750	...	...	4,000
"	125	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	300	...	...	...	...
2nd "	150	650	2,000	1,200	...	...
"	450	100	1,600	...	...	...
"	...	241	1,400	...	1,500	...
5th "	200	...	1,700	...	...	...
"	25	...	...	...	...	...
6th "	120	400	...	...	...	...
"	...	430	....	....	...	...
8th "	...	150	650	1,615	...	...
9th "	...	150	300	...	...	...
10th "	100	...	921	856	1,400	2,427
"	...	...	400	...	...	...
"	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
11th "	50	500	...	300	...	...
12th "	...	...	500	500	...	1,000
13th "	100	500	300	...	...	...
14th "	200	...	800	500	...	...
"	150	...	555	...	...	...
15th "	...	...	2,225	1,300	...	...
"	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
"	...	...	500	...	...	...
16th "	100	...	...	...	...	...
17th "	210	300	...	...	...	...
"	...	339	...	...	...	...
19th "	...	100	...	...	...	...
20th "	...	200	600	...	...	...
21st "	200	...	1,000	1,200	...	...
22nd "	...	500	...	100	...	...
25th "	200	...	...	...	...	...
"	150	...	...	...	...	...
26th "	25	300	1,965	...	...	...
27th "	220	...	1,000	1,200	...	2,827
28th "	120	450	1,430	...	2,000	...
29th "	100	...	1,000	...	...	...
"	200	...	...	...	..	...
"	300	...	...	...	...	...
32nd "	250	500	...	...	...	...
"	...	500	500	1,700	...	...
33rd "	...	622	1,400	1,500	...	2,900
"	...	550	...	...	...	...
34th "	200	...	300	...	...	...
35th "	150	500	2,000	...	...	...
"	...	900	...	...	...	...
"	...	500	...	...	...	...
36th "	200	...	1,800	...	...	...
38th "	...	750	...	...	...	...
39th "	125	400	...	550	...	...
42nd "	...	500	800	...	...	...
43rd "	...	...	1,400	1,100	...	...
"	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
44th "	...	300	...	...	...	...
45th "	150	...	1,200	...	...	...
"	150	...	...	...	...	...
"	150	...	617	800	...	...
"	150	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
47th "	...	600	1,275	...	...	...
48th "	100	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
49th "	200	...	1,000	...	...	...
51st "	50	...	...	...	...	...
53rd "	...	...	900	1,800	...	3,500
54th "	250	700	1,100	...	...	...
"	150	...	...	...	...	...
"	250	800	....	...	...	...
55th "	100	100	700	...	2,000	...
"	...	700	...	...	...	...
56th "	200	300	950	1,230	...	2,480
"	...	600	...	...	...	...
"	...	565	...	...	...	...
"	...	...	1,100	...	...	...
58th "	80	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
59th "	200	...	...	...	...	3,000

* The payments stated against the several ranks in each regiment were only in certain cases made on the occasion of the sai retirement.

APPENDIX L.

Regiment.	Bonus Payments stated to have been paid for Non-purchase Steps.				Sums stated to have been received in respect of,	
	Ens. to Lieut.	Lieut. to Capt.	Capt. to Maj.	Maj. to Lt. Col.	Majority.	Lt.-Colonelcy.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
59th Foot	100	...	...	...	...	3,000
"	100	400	1,766	...	...	3,400
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
60th "	100	...	1,000	...	...	...
62nd "	120	...	666	...	...	...
63rd "	...	610	1,700	...	...	...
65th "	120	...	...	...	...	...
"	150	...	550	...	...	...
"	150	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
67th "	100	...	...	...	...	...
"	100	...	...	...	...	...
68th "	50	850	1,250	1,150	...	3,250
69th "	...	...	550	700	...	...
"	...	...	200	...	...	...
70th "	100	...	2,260	...	...	...
75th "	...	200	1,400	...	...	...
76th "	...	500	900	1,520	...	...
"	50	...	...	...	...	...
"	30	...	...	...	...	...
77th "	150	100	...	...	...	...
"	200	...	...	...	...	...
78th "	250	600	850	1,300	...	...
"	...	600	1,200	...	...	...
79th "	100	900	...	...	...	...
"	150	850	...	...	...	...
"	200	...	...	...	...	...
80th "	200	500	...	...	...	...
81st "	300	425	700	...	1,600	2,750
"	250	500	725	1,300	...	...
"	...	...	850	...	...	...
82nd "	100	...	...	...	...	...
83rd "	220	35	...	...	...	...
"	...	650	1,300	...	...	...
84th "	150	...	...	...	...	...
85th "	50	600	...	...	2,000	...
"	100	700	...	...	...	...
"	300	800	1,450	...	...	...
"	...	250	...	...	...	...
86th "	100	500	...	...	...	...
"	...	550	1,000	1,200	...	...
"	...	...	1,000	1,300	...	...
"	50	700	...	...	...	...
"	...	360	...	...	...	...
"	...	200	...	...	...	...
87th "	...	...	1,600	...	...	...
"	50	...	...	...	...	...
88th "	250	...	...	...	...	...
"	200	...	...	...	...	...
89th "	...	270	...	...	...	...
90th "	...	500	...	...	...	...
92nd "	...	...	800	...	...	...
94th "	...	...	1,400	...	...	...
95th "	...	500	...	...	...	...
96th "	225	...	...	...	...	...
99th "	250	...	1,337	...	...	...
Rifle Brigade	250	...	1,000	700	...	...
"	...	350	...	...	...	...
"	...	...	1,200	...	...	...

APPENDIX (M.)

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE in ABOLISHING PURCHASE for Two Years, 1st November 1871 to 31st October 1873, as compared with the Actuarial Estimate presented to Parliament in 1871.

	Actual Payment.		Actuaries' Estimate.			
			Maximum Charge.		Minimum Charge.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1. Officers on full-pay who have received compensation on retirement from the service.	*592	1,187,990	*945	2,061,165	*674	1,529,649
2. Officers on full-pay who have received compensation on going to half-pay or a pension.	84	169,000	23	78,662	23	78,662
3. Officers on full-pay who have received compensation on going to retired full-pay.	18	28,268	25	37,732	25	36,532
4. Total amount awarded to officers on full-pay	694	1,385,258	993	2,177,559	722	1,644,843
5. Officers on half-pay who have received compensation on retirement from the service.	*194	309,125	*32	54,190	*24	35,844
Totals	888	1,694,383	1,025	2,231,749	746	1,680,687

* These numbers must be considered together, inasmuch as officers sell now from half-pay who would, under the former systems, have returned to full-pay to sell; and have been included in the estimate under the full-pay sales. Each such sale was also taken to include the over-regulation which was really received by the officer who exchanged to half-pay. Therefore lines 2 and 5 would have been increased by deductions from line 1.

As regards the numbers, it will be observed that the actual number is within three of the mean between the maximum and minimum estimates. The expenditure, however, is 261,835*l.* below such mean. The cause of this saving is that the extra-regulation was in 1871 supposed to average a higher sum than the Army Purchase Commissioners have found it necessary to pay.

1st March 1874.

DENHAM ROBINSON.
ROBERT DAVEY.

APPENDIX (N.)

TABLE showing the NUMBER of OFFICERS at EACH YEAR of SERVICE in EACH RANK in the PURCHASE INFANTRY [1st to 100th Foot, and Rifle Brigade] on the 1st November 1871.

| Year in Rank. | | Year of Total Service. | | |

Table showing the Number of Officers at each Year of Service in each Rank in the Purchase Infantry [1st to 100th Foot, and Rifle Brigade] on the 1st November 1871—*continued.*

Rank	Year in Rank.	Year of Total Service. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	—
Captains.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
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	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	3	1	1	1	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	3	1	3	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	30	8	8	4	2	6	6	4	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	14	8	2	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	15	4	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	12	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	10	2	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	12	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	10	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	31	6	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	24	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	25	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	141
	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	11	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	13	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153
	1	.	.	.	2	3	6	7	16	19	28	26	21	9	14	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153
		.	.	.	2	3	6	15	30	50	60	83	100	87	212	93	93	266	131	40	31	19	14	19	11	7	10	9	2	4	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1,405
Lieutenants.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	22	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	24	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	16	34	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	21	21	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	23	36	27	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105
	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	17	44	36	16	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123
	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	21	47	28	15	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
	5	.	.	.	.	3	14	36	92	67	22	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	243
	4	.	.	1	.	32	26	60	66	18	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	210
	3	.	.	.	11	60	54	83	24	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
	2	.	.	14	59	83	55	35	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	259
	1	.	19	72	56	56	24	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	289
		.	19	87	6	234	173	234	221	164	129	107	75	64	100	6	9	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,765
Ensigns.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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		33	163	189	133	83	34	6	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	649

APPENDIX (O.)

RETURN showing the PERIOD of FULL-PAY SERVICE at which the OFFICERS SOLD OUT who sold out during the 10 years 1861–70.

Years of Service.		LIEUT.-COLONELS.									MAJORS.								CAPTAINS.								LIEUTENANTS.							CORNETS OR ENSIGNS.			
		5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	Total.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	40 to 44.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	30 to 34.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	Total.
HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.	1861	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
	1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1
	1863	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
	1864	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
	1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	4
	1866	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
	1867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1
	1868	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	2
	1869	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
	1870	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	3
Total		.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	15	7	.	1	.	37	9	16	2	.	.	.	27	14	.	.	14
CAVALRY	1861	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	6	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	6	10	3	.	2	.	21	4	9	1	.	.	.	14	10	.	.	10
	1862	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	9	.	.	.	.	24	9	8	.	.	.	.	17	14	1	.	15
	1863	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	14	3	7	.	.	.	24	8	15	.	.	.	.	23	14	1	.	15
	1864	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	11	1	1	1	.	28	7	15	.	.	.	.	22	15	2	.	17
	1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	5	1	.	.	22	8	15	1	.	.	.	24	16	.	.	16
	1866	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	10	4	.	.	.	20	8	7	.	.	.	.	15	15	.	.	15
	1867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	6	8	4	1	1	.	20	4	10	2	.	.	.	16	9	1	.	10
	1868	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	5	.	1	.	.	8	.	10	12	.	1	.	.	23	10	7	1	.	.	.	18	13	1	.	14
	1869	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	7	.	17	13	4	.	.	.	34	13	13	.	.	.	.	26	15	1	.	16
	1870	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	3	.	.	.	9	.	9	17	4	1	.	.	31	4	11	5	1	.	.	21	7	.	.	7
Total		.	3	5	9	4	1	1	.	23	2	14	21	5	2	.	.	44	.	108	98	32	5	4	.	247	75	110	10	1	.	.	196	128	7	.	135
INFANTRY	1861	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	5	.	2	5	4	3	.	.	14	1	29	24	16	2	.	1	73	28	85	4	.	.	.	117	34	6	.	40
	1862	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	1	8	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	8	.	25	35	11	3	.	.	74	33	81	1	.	.	.	115	53	3	.	56
	1863	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	.	6	.	2	4	9	1	.	.	16	.	48	29	23	7	1	.	108	13	88	3	.	.	.	104	36	8	.	44
	1864	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	4	5	4	1	.	.	14	.	28	60	25	5	2	.	120	17	90	4	.	.	.	111	41	4	.	45
	1865	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	2	3	10	2	.	.	17	.	20	59	15	5	.	.	99	18	87	27	.	.	.	132	39	6	.	45
	1866	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	3	3	.	.	12	.	14	66	21	11	.	.	112	21	74	12	.	1	.	108	52	4	.	56
	1867	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	3	4	8	.	.	1	16	.	16	74	30	4	1	.	125	13	86	18	.	.	1	118	56	8	1	65
	1868	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	9	1	.	.	15	.	11	80	18	4	.	.	113	14	65	28	.	1	.	108	33	7	.	40
	1869	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	5	.	.	3	8	2	.	.	13	1	5	76	24	6	.	.	112	15	72	41	.	.	.	128	43	7	.	50
	1870	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	8	.	15	50	45	5	.	.	115	21	62	24	.	.	.	107	30	3	1	34
Total		.	.	13	10	12	8	3	1	48	.	17	37	62	16	.	1	133	2	211	553	228	52	4	1	1,051	193	790	162	.	2	1	1,148	417	56	2	475

Return showing the Period of Full-pay Service at which the Officers sold out who sold out during the 10 years 1861–70 —*continued.*

Years of Service.		Lieut.-Colonels.									Majors.							
		5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	Total.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	Total.
Colonial Corps.	1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1863	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	1864	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	1866	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1867	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	1868	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	1869	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	1870	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		.	1	3	1	1	3	2	.	11	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	7
Unattached	1861	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	3	2	.	.	10
	1862	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	4
	1863	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	6
	1864	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3
	1865	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	6
	1866	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	7	.	1	3	2	3	1	.	10
	1867	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	7
	1868	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	5	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	7
	1869	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	7
	1870	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		1	1	3	2	12	6	.	.	25	2	10	12	19	15	2	.	60

Years of Service.		Captains.								Lieutenants.							Cornets or Ensigns.			
		0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	40 to 44.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	30 to 34.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	Total.
Colonial Corps.	1861	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	5	3	7	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	3
	1862	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	5	2	7	.	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
	1863	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
	1864	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	6	1	8	1	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	3
	1865	.	2	5	1	.	.	.	8	1	2	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
	1866	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	3
	1867	.	1	3	1	1	.	.	6	1	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
	1868	.	1	6	3	1	.	.	11	3	2	2	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	3
	1869	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	2
	1870	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	5
Total		.	10	25	15	2	1	.	53	19	42	11	1	.	.	73	18	1	.	19
Unattached	1861	1	7	6	13	9	2	.	38	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	1862	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	1863	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	1864	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	1865	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1866	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1867	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1868	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1869	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1870	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		1	8	11	18	16	3	.	57	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.

Years of Service.		Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.						Lieuts. and Captains.				Ensigns and Lieuts.		
		5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	Total.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	Total.
Foot Guards	1861	.	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	.	3	2	.	2
	1862	1	.	3	1	1	6	.	5	1	6	.	.	.
	1863	1	3	3	.	.	7	.	3	1	4	1	.	1
	1864	.	1	2	1	.	4	1	3	.	4	4	.	4
	1865	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	7	1	10	.	.	.
	1866	.	5	.	3	1	9	.	7	2	9	1	.	1
	1867	.	2	1	4	.	7	2	6	1	9	1	.	1
	1868	.	.	1	2	1	4	.	2	2	4	3	.	3
	1869	.	1	3	3	.	7	2	2	1	5	5	1	6
	1870	.	2	6	2	1	11	2	3	1	6	3	.	3
Total		2	18	20	17	5	62	9	40	10	60	21	1	21

APPENDIX P.

APPENDIX (P.)

AVERAGE SERVICE as FIELD OFFICERS of Field Officers who have QUITTED REGIMENTS, 1861–70.

Cause of quitting Regiments.	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.		Colonial Infantry.	
	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.
LIEUT.-COLONELS.										
Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·68	3·88	·5	3·42
Retired Full-Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·05	5·67	1·37	4·52
Retired Half-Pay	5·3	3·3	8·11	4·45	1·3	3·4	8·41	4·04	12·35	4·33
Sales	2·75	4·1	2·71	2·71	—	—	4·07	4·29	2·97	4·66
Promotion to General Officer	7·2	7·75	9·88	4·16	2·5	2.7	12·88	4·7	14·5	1·
General average	4·2	4·67	5·55	3·56	1·9	3·1	6·9	4·4	3·6	4·3
MAJORS.										
Promotion to Lieut.-Colonel	—	2·1	—	4·6	—	3·1	—	6·15	—	5·75
Death	—	—	—	2·91	—	3·2	—	4·67	—	1·29
Retired Full-Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·04	—	—
Retired Half-Pay	—	6·3	—	6·25	—	2·6	—	5·45	—	2·45
Sales	—	—	—	3·16	—	2·	—	3·44	—	1·81
Promotion to General Officer	—	—	—	—	—	4·7	—	9·5	—	—
General average	—	4·2	—	3·8	—	2·9	—	5·0	—	3·0

APPENDIX (Q.)

RETURN showing the COMMISSIONS which had been purchased by the OFFICERS of the PURCHASE REGIMENTS of the ARMY, who, on the 1st January 1871, held the substantive Rank of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

		Commissions bought.	Household Cavalry.			Cavalry.			Foot Guards.			Infantry.			Colonial Corps.			Unattached, half pay.
			Full pay.	Half pay.	R.F. pay.	Full pay.	Half pay.	R.F. pay.	Full pay.	Half pay.	R.F. pay.	Full pay.	Half pay.	R.F. pay.	Full pay.	Half pay.	R.F. pay.	
5	1	Lieut.-Col., Major, Capt., Lieut., Ensign.	2	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	—
4	2	Lt.-Col., Major, Capt., Lieut.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
	3	„ „ „ Ensign	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
	4	„ „ Lieut. „	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	1	—	2
	5	„ Capt. „ „	—	—	—	4	7	—	4	1	—	10	4	1	—	1	—	1
	6	Major „ „ „	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	14	3	1	1	—	2
3	7	Lt.-Col., Major, Capt.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	8	„ „ Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	„ „ Ensign	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	—
	10	„ Capt. Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
	11	„ „ Ensign	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	„ Lieut. Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
	13	Major Capt. Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	1
	14	„ „ Ensign	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1
	15	„ Lieut. „	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
	16	Capt. „ „	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	23	24	2	1	1	—	3
2	17	Lt.-Col., Major	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
	18	„ Capt.	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
	19	„ Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	„ Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
	21	Major Capt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1
	22	„ Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	23	„ Ensign	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
	24	Capt. Lieut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	7	11	4	—	—	—	1
	25	„ Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	2
	26	Lieut. „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	—	—	1	—
1	27	Lt.-Col.	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1
	28	Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
	29	Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8	2	—	—	—	3
	30	Lieut.	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	—	—
	31	Ensign	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	—
	32	No Commission bought	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	3	1	2	1	1
		Total	5	2	—	26	24	1	76	6	—	145	136	25	4	15	3	20

SOME RESULTS FROM THE FOREGOING TABLE.

	Household Cavalry.		Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.		Colonial Corps.		Unattached.	
	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.
Officers who bought no commissions	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	5	4	18	1	5
Officers who had bought as ensign (cornet)	7	100	44	86	14	17	187	61	12	55	12	60
„ „ lieutenant	6	86	36	71	61	74	199	65	10	45	11	55
„ „ captain	7	100	40	78	62	76	178	58	10	45	13	65
„ „ major	7	100	33	64	—	—	104	34	12	55	8	40
„ „ lieut.-colonel	2	29	44	86	65	79	98	32	7	32	4	20
Officers who bought their subaltern commissions, and none after.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	1	5	—	—
Officers who bought up to captain inclusive, and not after.	—	—	1	2	2	2	49	16	2	9	3	15
Officers who bought their commissions as field officers only.	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Officers who bought from captain to lieutenant-colonel inclusive, but no subaltern commissions.	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	½	—	—	—	—
Officers who bought all their commissions	2	29	16	31	31	38	9	3	1	5	—	—

APPENDIX R.

APPENDIX (R.)

STATEMENT of the CASES in which Officers are allowed by the terms of the Army Regulation Act to receive on Retirement a Sum of Money in excess of the value of the Commissions they held on 1st November 1871.

The Army Regulation Act of 1871 grants compensation in excess of the value of a commission held on 1st November 1871, in the following cases:—

Where an officer having received promotion without purchase had not served a sufficient length of time to realize the full sale price of the step, his service subsequent to the passing of the Act is allowed to count to enable him to do so.

As an example, an officer who had received promotion to the rank of captain without purchase after 10 years' service, and at the time of the passing of the Act had completed only 12 years' service, six of which were served at home and six abroad, would be entitled to 900*l.* only on account of service; and if he had purchased both his subaltern commissions he would have been entitled to 700*l.*+900*l.*=1,600*l.* if he had sold out on 1st November 1871. But the Act allows his subsequent service to count, so as to enable him to sell for 1,800*l.*

Where an officer had completed before 1st November 1871 a number of years' service which, calculated at the regulated rate, would yield a sum in excess of the regulation price of the commission held by him on that day, then in the event of an officer receiving subsequent promotion, he is allowed on retirement to realize a sum calculated on the service completed on 1st November 1871.

As an example, a captain of 32 years' service on 1st November 1871, who had given 24 years' service abroad and eight years' service at home, which, calculated at the regulated rates, would amount to 2,800*l.*, would for his service receive that sum on retirement, if he had been subsequently promoted to be major; or, should he retire on full pay in the rank of major at 53 years of age, he could commute his pension for 3,140*l.*

Or, as another example, a subaltern of 16 years' service on 1st November 1871, of which six years were given at home and ten years abroad, would receive on retirement 1,300*l.*, if he had been subsequently promoted to be captain, and wished to sell out before completing 25 years' service. If he postpones his retirement until he has completed 25 years' service, he would be entitled to an annuity of 127*l.* 15*s.*, which he could commute for 1,643*l.*

Since the passing of the Act provision has been made by Parliament to meet the case of staff officers of pensioners who, being captains on half pay, were guaranteed unattached promotion by the following clause of the Warrant of 1870:—

"108. Staff officers of pensioners, after a service of 14 years as such, or seven years with brevet rank, are entitled to a step of substantive rank without purchase."

Thus, a captain who completes the service here required will receive on retirement the purchase value of the higher commission.

APPENDIX S.

APPENDIX (S.)

NON-PURCHASE STEPS.

MEMORANDUM.

Under the purchase system an officer obtained non-purchase steps in the following manner; the value of these he was able to realise on selling out from the army, according to the length of his service:—

By succession to a vacancy caused by the death of an officer in his regiment; the senior officers in each rank junior to that of the officer who died was promoted.

By succession to a vacancy caused by an officer in his regiment who had served 30 years, accepting retired full pay. The senior officer in each rank was promoted, but generally made a heavy over-regulation payment.

By succession to a vacancy caused by an officer in his regiment being promoted to be a major-general; the senior officer in each rank received the promotion.

On the occurrence of a vacancy caused by the retirement on half pay of an officer of his regiment, who would probably obtain the rank of major-general within a period of two years, the senior officer in each rank, if of long and distinguished service, might receive promotion.

On the retirement of an officer to half pay after 25 years' service, the steps were sold in succession, but when the senior officer in any rank was of long and distinguished service, he frequently was given the step without purchase, but he made his over-regulation payment.

On the occasion of the reduction of the regimental establishments of the army in 1866 and 1870, a considerable number of officers were given promotion on half pay without purchase; every field officer thus promoted, gave a promotion without purchase to an officer in the rank next below him in his regiment; who, however, generally made an over-regulation payment.

By succession to an officer of his regiment made supernumerary to take a staff appointment.

During the earlier years of the existence of the staff corps in India regimental officers of the rank of captain were appointed to it and relinquished their commissions in the army; they were succeeded without purchase; but they generally received an over-regulation payment; of late years all officers appointed to the staff corps have been of junior rank.

When the establishments of regiments have been augmented, a large number of promotions have been made without purchase.

For very special reasons a step without purchase was occasionally given, when according to regulations, the vacancy succeeded to should have been filled by the appointment of an officer from half pay.

By succession to a vacancy caused by an officer of his regiment receiving unattached promotion, on the occurrence of three death vacancies in the senior ranks on the half pay list.

APPENDIX (T.)

ABSTRACT of the COMPLAINTS urged in the MEMORIALS of OFFICERS on FULL PAY.

Facts alleged.	Injury stated to have been received.	Remedy proposed.
The purchase system of promotion in regiments has been abolished.	Loss of sure and rapid promotion - -	A scheme of retirement should be proposed.
	Loss of the opportunity of making a profit by exchanging.	The sums which have been invested should be returned.
	Loss of the opportunity of realising the value of a future non-purchase commission.	The money value of the commissions held at the date of the abolition of purchase should be paid at once.
	Loss by regimental officers in the lower ranks of the money they have invested.	
	Loss of a system of retirement before completing 25 years' service.	
	Loss in the event of death of the sums which have been invested.	
An officer appointed under the purchase system will receive the same pay as an officer appointed since its abolition.	The emoluments of an officer who has paid for his commission will thus be less than those of an officer who has paid nothing.	
A field officer is now liable to be placed on half pay after five years' service in the rank.	Stated to be an injury to officers who have paid for their commissions.	
Compensation for over-regulation payments is limited to the customary price in each regiment.	Loss of the difference, where larger sums have been offered.	
The Government did not, by means of an inquiry, ascertain the effect of the provisions of the Army Regulation Act before it was submitted to Parliament.		A Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the Act of 1871, so that the Legislature may be called upon to amend it.

INDEX.

LIST OF HEADINGS.

ABOLITION ACT.
ABSORPTION OF VACANCIES.
ADJUTANCY.
ADJUTANTS OF CAVALRY.
AFRICA, COAST OF.
AGENTS.
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
BONUS.
BOULDERSON, CAPTAIN.
BREVET OF 1873.
BRIGADE DEPÔTS.
BROWNE, CAPTAIN.
CAVALRY.
COMMISSION, ROYAL.
COMMUTATION VALUES.
COOPER, COLONEL.
DEATH.
EXCHANGES.
FIELD OFFICERS.
FIRST COMMISSIONS.
FIVE-YEARS' RULE.
FOOT GUARDS.
GAIN OR LOSS OF OFFICERS.
GENERAL OFFICERS.
GRAHAM, COLONEL.
GRIEVANCES ALLEGED:
1. Generally.
2. Selection.
3. As regards future promotion, with rights of sale.
HALF-PAY.
HALF-PAY OFFICERS.
HARRAN, CAPTAIN.
HAVELOCK, SIR H.
INDIAN REGIMENTS.
INTEREST.
LIEUT.-COLONELS OF 1871.
LIFE GUARDS.
MAJORS.
NON-PURCHASE OFFICERS.
NON-PURCHASE PROMOTION.
O'CONNOR, MAJOR.
OFFICERS.
OVER-REGULATION.
PALMER, LIEUT.-COLONEL.
PARLIAMENT.
PAY.
PAYMASTERS.
POOR OFFICERS.
PROMOTION.
PROMOTION COMMISSION OF 1858.
PROMOTION EXAMINATION.
PURCHASE SYSTEM:
1. Statistics.
2. Action generally.
3. Loss under.
4. Abolition.
REMEDIES PROPOSED:
1. Generally.
2. Absolute right to Commission held in 1871.
3. Immediate payment.
4. Half-pay Officers.
5. Proposals of Royal Commission.
RENNIE, CAPTAIN.
RESERVE FUND.
RETIRED FULL-PAY.
RETIREMENT.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.
STAFF SERVICE.
THOMPSON, MAJOR.
WESTROPP, CAPTAIN.

ABOLITION ACT:
Government reckoned on saving 2,696,190*l.* by making deferred payments, *Sir. P. Herbert*, 1098a.
Held by Purchase Commissioners to exclude "bonus," *ib.*, 1292.
Detail of the various measures taken under, for the benefit of the officers, *Secretary of State's reply, App. A. § VI.*

ABSORPTION OF VACANCIES:
In ten years 1861–70. *Appendix A., subjoined table A.*

ADJUTANCY:
Formerly led to valuable saleable commissions; but has now been refused by a quartermaster, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1523.

ADJUTANTS OF CAVALRY:
Are lieutenants risen from ranks, who looked forward to obtain captaincies saleable for 4,575*l.*; whereas now they can only hope to sell for 1,675*l.*, *Col. Fraser*, 1210–1212.
Are substantial losers. Some special provision should be made for, *Report*, p. 16.

AFRICA, COAST OF:
Representations made by officers under orders for, *Duke of Cambridge*, 169–172.
Officers of 23rd Foot have applied to make testamentary disposition of the price of their commissions, *Major O'Connor*, 679–681.

AGENTS:
Power based on power of attorney from the colonel, *Mr. Hammersley*, 296–298.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS:
Officers have lost chance of exchanging to the line, *Capt. Crookshank*, 1191–1194.

BONUS:
Ignored by Purchase Commissioners, *Sir P. Herbert* 760–763; its nature, *ib.*, 1289. The term borrowed from Indian army, *ib.*, 1300; its amount, *ib.*, 1312, 1313. It ought to be allowed, *ib.*, 1612.
Would not now get, if appointed to the staff, *Major Twynam*, 538–540.
Has been offered by Purchase Commissioners the over-regulation for retirement on full-pay instead of the bonus; a great grievance, *Lieut.-Col. Bray*, 581.
Promotion stopped in 78th Highlanders because the commissioners cannot pay the Lieut.-Col. 4,000*l.* to retire, which his predecessor received, *Major Warren*, 944.
The Act excludes, *Sir E. Lugard*, 1297, 1303, 1314, 1331; but was aware that larger payments were made for non-purchase steps than the usual over-regulation, *ib.*, 1300. The sum was doubtful, *ib.*, 1308.
Often obtained by an officer seconded or appointed to the staff; the Act does not enable commissioners to award bonus, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1293, 1308, 1315, 1412–1423. The word does not occur in the Act, *ib.*, 1290. 450*l.* has been paid as bonus for a lieutenancy, *ib.*, 1307. The loss to officers retiring, *ib.*, 1323, 1325. Incompleteness of return as to bonuses, *ib.*, 1443, 1444, 1457, 1458, 1463.
Record of payments for non-purchase steps as returned to Army Purchase Commissioners, *Appendix L.*
The bonus customary in the regiment should be allowed, *Report*, p. 6.

BOULDERSON, CAPTAIN, 17th Lancers.
Position of, explained, *Capt. Gonne*, 723–729.

BREVET OF 1873.
Was given to remedy in a small degree an unjust supersession of cavalry and infantry officers by the ordnance captains, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1556.
Has been conferred on senior captains of the army, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A. § VI.*

BRIGADE DEPÔTS:
Not connected with abolition of purchase; and not greatly in excess of appointments lost by the reduction of depôt battalions, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1337, 1556. Diminish loss under five years' rule, *ib.*, 1338.
Prevented from commanding one, by the limitation of those commands to substantive Lieut.-Colonels, *Sir H. Havelock*, 1197.
Has not charged as a gain to officers, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1340.
Afford means for increased promotion or increased returns from half to full-pay, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A. § VI.*

BROWNE, CAPTAIN, 35th Foot.
Case of, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1095–1098.

CAVALRY:
Return of officers in 1861 who had been promoted from the ranks, with their disposal, *Appendix E.*
Compensation not called for as regards Cavalry generally, *Report*, p. 15. *See also* "Adjutants of Cavalry."

COMMISSION, ROYAL:
There is no limit to the inquiry, *Sir P. Herbert*, 60; and the Commission can recommend alteration in the provisions made by Parliament, *ib.*, 74.

COMMUTATION VALUES:
Values at various ages of retired full pay and half-pay, *Appendix A. subjoined, Table H.*
Subject ordinarily to depreciation on account of impaired health, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1553–1555.

COOPER, COLONEL:
Has confounded over-regulation with bonus, *Sir E. Lugard*, 1287–1289.

DEATH:
Advantage used to go to comrades; now goes to the State, *Capt. Gonne*, 719–721.
No prize now to balance the risk, *Capt. Grove*, 623.
Advantage formerly went to brother officers; now in reduction of estimates, *Capt. Nangle*, 496–501.
Under old system would benefit his comrades; under the new the public, *Major O'Connor*, 665–667.
Chances now are all against the officer, *Capt. Straghan*, 877.
Would cause loss of commission's value to the family, *Major Twynam*, 526.
Vacancies from, 1861–70, *Appendix A. subjoined Tables A., B.*
In all systems of pension or retirement the State must gain, if death intervene, *Report*, p. 11.

EXCHANGES:
Numbers exchanging, 1861–70, and in 1872 and 1873, *Appendix A. subjoined Table G.*
Cavalry.—Sums recorded as paid, *Appendix I.*
Infantry.—Sums recorded as paid, *Appendix K.*
Could not take place with non-purchase corps except some former Indian regiments, *Sir P. Herbert*, 574, 575; were the subject of Royal orders, *ib.*, 377. The new rule puts stringent restrictions on the payments, *ib.*, 391. Officers of Ordnance Corps could make their own arrangements inter se, *ib.*, 1099, 1100.
Very advantageous, *Sir R. Airey*, 353, 354. May still take place without the money transaction, *ib.*, 355, 356. The alteration was a collateral incident of the abolition of purchase, *ib.*, 357–360. Present limits of payment, *ib.*, 362–369, 380, 381; penalties, *ib.*, 371. No restriction formerly, *ib.*, 366; and the money often enabled a poor officer to pay for promotion, *ib.*, 373, 374. Act of 1809 included exchanges, *ib.*, 377.
Has lost privilege of, *Capt. Backhouse*, 827.
Brought money, and enabled him to draw the high pay of India, *Lieut.-Col. Bray*, 549. Their abolition an immense loss to poor officers, *ib.*, 555, 558. A lieutenant-colonel could count on 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* for exchanging, *ib.*, 556, 557. A large per-centage of officers did exchange, *ib.*, 559.
Non-existence of freedom in, a grievance, *Col. Burnaby*, 1109–1112, 1115. Exchanges tended to make a contented army, *ib.*, 1121, 1122.
Were freely permitted, *Duke of Cambridge*, 157–159, when individually desirable, *ib.*, 163, 164; and were most beneficial, *ib.*, 160. Money passed, *ib.*, 161–163. Created a flow of promotion, but would be prevented if causing supersession of an old by a young officer, *ib.*, 166–168.
Is practically prohibited, *Capt. Campbell*, 432–435; thus loses chance of getting money for an exchange to India, besides higher pay there, *ib.*, 436–438.
Has lost the former power of, *Lieut.-Col. Cook*, 781–787.
Injured by stoppage of, *Lieut.-Col. Fremantle*, 917–921.
Might be a gain to the State by retaining an efficient officer when in ill-health by allowing him to exchange to England. Their prohibition might save his purchase money by keeping him in an unhealthy climate till he died, *Major Fryer*, 1187, 1188.
Loss by abolition of, *Capt. Galbraith*, 946–949.
Exchanges for money alone enabled poor men to get on, *Major Goldsworthy*, 1075–1079.
Has never known difficulty in effecting, *Capt. Gonne*, 712–717. The stoppage causes loss to officers, *ib.*, 718.
Has lost chance of, *Capt. Grove*, 619, 620, 622.
Abolition prevents a half-pay officer returning to full pay to complete his 30 years' service, *Sir H. Havelock*, 1054, 1196.
Is prevented from exchanging from Guards to a Line lieutenant-colonelcy, worth 3,000*l.* to him, besides accelerated promotion to rank of colonel, *Lieut.-Col. Johnstone*, 905–915.
Are now most difficult, *Major Leggett*, 889.
Loss by abolition of power to exchange for money from Guards to Line, *Lieut.-Col. Legh*, 1147–1155.
The right was of great value, *Capt. Moffat*, 596, 597.
The privilege was of great value, *Capt. Nangle*, 491–494.
Former facilities were highly beneficial, *Lieut.-Col. Palmer*, 768.
Loses 750*l.* by not being able to exchange with —— in India. Hopes that that sum may be added to the price of his commission, *Capt. Rickards*, 1188.
Loses greatly by cessation of, *Major Scott*, 800.
Non-purchase cavalry regiments have lost by being unable to exchange with infantry for money, *Capt. Spottiswoode*, 1162–1168.
Unable to receive money for, as formerly, *Major Twynam*, 522. More valuable in a two-battalion regiment, *ib.*, 522–524.
Practical prohibition injures both rich and poor officers, *Major Warren*, 944.
Frequent; personally and publicly advantageous, *Sir C. Yorke*, 324–327, 332. Money passed, *ib.*, 323. Only allowed in special cases after a regiment was ordered abroad, *ib.*, 330, 331; though mainly they had reference to regiments going abroad, *ib.*, 329.

EXCHANGES—*cont.*
System might have been abused; but abuse could have been prevented, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1425–1429. The power of exchange might be restored, *ib.*, 1430, 1431. The payment for exchange did not add to value of commission, *ib.*, 1433–1441.
The new rule is to render practice conformable to law. The system of linked battalions will facilitate exchanges without loss of position; the present rule does not in all cases reduce the amount which would have been paid under the former system, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A., § IV.*
The prohibition to pay money for exchanges should be removed, *Report*, p. 6.

FIELD OFFICERS:
Average service as such of field officers who quitted regiments in the 10 years, 1861–70, *Appendix P.*

FIRST COMMISSIONS:
Were obtained by purchase, subject to exceptions in favour of students from Sandhurst, *Sir C. Yorke*, 903–312.

FIVE-YEARS' RULE:
Its action in the Foot Guards, *Sir P. Herbert*, 903. Its action generally, *ib.*, 506–513. A great bar to promotion, *ib.*, 1339; and clearly connected with abolition of purchase, *ib.*, 1341; but the loss under it is mitigated by establishment of brigade depôts, *ib.*, 1338. The rule could have been made without abolishing purchase, *ib.*, 502–505. Its object is to ensure promotion, *ib.*, 511; a cheap expedient at the officers' expense, *ib.*, 1561. A liberal retirement should be substituted, *ib.*, 1599, 1600; or full-pay continued till becoming major-general; majors rising to pay and rank of Lieut.-Col., *ib.*, 1601–1609.
Must be enforced to secure promotion, *Capt. Backhouse*, 830.
Its action in 1st Life Guards, *Col. Bateson*, 1205–1209.
An especial grievance in the Guards, *Col. Burnaby*, 1109–1112; as perhaps preventing a recoupment of losses by small pay in lower ranks, *ib.*, 1141–1144.
Is liable to be placed on half-pay after five years' service as major or lieut.-col., *Capt. Campbell*, 425, 427, 453–455; perhaps for the rest of life, *ib.*, 429.
Will almost prevent witness from serving long enough for retired full pay, *Lieut.-Col. Cook*, 781–787.
Hardships of, in the Guards, *Lieut.-Col. Fremantle*, 923–930.
Especially hard on the Guards, *Col. Gipps*, 1134–1140.
Officers lose by, *Capt. Gonne*, 718, 722.
Prevents an officer in Guards from holding regimental field rank until he becomes a general officer, *Lieut.-Col. Johnstone*, 899–904.
Complained of, *Major Leggett*, 889. Will have to be largely enforced to secure sufficient promotion, *ib.*, 891.
Suffers materially by, *Capt. Moffatt*, 598, 599.
Aggrieved by, *Capt. Nangle*, 495.
Acts hardly on witness, *Major O'Connor*, 678.
Diminishes the value of promotion, *Major Scott*, 799.
A grievance, *Capt. Straghan*, 874.
May render it impossible to earn retired full pay, *Major Twynam*, 529–536.
Detracts from value of commissions, giving promotion at expense of officers, *Major Warren*, 944.
No compensation for; but it is difficult to estimate loss under it, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1370–1373. Produces promotion, *ib.*, 1374, 1378; but detracts in same ratio from the value of the promotion, *ib.*, 1375, 1376. If applied under purchase would have affected over-regulation; it was applied to other military institutions, *ib.*, 1334–1336. Has not reckoned as a loss to officers, *ib.*, 1340.
A similar rule previously existing in certain military departments has been extended; it does not apply to commissions obtained before abolition of purchase. To whatever amount it diminishes duration of tenure it increases rapidity of promotion; nor does it bar further promotion from those put on half-pay. There were previous instances of similar interference with money rights without any compensation at all, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A., Section III.*
The grievance is a case calling for compensation, *Report*, p. 9. **Propose to give Lieut.-Col. after five years' service as such power to sell for £4,500,** *plus* **over-regulation fixed by Act, or to count service on compulsory half-pay towards the 30 years required for Retired Full-pay,** *ib.*, *p.* 12. **Majors to be dealt with similarly, the sum being £3,200,** *ib.*, p. 12.

FOOT GUARDS:
Service as major and lieut.-col. of officers who quitted those ranks, 1851–1870, *Appendix D.*
Incidence of over-regulation very different from infantry, *Col. Burnaby*, 1106–1108; the five-years' rule is especially grievous in the guards, *ib.*, 1109–1112. Loss by smallness of pay and possible prevention of recoupment by five-years' rule, *ib.*, 1141–1144.
Loss by abolition of exchange, *Lieut.-Col. Fremantle*, 917–922; by five-years' rule, *ib.*, 923–930.

INDEX.

FOOT GUARDS—*cont.*
Specially injured by five-years' rule, as the rank of major is the first which really carries pay, *Col. Gipps*, 1134–1140.
Loss by five-years' rule, *Lieut.Col. Johnstone*, 899–904; by restriction of exchanges, *ib.*, 905–915.
Unable to recommend any compensation, *Report*, p. 15.

GAIN OR LOSS OF OFFICERS:
Detailed analysis of, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1323.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
Vacancies from promotion to, 1861–1870, *Appendix A., subjoined tables A. B.*
Pay and prospect on promotion, *Sir P. Herbert*, 676.

GRAHAM, COLONEL, 22nd Foot:
Hard case of, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1401–1405, 1410, 1411.

GRIEVANCES ALLEGED:
1. *Generally.*
2. *Selection.*
3. *As regards future promotion, with rights of sale.*

[See also FIVE-YEARS' RULE, HALF-PAY OFFICERS, NON-PURCHASE PROMOTION, PAY, PURCHASE.]

1. *Generally.*

Abstract of complaints urged in the memorials of officers on full pay, *Appendix T.*
Officers have an equitable, not a legal claim, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1. Pecuniary loss has practically resulted from the change of system, *ib.*, 52. Will call the contract broken by Government an understanding, *ib.*, 863. It is unjust to make a man who has paid money serve on same terms as one who has entered under totally different conditions, *ib.*, 1562–1566. Lieutenancy bought one day; all ensigns made lieutenants the next day, *ib.*, 953.

2. *Selection.*

Liable to be passed over, *Capt. Straghan*, 874.
May not get a vacancy when it falls, *Major Twynam*, 519.

3. *As regards future promotion, with rights of sale.*

Ensign who had bought first commission could have risen by or without purchase to higher ranks, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1; which, if he wished to retire, he could have sold, *ib.*, 2, 3; now, if promoted, he could only sell for price of ensigncy, *ib.*, 6–8. Purchase Commissioners allow nothing for the chance of obtaining future commissions without purchase, *ib.*, 11–23.
Has lost the selling rights of, *Capt. Backhouse*, 827.
Has lost prospect of selling future steps; now can never sell for more than 450*l.*, *Lieut. Berwick*, 834–848.
Completely loses 2,000*l.* by, *Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Bray*, 548–553.
Exchanged from Indian Army to purchase infantry; has had ill luck; while advantages of purchase were still prospective, the Act broke the contract. Claims reinstatement, *Capt. Browne*, 1236–1238.
Country stood pledged to allow an officer, who had bought any commissions, to purchase his remaining steps under current rules, *Col. Burnaby*, 1115–1120.
Has lost bonus of a regimental majority, minus over-regulation of a captain, *Lieut.-Col. Burnside*, 932–942.
Can never sell more than a captain's commission, *Capt. Campbell*, 423, 424; therefore not at all, for he could not live on the interest, *ib.*, 440. Earlier promotion is no compensation, *ib.*, 442–450. Wanted capital, not early promotion, *ib.*, 451, 452.
Will be unable to sell his commission as lieut.-col., when he shall obtain it, *Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Cook*, 781–787.
Had expected to buy a lieut.-colonelcy and recoup by exchange to India, and high pay there. Is prevented by abolition of purchase, *Capt. Gonne*, 697–711.
Inability to sell future unbought commissions is a loss to officers, *ib.*, 718, 722.
Retarded, and chance of non-purchase steps stopped, *Capt. Grove*, 619, 620. The last two steps are those most regarded, *ib.*, 636, 637.
Had certainly prospect of obtaining majority and lieut.-colonelcy without purchase, worth 2,000*l.* a-piece, *Capt. Moffatt*, 592–595.
Loses selling value of future steps, *Captain Nangle*, 495.
Looked forward to majority and lieut.-colonelcy without purchase, with power of sale, *Brevet-Major O'Connor*, 657–661, 677, 683–686; or retirement on full pay, with receipt of over-regulation, *ib.*, 662, 663.
Loses 2,500*l.*, because Purchase Commissioners will only compensate him as a major, *Lieut.-Col. Palmer*, 730–746.
Has lost the chance of increasing value of commission, *Major Scott*, 798.
In Indian regiments this applies, *Capt. Spottiswoode*, 1162–1168.
Prospects worse by 5,000*l*, *Capt. Straghan*, 874–877.
If promoted, could only sell majority, *Major Twynam*, 520, 521.
The grievance is substantially established, *Report*, pp. 8, 10. **For compensation as Lieut.-Colonels and Majors,** *see* FIVE-YEARS' RULE: **for officers below rank of Captain in 1871 graduated sums proposed by way of bonus on quitting the service,** *Report*, p. 13.

HALF-PAY:
Retirements on in 1861–70. *Appendix A., subjoined Table B.* Numbers placed on half-pay and restored to full pay, 1861–71, *Appendix B.*
To give an unattached commission of lieut.-colonel creates an annuity of 200*l.* a year, *Mr. Hammersley*, 244, 246; for which officers succeeding to the steps used to pay 4,500*l.* to the reserve fund, *ib.*, 245, 253–259.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS:
Division of aggrieved cases, *Sir P. Herbert*, 953*a*–960, 1056, 1556. Commander-in-Chief would divide non purchase vacancies between regiments and officers reduced to half-pay, *ib.*, 1017, 1018; but this restoration to full pay was entirely in discretion of Secretary of State, *ib.*, 1059–1071.
Has lost his over-regulation by being reduced to half pay, *Capt. Cobham*, 1189, 1190.
Was refused permission to retire on, *Lieut.-Col. Cooper*, 1161–1171; though under old system he could have done so, *ib.*, 1175–1179.
Was certain of restoration to full pay as lieut.-colonel, which would have enabled him to realize over-regulation or bonus. Has lost this prospect and loses 4,500*l.* by the change, *Lieut.-Col. Dowson*, 1039–1043.
Three lieut.-colonelcies were given or sold annually; witness would have received one in five months when purchase was abolished and the grant of these promotions ceased, *Sir H. Havelock*, 1053, 1196, 1464–1473.
Having been reduced (before abolition of purchase) and appointed to the staff, claims to count staff service as continuous regimental service, carrying bonus on retirement to full pay, *Col. Lyons*, 1019–1028, 1483–1500.
In comparing with full pay, certain advantages pertaining to the latter should be taken into account, *Capt. Moffatt*, 600–602.
His grievance is that he cannot return to full pay to serve or sell, *Lieut.-Col. Montagu*, 1080–1082.
Have lost chance of recovering over-regulation on restoration to full pay, *Major Pole*, 1007–1018.
Had purchase continued would undoubtedly have been brought back to full pay and have recovered the 5,900*l.* he had paid for over-regulation, *Col. Sayer*, 968–978.
Debarred from returning to full pay, with consequent prospects, by abolition of purchase, *Major Smith*, 1230–1235, 1270*a*.
Has lost 1,915*l.* through his regiment being disbanded in 1870; only gets 173*l.* a year for 5,200*l.* invested, *Major Whyte*, 1241–1245.
The case of officers put on half-pay by reduction is hard, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1352, 1353, 1363. Col. Sayer's case was the hardest known to witness, *ib.*, 1369. If the return to full pay carried the right to receive over-regulation the equity of the case would be satisfied, *ib.*, 1358–1361.
The cases of return to full pay without payment, that is, to a clear vacancy, were not numerous; besides the difficulty of finding vacancies, age and high army rank often formed a bar, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A.*, § *II.* Can now retire by sale without limit, which was not previously the case; facilities which did not formerly exist occur for going to half-pay, and also for being brought back to full pay, *ib.*, § VI.
To those who had voluntarily gone to half-pay the Act has made no substantial difference, *Report*, p. 17. **When an officer who had been placed compulsorily on half-pay (without receiving at that time unattached promotion) or had been given unattached promotion for distinguished service shall be brought back to full-pay his rights to over-regulation or bonus should revive,** *ib.*, p. 17.

HARRAN, CAPT., 4th Dragoon Guards:
Has lost 2,775*l.* by the Act, *Col. Fraser*, 1211, 1212.

HAVELOCK, SIR H.:
His grievance is hardly at all connected with abolition of purchase, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1343–1351.

INDIAN REGIMENTS:
An officer who lost claim to Indian pension by exchanging into purchase infantry, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1095–1098; an officer who lost heavily by exchanging into, not a case under the Act, *ib.*, 1523.
The Commission cannot deal with their case, *Report*, p. 18.

INTEREST:
None allowed on account of payment being deferred, *Sir P. Herbert*, 11.
Loses interest on 450*l.* paid for ensigncy while serving, *Lieut. Berwick*, 848–854.
Interest on payment for company about equalled increase of pay, *Capt. Grove*, 629.

LIEUT.-COLONELS OF 1871:
Are not affected, if the prohibition to exchange be removed, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1574.

LIFE GUARDS (1st):
For last 50 years, lieut.-colonels have served till they became general officers, *Col. Bateson*, 1205.

MAJORS:
Less affected, perhaps, than lower grades, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1575, 1576.

NON-PURCHASE OFFICERS:
Held on, till they gained a majority without purchase, and then sold out, *Sir R. Airey*, 388, 389.
Sets no value on the fact that he can no longer be purchased over, *Capt. Campbell*, 441.

NON-PURCHASE PROMOTION:
Memorandum showing how formerly obtained by officers, *Appendix S.*
Estimate of the maximum possible saleable value of commissions obtained without purchase in the period 1851–70, *Appendix C.* (*a.*), in an assumed period of 30 years, *Appendix C.* (*b*).
Every officer hoped to obtain, *Sir P. Herbert*, 26. Officers sometimes waited for, rather than buy, *ib.*, 28. How caused, *ib.*, 29; the vacancies usually causing it could, however, be sold by order of Secretary of State, *ib.*, 30. Does not claim compensation in regard to prospective, *ib.*, 61–63. It would be very difficult to say beforehand who would have obtained it, *ib.*, 1568–1572. Would be divided by Commander-in-Chief between regiments and officers who had been reduced to half-pay, *ib.*, 1017, 1018. On the amount to be counted in the 10 years 1861–70, *ib*, 1528, 1550; all non-purchase steps were not obtained without payment, *ib.*, 1550. Return of casualties which would have produced, had purchase continued, from 1 Nov. 1871 to 31 Jan. 1874, *ib.*, after question, 1625.
Very rare for an officer to purchase no steps, *Sir R. Airey*, 382–387.
In one case a step was lost because half-pay was granted to a lieut.-colonel who resigned to avoid a court-martial, *Duke of Cambridge*, 142–147. Vacancies which originally caused; many of them were latterly sold for benefit of reserve fund, *ib.*, 148–155; and non-purchase promotion has been refused for a meritorious officer recommended for it, *ib.*, 156.
Bought a captaincy in hope of maintaining a non-purchase majority, *Capt. Galbraith*, 946–948. Non-purchase commissions worth 9,000,000*l.* (over 5,000,000*l.* at regulation prices) were gazetted in 20 years preceding abolition of purchase, *ib.*, 950–952.
Was sure of soon obtaining a lieut.-colonelcy without purchase on payment of a bonus, *Major Twynam*, 515–518.
Sometimes refused by Secretary of State, and the vacancy sold for reserve fund, *Sir C. Yorke*, 313–315.
Average prices of non-purchase steps, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1319, 1321, 1322. The case is very hard of those officers who must have had non-purchase promotion immediately after the appointed day, *ib.*, 1401–1411.
Did not necessarily ensue without payments being made. Much unattached promotion was given at the time of the reductions in 1866 and 1870, causing consequent succession on the full pay list without purchase. Did not carry full selling value of steps obtained unless officer had served 20 years. In future years would have been in less proportion than in the period 1861–70, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A.*, § 1. Did not appear to Her Majesty's Government a case in which compensation to officers who looked forward to, could be awarded, *ib.*, § VI.
For remedies proposed in Report, *see* FIVE-YEARS' RULE and GRIEVANCES, 3.
[See also PROMOTION.]

O'CONNOR, MAJOR:
Was senior captain and entitled to first non-purchase vacancy. Is sure to lose over-regulation of the step, and may lose the regulation price, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1389–1392.

OFFICERS:
Numbers in purchase corps in each year, 1861–70, *Appendix A., subjoined Table E.*
Number at each year of service in each rank in purchase infantry on 1 Nov. 1871, *Appendix N.*
Full pay service of those who sold out in the 10 years, 1861–70, *Appendix O.*

OVER-REGULATION:
Average prices as estimated by the Army Purchase Commissioners, *Appendix G.*
Minimum and maximum rates, *Appendix H.*
Officers responsible for, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1. Makes no claim as regards, *ib.*, 17, 24, 47. Payments depended on personal circumstances, *ib.*, 27. Does not accept Mr. O'Dowd's statement of the maximum rates, *ib.*, 1527. Officers removed from regiments to brigade depôts ought to receive it at once, *ib.*, 1559–61.
Objects to any separation from regulation prices in dealing with the question, *Col. Burnaby*, 1104, 1105, 1156. They are on exactly the same footing, *ib.*, 1113. Their incidence is very different in Guards and calvalry from that in the infantry, *ib.*, 1106–1108. Connived at by Crown; customary prices were practically regulation prices, and were recognised by Royal Commission in 1870, *ib.*, 1113.
Insufficient sum awarded by Purchase Commissioners, *Lieut.-Col. Cooper*, 1169–1171.

OVER-REGULATION—*cont.*
It would have been a very rare case for an officer not to claim, *Mr. Hammersley*, 227.
Hopes will not be separated from regulation in any award, *Viscount Hinchinbroke*, 1188.
Suffered from inseparability of regulation and over-regulation; so trusts that they will not now be separated in any award, *Capt. Montague*, 1188.
Lost by being reduced before abolition of purchase and being now unable to return to full pay, *Col. Sayer*, 968–978.
The Purchase Commissioners do not award the precise sum paid by an officer, but the customary price in his regiment, *Sir E. Lugard*, 1304, 1309, 1328. The average prices in the different arms, *ib.*, 1283–1285. Excessive claims sometimes made for, *ib.*, 1304–1306.
Paid to an officer going to half-pay to join the militia, provided he is succeeded in his regiment, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1474–1480. Is barred for the time, by a reduction of establishment, *ib.*, 1481, 1482. Commissioners have no excuse for giving to West India regiments, *ib.*, 1492–1494.
Should be paid to an officer on going to half-pay who, by accepting an extra regimental appointment, had previously caused promotion in the regiment, *Report*, p. 6.

PALMER, LIEUT.-COLONEL:
Would still have been a major unless he had paid 2,400*l.* *Sir E. Lugard*, 1286.

PARLIAMENT:
Officers' petitions could not be presented to, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1. Intended to be liberal and fair, *ib.*, 9, 59; but was under a misapprehension, *ib.*, 73, founded on mis-direction by the responsible minister, *ib.*, 1561.

PAY:
As a purchase lieut.-colonel in Royal Horse Guards is in worse position than a sub-lieutenant, *Lieut.-Col. Baillie*, 1188.
Disparity between purchase and non-purchase officers is a grievance, *Col. Burnaby*, 1112, 1114; there should now be an equality, *ib.*, 1115–1120. Has lost 1,500*l.* in 27 years through smallness of pay; the five-years' rule may prevent him recouping himself as major and lieut.-colonel, *ib.*, 1141–1144.
Inequality from introduction of a large number of non-purchase officers is unfair, *Col. Gipps*, 1124–1126.
The feeling of inequality cannot logically affect the question between the Purchase Officers and the State, *Report*, p. 11.

PAYMASTERS:
Holds a latent purchase commission, which he was not allowed to sell on being appointed a paymaster, *Major Wethered*, 1245, 1246. By abolition of purchase has lost his right to revert to full pay, with the consequent pecuniary advantages, *ib.*, 1247–1270.
Their grievance does not fall within the Commission's cognizance, *Report*, p. 18.

POOR OFFICERS:
Not benefited by abolition of purchase, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1523, but the hardest hit by it, *ib.*, 1569.
Only got on by exchanges; cannot now get on at all, *Major Goldsworthy*, 1075–1079.

PROMOTION:
In 1861–70, by and without purchase respectively, *Appendix A., subjoined Table C.*
By and without purchase respectively in 1851–60, 1861–70, 1851–70, and in an assumed period of 30 years, *Appendix C.*
Unattached promotion in 10 years 1861–70, *Appendix A., Table D.*
Promotions since 1 Nov. 1871, *Appendix A., subjoined Table K.*
Annual average steps to major-general were 18, now more, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1407. Infantry majority was attainable in 19 years without purchase, *ib.*, 4, 5. Proportion of steps obtained by and without purchase, *ib.*, 6–8. Purchase system accelerated promotion of non-purchase officers, *ib.* 25. If money were paid down, Government could make any rules, *ib.*, 57, 65. If continued regimentally, by a dummy list, would be an approach to justice, *ib.*, 1580–1583. Expects it will remain regimental to a great extent, *ib.*, 1584–1586.
Of lieut.-cols., perhaps half have purchased all their steps, *Sir R. Airey*, 384.
As sale of commissions ceases, promotion will be slower unless Government bring out a retiring scheme, *Capt. Campbell*, 456–459.
Impeded by abolition of purchase, *Col. Gipps*, 1127–1132.
A quarterly return was made to the regiment of those willing to purchase, *Mr. Hammersley*, 230.
Now at a dead-lock, *Major Scott*, 817–821.
Will for a little while go on by means of selling out, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1379; but will diminish as juniors come to the top, *ib.*, 1380, 1381.
Reasonable rapidity is guaranteed by Government. Is had now without payment and without being purchased over, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A.*, § *VI.*
[See also NON-PURCHASE PROMOTION.]

INDEX.

PROMOTION COMMISSION of 1858:

Urged a care, in any changes, for the interests of officers, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1566.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION:

Has to pass, which officers who purchased over him had not, *Capt. Nangle*, 495.

PURCHASE SYSTEM:

1. *Statistics.*
2. *Action generally.*
3. *Loss under.*
4. *Abolition.*

1. *Statistics.*

Commissions purchased by the substantive lieut.-colonels of 1871, *Appendix Q.*

Average sums realized by officers who sold out in 1861–70, *Appendix A., subjoined Table I.*

Proportion of commissions held by officers in 1852 which had been obtained by and without purchase respectively, *Appendix A., subjoined Table F.*

The promotions and retirements of the period 1861–70 show a gradual return from a war non-purchase period to a normal peace and purchase period, fairly represented by the state of things in 1852. *Secretary of State's reply, App. A., § I.*

The period 1861–70 was entirely one of peace and reductions, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1528; a period of 25 years, ending 1870, would be satisfactory, *ib.*, 1615–25.

2.—*Action generally.*

Had a Government origin, and Government was responsible for it, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1, 34, 46–51, 81, 82, 1561. Purchase of a first commission or of promotion was not *quâ* regulation price a personal transaction *ib.*, 42, 44. All officers were equally interested in the system, *ib.*, 25, 26.

Government responsible for, *Sir R. Airey*, 338. To avoid being passed over, officers had no choice but to purchase, *ib.*, 343, 344. Was not a personal transaction between officers, *ib.*, 348–352.

Relieved Exchequer and produced a flow of young officers, *Col. Burnaby*, 1113.

Existed as long as a standing army, *Duke of Cambridge*, 85, 87; regulated by Royal Warrants, *ib.*, 88, 186; legalized by Parliament, *ib.*, 89–92; and within undoubted prerogative of Crown, *ib.*, 185. Intended to facilitate promotion, *ib.*, 93, by giving capital to retiring officer, *ib.*, 95; and acted as a substitute for pensions, *ib.*, 94, 97–100, without cost to public, *ib.*, 96; officers not responsible for the system, as regards regulation prices, *ib.*, 101. Buying a first commission in no sense a transaction between two officers, *ib.*, 174–184.

Worked well, *Col. Gipps*, 1124–26.

Secured rapid system of promotion, which its abolition has stopped, *Capt. Grove*, 624, 625.

On Government responsibility since time of Charles II., *Mr. Hammersley*, 188–191. As regards regulation price, a sale was not a personal transaction between officers, *ib.*, 218–221, 274; the selling officer's claim to regulation price was against the regimental colonel, not the Government, *ib.*, 295; Payment for first commissions or promotion went to a suspense account, *ib.*, 194–198, 202, 214, 275, 276, until paid to officer gazetted as selling out, *ib.*, 205, 206, 213, or credited to Reserve Fund under orders from the Military Secretary, *ib.*, 199, 208, 215, as mouthpiece of the Secretary of State, *ib.*, 204.

Has existed as long as a standing army, on Government responsibility, *Sir C. Yorke*, 304–308. Not a personal transaction between officers, *ib.*, 333–336.

3. *Loss under.*

A lieutenant purchasing a company had his additional pay swallowed up by the interest on the money paid, *Sir P. Herbert*, 630. In case of death on service (with certain exceptions) purchase money was lost to officer's family, *ib.*, 461, 462.

4. *Abolition.*

Cases where officers may receive more than the value of the commissions held on 1 Nov. 1871, *Appendix R.*

Delighted at abolition, if regulation money were paid down, *Major Warren*, 944.

2,013,205*l.* had been paid by Purchase Commissioners to the 31 Oct. 1873, *Sir E. Lugard*, 1273.

Estimated cost. Had nothing to do with, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1400.

Payments made by Purchase Commissioners from 1 Nov. 1871 to 31 Oct. 1873, *Appendix F.*

Actual expenditure for 2 years as compared with actuarial estimate, *Appendix M.*

The advantage depends on the flow of promotion being maintained, *Report*, p. 10.

REMEDIES PROPOSED:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Absolute right to commission held in* 1871.
3. *Immediate payment of value of commission held in* 1871.
4. *Half-pay officers.*
5. *Proposals of Royal Commission.*

1. *Generally.*

Does not ask for generosity, only equity, *Sir P. Herbert*, 83*a.*, and an honourable fulfilment of the understanding under which officers entered the service, *ib.*, 1550.

Should be left to Parliament, *Col. Burnaby*, 1156.

Officers will be contented with what the Commission and Parliament shall decide, *Col. Feilding*, 1157–1161.

2. *Absolute right to Commission held in* 1871.

Has been suggested, by way of compensation, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1594; but the advantage has no necessary relation to the loss, *ib.*, 1595.

3. *Immediate payment of value of commission held in* 1871.

Is the best remedy, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1587. Purchase being abolished, the agreement should be cancelled, *ab initio*, by returning all money paid or earned by officers, *ib.*, 1, 53–55, 61,70, as from date of the warrant, *ib.*, 75: notwithstanding that under purchase system the money would only have been paid at the date of retirement, *ib.*, 78. Perhaps a middle course would practically put officers in the same position, *ib.*, 79, 80.

Would be accepted as fair compensation, *Captain Backhouse*, 833.

A fair release from the bargain broken by Government, *Lieut. Berwick*, 862, 863.

The least that right and equity demand, *Lieut.-col. Bray*, 564, 565, 568.

Officers would be content if whole value of commissions in 1871 were paid or guaranteed in case of death, with interest or with power of devising, *Capt. Hamilton*, 1161.

Full regulation down and over-regulation on retirement would meet grievance, *Major Leggett*, 893–896.

The least Government ought to pay, *Capt. Moffatt*, 606, 609.

Regulation price down and over-regulation under the Act would be a fair solution, *Major Scott*, 816.

Regulation down and over-regulation on retirement, would fairly meet grievance, *Capt. Straghan*, 881.

Regulation now, over-regulation on retirement ought to be paid by Government, *Major Warren*, 944.

It is difficult to say what pay would not be given up for a sum of ready money, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1401.

Cannot recommend, *Report*, p. 18.

4. *Half-pay officers.*

Would compensate according to chance of returning to full pay, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1596–1598.

To count half-pay service as full pay service, would not entirely remove grievance, *Major Goldsworthy*, 1581.

Hopes Commission will recommend that clause giving over-regulation on going to half-pay will be made retrospective, *Lieut.-Col. Platt*, 1180–1186.

[**For proposals in Report,** *see* HALF-PAY OFFICERS.]

5. *Proposals of Royal Commission.*

See ADJUTANTS OF CAVALRY.
„ BONUS.
„ EXCHANGES.
„ FIVE-YEARS' RULE.
„ GRIEVANCES ALLEGED, 3.
„ HALF-PAY OFFICERS.
„ OVER-REGULATION.

RENNIE, CAPTAIN, 90th Foot:

The hard case of, *Lieut.-Col. Palmer*, 751–764.

RESERVE FUND:

1,712,000*l.* had been received from officers and applied in diminution of army expenditure, *Sir P. Herbert*, 34–40, 45, 141. Whence derived, *ib.*, 41, 45; how spent, *ib.*, 45, 141.

Derived from payments by officers; and at disposal of Secretary of State, *Sir R. Airey*, 339. In 1826 Lord Palmerston paid to the Exchequer a balance of 80,000*l.* which he found in the fund, *ib.*, 340–342.

1,712,000 paid, from 1841 to 1871, by officers to, *Duke of Cambridge*, 102–111. Applied by Secretary of State in reducing army expenditure, *ib.*, 113–120. Various ways in which applied, *ib.*, 118–140, 154, 156.

Messrs. Cox & Co. were bankers for, *Mr. Hammersley*, 192, 193. How maintained, *ib.*, 233–248; payments into from 1860 to 1867, *ib.*, 262, were invested, *ib.*, 264. Was a Government fund, *ib.*, 265–268, disposed of by Secretary of State's order, *ib.*, 269–273. Has been all expended, *ib.*, 299, 302.

RESERVE FUND—*cont.*

Mr. Sidney Herbert sold in 1854 and 1855 one hundred commissions for, *Sir C. Yorke*, 312. Arose from payments by officers, and disposed of by Secretary of State for public objects, *ib.*, 316–321.

RETIRED FULL-PAY:

Vacancies from 1861–70, *Appendix A., subjoined Tables A., B.*

RETIREMENT:

Proportion which was provided by action of purchase system, *Sir P. Herbert*, 33; inducement to retire by sale will diminish as officers with small sums only to receive come to the top, *ib.*, 833. A field officer of 30 years' service may get full pay, *ib.*, 676.

A retirement scheme is absolutely necessary, *Col. Gipps*, 1134.

A forced retirement can alone keep up promotion, *Capt. Straghan*, 879.

Was furnished by purchase system, *Sir C. Yorke*, 308.

Much the same under the old system as under the new, *Sir E. Lugard*, 1278, 1279.

An ensign of 1871 when he becomes a lieut.-colonel will only have the higher half-pay as an inducement to go out, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1382–1388.

Whatever may be necessary will be provided by the public and no longer by officers themselves, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A.*, § *VI.*

SECRETARY OF STATE:

Could order sale of non-purchase vacancies, *Sir P. Herbert*, 30. Restoration of a half-pay officer to full-pay in a non-purchase vacancy was in the discretion of the Secretary of State, *ib.*, 1059–1071. Answer of Secretary of State criticised, *ib.*, 1527–1556.

Reply to officers' case, *Appendix A.*

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS:

Allowed value of rank they may attain, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 501–1508, under special parliamentary sanction, *ib.*, 1514.

Their case seemed to Her Majesty's Government to call for special action, *Secretary of State's reply, Appendix A.*, § *VI.*

STAFF SERVICE:

Claim to count as continuous regimental service, *Col. Lyons*, 1019–1028, 1483–1500.

Is full pay service, *Mr. O'Dowd*, 1490, 1491.

THOMPSON, MAJOR, 50th Regiment.:

Case of, *Sir P. Herbert*, 1519, 1522.

WESTROPP, CAPTAIN:

Case of, *Sir P. Herbert and Mr. O'Dowd*, 1523.

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